



**THE ORGANISATION
OF THE
GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE**



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BANGALORE :

PRINTED BY THE DIRECTOR OF PRINTING, STATIONERY AND
PUBLICATIONS AT THE GOVERNMENT PRESS

1973

P R E F A C E

In 1958, the Indian Institute of Public Administration issued a descriptive account of the machinery of the Government of India in an organised and easily available form under the title " The Organisation of the Government of India ". There was need for bringing out similar descriptive accounts in respect of the machinery of the Government in the States. The Mysore Regional Branch of the Institute of Public Administration, therefore, sponsored the preparation of an analytical book on the organisation of the Government of Mysore a few years back. Unfortunately, the volume could not be published earlier because of unavoidable change of persons, who were entrusted with the task.

The book covers a wide range of material relating to the machinery of Government as well as the process of administration in Mysore State. Some of the more important aspects dealt with are the physical setting and the administrative divisions of the State ; the development of the Mysore Constitution from 1881 to 1950 ; the executive branch of Government including a fairly detailed description of the organisation of the major departments ; the civil service organisation ; the financial administration ; the legislative and judicial organisation ; and local self-Government and Panchayati Raj institutions. While the book is, by no means original, it has the merit of being a single important source of information about the organisation and processes of the Government of Mysore.

In the context of planned development in the country, the functions of Government are continually expanding and it is inevitable that the administrative machinery and its processes should also adapt themselves suitably. Naturally, a book of this nature requires to be revised, updated and republished at regular intervals. The Regional Branch is aware of this need and will endeavour to fulfil it.

In the preparation of this book, we have received timely and valuable help from the Government of Mysore and the Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi. The former has made available various official reports, documents and publications besides meeting the entire cost of printing the book. The latter has given us continuous encouragement and guidance. It has also helped us with much needed funds. To both these organisations, we owe a deep debt of gratitude. We, however, hasten to add that neither the Government of Mysore nor the Indian Institute of Public Administration is in any way responsible for the errors or omission and commission that may have crept into the publication.

We wish to offer our sincere thanks to the Secretaries to Government of Mysore and the Heads of Departments, who went through the draft and gave us their valuable suggestions.

Shri S. Ramanathan, IAS, formerly Secretary to Government, Development and Panchayati Raj department and Shri S. N. Kalabhairavan, Retd. Deputy Secretary to Government of Mysore, have worked unstintingly at various stages in completing the book. We are indeed grateful to both these gentlemen.

It is earnestly hoped that the material presented in this volume will be useful to teachers and students of public administration as well as the interested citizens. Suggestions for improvement of the book will be gratefully received by the Honorary Secretary, Indian Institute of Public Administration, Mysore Regional Branch, Vidhana Soudha, Bangalore.

R. J. REBELLO,

Chairman,

*Indian Institute of Public Administration,
Mysore Regional Branch.*

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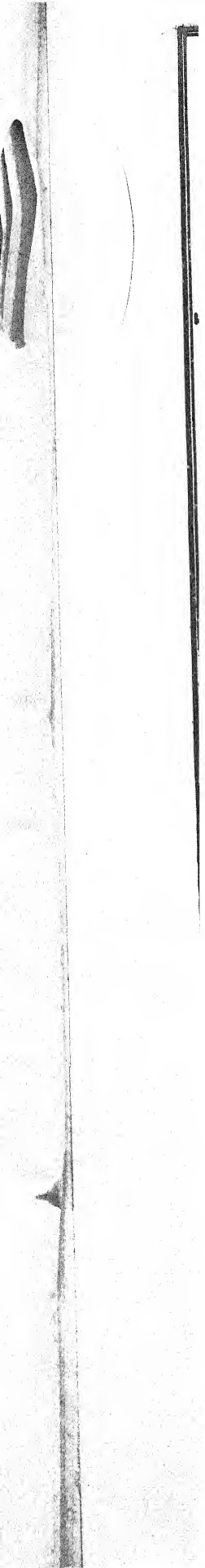
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MYSORE STATE

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS

<i>District</i>				<i>Area in square miles</i>	<i>Population</i>
BANGALORE DIVISION					
1. Bangalore	..	..	..	3,073	3,346,405
2. Kolar	..	..	..	3,072	1,516,355
3. Tumkur	..	..	..	4,058	1,633,238
4. Chitradurga	..	..	..	4,136	1,397,181
5. Bellary	..	..	..	3,821	1,122,472
6. Shimoga	..	..	..	3,987	1,300,379
Total for the Division				22,147	10,316,130
MYSORE DIVISION					
1. Mysore	..	..	..	4,537	2,073,568
2. Mandya	..	..	..	1,933	1,152,763
3. Hassan	..	..	..	2,618	1,098,884
4. Chickmagalur	..	..	..	2,724	7,35,447
5. South Kanara	..	..	..	3,238	1,937,042
6. Coorg	..	..	..	1,590	376,923
Total for the Division				16,640	7,374,627
BELGAUM DIVISION					
1. Belgaum	..	..	..	5,158	2,421,196
2. Dharwar	..	..	..	5,285	2,342,098
3. Bijapur	..	..	..	6,563	1,983,237
4. North Kanara	..	..	..	3,975	848,604
Total for the Division				20,981	7,595,135
GULBARGA DIVISION					
1. Bidar	..	..	..	2,057	822,818
2. Raichur	..	..	..	5,436	1,414,953
3. Gulbarga	..	..	..	6,271	1,739,671
Total for the Division				13,764	3,977,442



ORGANIZATION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

CHAPTER I

MYSORE STATE

Introductory

General description.—Speaking of the Mysore Country, one writer refers to it as “one of earth’s magic regions” with an

“aptitude for looting the hearts of every one”.

It is a land pre-eminent. It has “the world’s greatest and most commandingly situated stone statue; waterfalls of almost unchallenged height and beauty; mighty peaks; primeval forests; noble rivers; unforgettably lovely scenery; temples whose unrivalled delicacy of carving and mastery of design still stand witness to the devotion and the art of eight centuries ago; an art which to this day informs the chisels of Mysore’s world-famed workers in sandalwood and inlaid ivory work”. (Miss Parsons in “A Tour in the Mysore State”.)

Its history is linked with that of Chandragupta, Asoka, Aurangzeb, Napoleon Bonaparte, the Duke of Wellington, and the three great reformers of Hindu thought—Sankaracharya, Ramanujacharya and Madhavacharya.

The State is located in the heart of Southern India, lying between 11.5° and 19° N and 74° and 78° E. The greater part of the State lies in the southern part of the Deccan Plateau, which is formed of an undulating terrain with broad open valleys, imperceptibly sloping towards the south-east and north-east with an average elevation of 610-914 feet sea level. The State is bounded on the east by Andhra Pradesh, on the south and south-west by Tamil Nadu and Kerala States, on the north by Maharashtra State and on the west by the 200 miles long coast line of the Arabian Sea.

Mysore can be divided broadly into three geographical regions, coastbelt ghat or the malnad and the eastern plateau or the maidan. The coastbelt is eight to twenty miles broad in the north and thirty to forty miles wide in the south. This low-land region of the west coast is traversed by several transverse ridges and spurs of the Western Ghats some of which run into the sea. Among the many small torrential streams and rivers which drain the northern part, the prominent ones are the Kalinadi, the Gangavati-Bedti, the Tadri and the Sharavathi. The southern area is drained by the Netravati and several streams which flow from the Ghats to the sea without running into each other to form bigger rivers. The Ghats run like a backbone across the State from north to south and range in elevation from 1,000 feet in the middle to 8,000 feet in the South. The western slopes of the ghats have a wild majesty and are characterised by deep ravines, canyons and tortuous valleys. The *malnad*, literally ‘hilly country’ is confined to the tracts bordering or resting on the Western Ghats. It is a land of magnificent hills and forests, presenting the most diversified and charming scenery. Fertile soil, heavy rainfall and perennial streams help to clothe the valleys with verdant crops. The sheltered hillsides are beautiful with waving woods, sometimes known as sholas, which give shade to numerous coffee plantations. Higher up are swelling downs and grassy slopes, dotted over with

park-like groups of trees. The kan or evergreen forests, confined almost solely to the north-western parts of Shimoga district, abound in rich soil and are exceedingly striking and distinctive in character. The mountains rear the towering crests in fantastic shapes. Human dwellings are few and far between. A cottage here and there, picturesquely situated on the rising ground bordering rice fields, and hidden amid plantations of areca, palm and plantain, marks the homestead of the farmer and his family. The eastern region is a rolling plateau known as the *maidan*. Its northern part is about 1,000 feet to 2,000 feet above sea level, while the eastern part rises to as much as 3,000 feet. The area slopes gently from west to east though it is broken at many points by rocky hills and mountains which create an undulating terrain. It is drained by three main river systems whose waters flow into the Bay of Bengal, viz., the Tungabhadra, the Kaveri and the eastern group of the Pennar and the Palar rivers. A few streams unite with the Sharavathi and flowing westwards down the ghats form the famous Gersoppa Falls on the way. The north-eastern and northern parts of the State are watered by the Krishna, the Ghataprabha, the Malaprabha and their tributaries.

The climate of Mysore may be described as essentially of the tropical monsoon type. It is excellent by all standards maintaining an average of 75°F. The annual rainfall ranges from about 300" in the Western Ghats to about 15" in the eastern and north-eastern parts of the State which form more or less a rain-shadow area. The entire zone of heavy rainfall extends only over the coastal belt. In the *maidan* area the annual rainfall is generally between 20" and 40". Nature has endowed the State with a number of perennial rivers. The Kaveri in the South with its tributaries, the Tunga and Bhadra rivers which rise in the Western Ghats and flow northwards joining to form the Tungabhadra which, in turn, joins the Krishna river. These river systems have facilitated the construction of reservoirs and large tanks.

'In every department of the natural world, Mysore', says Mr. Rice*, 'may claim pre-eminence. She yields by far the most gold of any country in India She is the peculiar home of the sandal and of the teak ; a special haunt of the wild elephant ; rears a superior breed of horned cattle ; supplies as the staple food of her people, the nutrient gram, ragi ; was the cradle in India, and is still the chief garden for coffee cultivation'.

Mysore is also well-known for its silk industry. It has been a pioneer in the field of power generation and utilization.

The State has a wide variety of minerals, both metalliciferous and non-metalliciferous. Gold, iron and manganese are important among the metallic ores and lime-stone, clays, magnesite and pyrites among the non-metallic ores. Even though occurrences of gold are reported in a large number of areas, the workable concentrations have so far been found only in Kolar and Raichur districts. *In fact, Mysore has the distinction of being the sole gold-producing State in India.* Extensive iron ore deposits of high grade are found in many regions of the State. The richest deposits are concentrated in the central region comprising the Bellary and Chitradurga districts. The highly concentrated zone is the Guntur-Hospet belt in the Bellary districts, whose resources are estimated at well over 1,000 million tons. The estimated reserves of manganese in the State are well over 10 million tons and the major occurrences are in Bellary and North Kanara districts. Chitradurga, Shimoga and Tumkur districts also have deposits of manganese ore. Limestone, which is assuming a strategic role in the development of various industries, is found in many regions of the State. The proved deposits are placed at about 1,500 million tons. The districts known for rich deposits of lime-stone are Bijapur, Gulbarga and Chitradurga.

**Mysore Gazetteer* by H. D. Rice.

Important occurrences of white clays suitable for porcelain manufacture are found in Hassan, Chikmagalur, Shimoga and South Kanara districts, whose deposits are about 2 million tons. Fine clays occur in Bidar and Belgaum districts and refractory clays in Kolar, Bangalore and Hassan districts. Magnesite is another important industrial mineral whose deposits, especially in Mysore district, have been explored and the resources are estimated at about 2 million tons. The deposits of pyrites, a sulphite of iron which is an alternative source of sulphur, are found at ingaldhal in Chitradurga districts. The deposit are estimated at 1.88 million tons. Bauxite is another important industrial mineral which occurs in the State. The major deposits are located in Belgaum district, whose returns are placed at about 1.7 million tons. The other areas where bauxite occurs are the Bababudan Hills in Chikmagalur district and Chitradurga district. The State is also known for its deposits of Fullers Earth which is chiefly used to decolourise and clarify oils, fats and grease. The deposits found near Korli in Gulbarga district are known for their quality, as they effectively decolourise lubricating oils even in the raw stage. Quartz and common clay are the other important minerals which are widely distributed in the State.

Mysore is rich in its forest wealth—both in terms of extent and variety—and, in fact, ranks among other important States like Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, and Jammu and Kashmir.

Though the entire area of the State is in the tropical zone, the geographical distribution of the forests in the State is governed by climatic conditions, altitude, and the nature of the underlying soils. With a rainfall varying from 15" to 300" and with altitudes varying from sea level to 3000 feet and above, there are wide differences between the forests at different places in the State. Tropical but evergreen, tropical moist deciduous, tropical dry deciduous, dry thorn and beach or dune are the important forest types. An area of 13,575 square miles is under forests, with 12,116 square miles vested in the Forest Department and the rest with the Revenue Department. The major forest zones are concentrated in Belgaum, Shimoga and Coorg circles with 4,378, 2,147 and 2,859 square miles respectively. The State has gained worldwide prestige for its sandalwood and even more for its sandalwood oil. The sandalwood oil factory at Mysore is the biggest of its kind in the world. Teak, which is the most valuable timber species, occurs in important forest zones of the State. Another major forest product is bamboo.

In India, Mysore ranks sixth in area (74,861 square miles) and eighth in population (236 lakhs). The State has a population of 319 per square mile as against the all-India average of 384. The rural population is 221.5 lakhs. The percentage of urban population to the State total is 24.3. Bangalore district has the highest density with 802 persons to the square mile, followed by South Kanara district with 496. North Kanara district with 193 has the lowest density. The sex ratio is 959 females for every 1000 males, a higher ratio being noticed in South Kanara district. The scheduled castes population in the State is nearly 31 lakhs and the scheduled tribes population is 1.9 lakhs. The rate of increase of population during the decade 1951-1961 worked out to 21.6%. The State's literacy has increased from 19.3 per cent in 1951 to 25.4 in 1961 (which is slightly higher than the national average) and 19.96 of the rural population and 44.22% of the urban population are literate in the State.

The most widely spoken language is Kannada which is one of the four ancient languages of Southern India. More than 65% of the people speak Kannada. Other languages spoken are Telugu, Urdu, Tamil and Marathi.

Mysore State, as it is now constituted, was formed in 1956 as a result of the re-organisation of States on a linguistic basis.

The State consists broadly of two distinct units the old and the new. The former known as 'Mysore' consisted of nine districts—Kolar, Bangalore, Mandya, Mysore, Hassan, Chickmagalur, Shimoga, Chitradurga, and Tumkur. To this unit was added Bellary district (without Alur, Adoni and Raidurg taluks) from Madras State in 1953 (on November 1), all Kannada speaking areas of the States of Bombay, Hyderabad and Madras and the centrally administered territory of Coorg in 1956 (November 1), and all these constitute the new unit. The addition of these Kannada areas was made under the linguistic reorganisation of all States in India under the States Re-Organisation Act of 1956. The districts so integrated with Mysore in 1956 were ;

From Bombay	..	Belgaum (without Chandgad taluk), Bijapur, Dharwar and North Kanara.
From Hyderabad	..	Gulbarga, Raichur and Bidar (without a few taluks from each of these).
From Madras	..	South Kanara (without Kasargod) and taluk of Kollegal (in Coimbatore district).

For purposes of administration, the new State is divided into four regional divisions, each under the charge of a Divisional Commissioner. Each of these Divisions consists of a number of districts, each under the charge of a Deputy Commissioner. The revenue divisions and the districts comprising each division are as follows :—

<i>Division</i>		<i>Districts</i>
Bangalore	..	Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur, Chitradurga, and Shimoga.
Belgaum	..	Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar and North Kanara.
Gulbarga	..	Bidar, Gulbarga, Raichur and Bellary.
Mysore	..	Chikmagalur, Coorg, Hassan, Mandya, Mysore, and South Kanara.

There are 46 revenue sub-divisions, 174 revenue Taluks, 231 towns and 26,377 inhabited villages.

CHAPTER II

MYSORE CONSTITUTION (1881-1950)

From 1881, and long before that date, until 26th January 1950, Mysore State was ruled by a Maharaja. His motto was "Satyamevoddharamyaham" (Truth and Justice though Heavens may fall), and the goal was 'Good Government'.

Politically, the State was a Model of a State in subordinate alliance with the British paramount power and hence popularly known as Model State. But as the administration was of an enlightened, progressive type, the Government also was esteemed as a model to all other British and non-British Governments in India. It may be stated further that the character and outlines of the State Government followed the lines of those in Great Britain and gradually led in several constitutional experiments.

The very first institution to be created in imitation of Great Britain was the Representative Assembly in 1881 by a liberal Prime Minister (Dewan) C. Ranga-charlu. It was a House of Commons wherein the Government's measures would be made 'better known and appreciated by the people for whose benefit they were intended (and the action of the Government should be brought into greater harmony with the wishes and interests of the people.'

In politics, rights beget rights. The people of Mysore were so dissatisfied with a status of mere petitioners provided in the Assembly and agitated for a constitutional status. The Maharaja established a Legislative Council in 1907. When this concession also was considered as inadequate and the people asked for more legislative powers, the Maharaja agreed to the provision of Standing Committees to this body from 1924. These Committees brought the people's leaders into contact with the departments of Government and trained them in the art of Government.

Political awakening naturally followed these constitutional reforms. Parties and politicians became conspicuous, as elsewhere in India, and the influence of all-India leaders and organisations was inescapable. The Maharaja granted a Responsible Government to the people in 1940, but yet it was Association of the people with the Government with the following elements :—

- (a) Wider franchise in the case of both Houses ;
- (b) substantial increase in their strength ;
- (c) larger representation for special interests and minorities and for women ;
- (d) representation of minority communities by direct election ;
- (e) extension of the term of each house from three to four years ;
- (f) provision of a statutory elected majority in the Legislative Council of nearly two-thirds ;
- (g) power to elect a non-official President and a Deputy President for the same body ;
- (h) increased power of the Representative Assembly in the matter of legislation and control of State expenditure ; and
- (i) freedom of speech and immunity from arrest under certain conditions for members of both houses.

These were all calculated to secure to the people, and more particularly, to those sections which had been relatively neglected in the past an effective voice in the constitutional assemblies of the State.

Above all, a place was given, for the first time, to the representatives of the people in the Cabinet or the Executive Council, as it was then called, and they were entrusted with regular portfolios of the administration. The appointment of non-official Ministers was at that time regarded as a reform of a far reaching character.

In 1946, the British Government affirmed that the rights of the subsidiary States under Indian Rulers which flowed from their relationship with the Crown would no longer exist and that the rights surrendered by them to the Paramount Power would revert to the States. The void caused by the lapse of Paramountcy was to be filled either by the States themselves entering into a federal relationship with the successor Government or Governments in British India or by entering into particular political arrangements with them or by remaining independent.

The Indian Independence Act 1947 released all the subsidiary States from their obligations to the Crown. In consequence, these States became separate independent entities creating a vacuum not only with regard to the political relationship between the Central Government and the resultant States but also in respect of Co-ordination of all India policies in the economic and other fields.

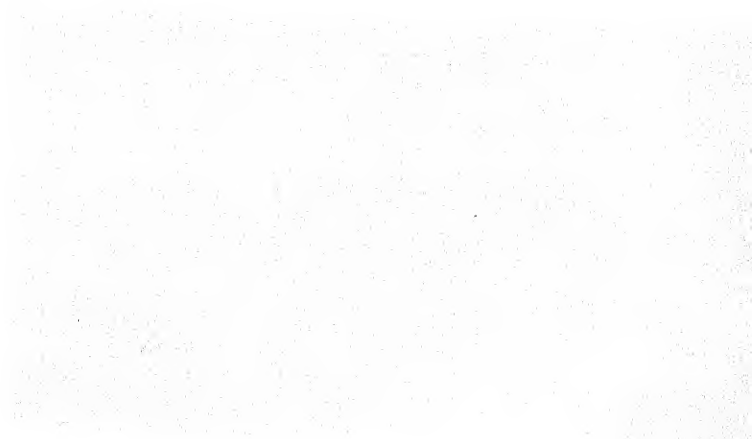
Moving with the times and by the operation of democratic forces prevalent in the country at the time the Maharaja of Mysore fell in line with the policy of integration pursued by the Government of India and Mysore acceded to the Indian Dominion by 15th August 1947. This was the first phase of the process of integration with the constitutional structure of India. It established a new organic link between the State and the Government of India. The Instrument of Accession executed by the Maharaja of Mysore provided for the accession of the State to the Dominion of India on three subjects, namely, Defence, External Affairs and Communications. The Accession did not imply any financial liability on the part of the State. A stand-still agreement was also entered into and provided for the continuance for the time being of all subsisting agreements and administrative arrangements in matters of common concern between the State and the Dominion of India.

With the advent of Independence, the popular urge in the State for attaining the same measure of freedom as was enjoyed by the people of the Provinces gained momentum and unleashed strong movements for the transfer of power from the ruler to the people.

After Independence, Mysore continued as a separate unit, but a popular Government was established. Smoothly and peacefully, the autocratic set-up was gradually transformed into a full-fledged democratic order. The Constitution of 1950 assigned to the Rajpramukh, the Council of Ministers and the Legislature the same functions that were being exercised by their counterparts in Part A States.

On 9th August 1947, the Maharaja of Mysore executed an Instrument of Accession by which the State of Mysore acceded to the Dominion of India. By a supplementary Instrument of Accession, the terms of the Instrument of

Part II



The State Government

CHAPTER I

THE EXECUTIVE OF THE STATE

The Constitution of India describes the form and character of the Executive in Part VI, Articles 153-167. The principal elements of this corporate body are :

- (1) The Governor.
- (2) The Council of Ministers of Cabinet type.

Within the executive, there are three distinct elements. The first is the Governor and the Council of Ministers. The second is the Central Secretariat machinery through which the Governor and the Council of Ministers make their orders. The third is the field organization through which the Secretariat gives effect to these orders.

The Governor is appointed by the President of the Republic and continues to hold office, during his pleasure, for five years from the date of his entry into it.

Like all other Governors, the Governor of Mysore is entitled to the following emoluments, allowances and privileges :

- (1) Salary—Rs. 5,550 per month.
- (2) Allowance equal to his actual expenses in travelling with his family, if any, and his family's effects, to take up his duties as Governor or acting Governor, as the case may be, and as similar allowance on his vacating the office of Governor or acting Governor, to return to the place where he was ordinarily residing at the time of his appointment.
- (3) (i) An equipment allowance of Rs. 1,600.
 (ii) A sum to be fixed from time to time by the President and to be payable subject to such conditions as may be determined by him, to be spent in the purchase for the State of suitable motor cars for the use of the Governor ; and the Governor's actual expenses on the freight and insurance in transporting those motor cars to the State.
- (4) Without payment of rent or hire to the use of his official residences and official railway saloons and river craft and air craft and of the motor cars provided for his use, and no charge shall fall on him personally in respect of the maintenance thereof.
- (5) An allowance equal to his actual expenses in renewing the furnishings of his official residences, subject however to the condition that the total amount so paid shall not exceed the maximum specified in the Presidential Order.
- (6) For staff and household and a few others, such amount, not exceeding the maximum amount specified in the schedule, as may be required by the Governor.

(7) For the maintenance, improvement, renewal or replacement of the Governor's official residences and maintenance of official railway saloons, such amount, not exceeding the maximum amount specified in the Presidential Order as may be required by the Governor.

(8) Leave allowance at the rate of Rs. 2,750 per mensem.

(9) No customs duties shall be levied on the following articles if imported or purchased out of bond by the Governor on appointment or during his tenure of office ;

- (a) articles for the personal use, wear or consumption of the Governor or any member of his family ;
- (b) food, drink and tobacco for consumption by members of the Governor's household or by his guests, whether official or not ;
- (c) articles for the furnishing of any of the Governor's official residences ; and
- (d) motor-cars provided for the Governor's use.

The executive power of the State is vested in the Governor to be exercised by him either directly or through officers subordinate to him. Ministers are appointed by him.

He is also a part of the State Legislature. He has the right and a duty of addressing and sending messages to, and of summoning, proroguing and dissolving the State Legislature. He is empowered to have laid before the State Legislature the annual financial statement and of making demands for grants and recommending 'Money Bills'. He has the power of making Ordinances during the recess of Legislature, and of vetoing State Bills with the additional power of reserving them for consideration of the President.

He can grant pardons, reprieves, respites or remissions of punishment or to suspend, remit or commute the sentence of any person convicted of any offence against any law relating to a matter to which the executive power of the State extends.

Under Article 356, the Governor should report to the President that an emergency has arisen within the State and the Government of the State cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. It is open to the President thereupon to act according to the further provisions of the Article. In actual practice when a Proclamation as to failure of the constitutional machinery in the State has been made by the President, the Governor acts as the agent of the President as regards those functions of the State Government which have been assumed by the President under the Proclamation.

All orders or instruments made or executed by or on behalf of Government are expressed to be made or executed in the name of the Governor of Mysore.

The Council of Ministers.—The Council of Ministers with the Chief Minister at the head aids and advises the Governor in the exercise of his functions, except in so far as he is required by the Constitution to exercise his functions or any of them in his discretion. Except in cases where he 'is required to act in his discretion', he acts on the advice of Ministers. The Governor has no right to preside over or to be present at meetings of the Council of Ministers. If any question arises whether any matter is or is not a matter in respect of which the Governor

is required to act in his discretion or otherwise, the decision of the Governor in his discretion is final, and the validity of anything done by the Governor in the reserved sphere cannot be called in question on the ground that he ought or ought not to have acted in his discretion. The question whether any, and if so what, advice was tendered by Ministers to the Governor cannot also be inquired into by any Court.

The Chief Minister.—The Chief Minister is appointed by the Governor and all the other Ministers are appointed on the advice of the Chief Minister. All Ministers including the Chief Minister hold office during the pleasure of the Governor.

Under Article 167, it is the duty of the Chief Minister—

(a) to communicate to the Governor of the State all decisions of the Council of Ministers relating to the administration of the affairs of the State and proposals for legislation ;

(b) to furnish such information relating to the administration of the affairs of the State and proposals for legislation as the Governor may call for ;

(c) if the Governor so requires to submit for the consideration of the Council of Ministers any matter on which a decision has been taken by a Minister but which has not been considered by the Council.

Ministers.—The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the Legislative Assembly of the State. Before a Minister enters upon his office, the Governor administers to him the oaths of Office and of secrecy. A Minister who for any period of six consecutive months is not a member of the Legislature of the State will at the expiration of that period cease to be a Minister. The salaries and allowances of Ministers will be such as the Legislature of the State may from time to time by law determine.

CHAPTER II

THE CONDUCT OF GOVERNMENT BUSINESS

Constitutional Provisions.—Under Article 166(3) of the Constitution of India, the Governor has to make rules for the more convenient transaction of the business of the Government of the State, and on the advice of the Chief Minister, for the allocation of one or more departments of the Secretariat to the charge of every Minister which term includes a Minister of State. On the advice of the Chief Minister, again, the Governor, allots to every Deputy Minister, such items of work assigned to the Minister to whom he is attached as may be specified and the Deputy Minister attends to such work subject to the control of the Minister. When the Chief Minister or any other Minister is likely to be absent and unable to attend to his work, the work of the Minister may be distributed among the other Ministers in such manner as the Chief Minister may think fit. The Rules of Business provide that the Council of Ministers is collectively responsible for all advice tendered to the Governor, whether by an individual Minister on a matter relating to his portfolio or as a result of the decision of the Cabinet or Council of Ministers. All legislation confers powers on or assigns functions to the State Government as such and not to individual Ministers. Decisions and orders are also always issued as those of the State Government and not those of particular Minister.

Article 163(1) of the Constitution refers only to “Ministers” in connection with the ‘Council of Ministers’, to emphasis the body which would be held to be responsible ultimately to the Governor under the Constitution. The Article is silent about how this body functions within itself. The Minister of State and Deputy Minister are therefore, not known to the Constitution, and others with lesser status associated with the Chief Minister or other Ministers are more unknown. It is for this reason that all these associated Ministers are not full members of the Council or Cabinet. The Ministers of State may attend meetings of the Council or the Cabinet only when subjects concerning them are discussed or when invited by the Chief Minister. The Deputy Ministers can attend meetings of the Council or Cabinet only if invited by the Chief Minister for any specific purpose.

‘Cabinet’ Secretariat and procedure.—The Chief Secretary or, in his absence such other officer as the Chief Minister appoints in this behalf acts as the Secretary to the Cabinet. There is no separate Cabinet department or Office. The Chief Secretary to Government is also Secretary to the Cabinet and work connected with the meetings of the Council of Ministers is done in the General Administration Department under the control of the Chief Secretary.

The Chief Minister may direct that any case may instead of being brought up for discussion at a meeting of the Cabinet, be circulated among the Ministers for opinion ; and if all the Ministers are unanimous and the Chief Minister thinks that a discussion at a meeting of the Cabinet is unnecessary, the case is decided without any discussion.

The Cabinet is collectively responsible for all executive orders issued in the name of the Governor in accordance with the Rules of Business whether such orders are authorised by the Cabinet or by an individual Minister or a Deputy Minister.

Departmental disposal of Business.—Subject to the general or specific directions of the Minister-in-charge, routine cases and cases of minor importance, namely, cases covered by rule, decided policy, or precedent which do not involve the overruling of a Head of a Department and which raise no points of delicacy, are disposed of by the Secretary of the Department on his own responsibility. The Secretary of the Department also disposes of in the absence of the Minister in charge or the Deputy Minister as the case may be cases requiring immediate action, on his own responsibility.

The Minister-in-charge may direct that cases of minor importance may be disposed of by a Deputy Secretary or an Under Secretary of the Department.

The Secretary of any Department may with the approval of the Minister-in-charge delegate such powers to the Additional Secretary, Joint Secretary, Deputy Secretary and Under Secretary working under him as he considers necessary. A copy of such delegation is required to be submitted to the Governor.

A Deputy Minister is authorised to pass orders in cases pertaining to the items of work specified by the Minister-in-charge :

Provided that where a case relates to a matter in which the Deputy Minister is personally interested it is submitted direct to the Minister-in-charge.

Procedure regarding Inter-Departmental subjects.—When the subject of the case concerns more than one department, no order can be issued nor can the case be laid before the Cabinet until it has been considered by all the Departments concerned, unless the case is one of extreme urgency.

The Responsibility of the Chief Minister to the Governor.—It is the responsibility of the Chief Minister to see that the Governor is furnished with such information relating to the administration of the affairs of the State and proposals for legislation as the Governor may call for. Where in any case the Governor considers that any further action should be taken or that action should be taken otherwise than in accordance with orders passed by the Minister-in-charge, the Governor may refer the case to the Chief Minister and, should he require the case to be laid before the Council of Ministers for consideration, the case is required to be so laid.

Part III

THE MYSORE GOVERNMENT SECRETARIAT

CHIEF SECRETARY,
GENERAL SUPERVISION,
CABINET SECRETARY AND SECRETARY,
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT

Questions relating to Governor,
Constitution of India,
Zonal Councils, agreement with former Rulers of States,
Administrative matters concerning the Governor's Secretariat,
The High Court, The Public Service Commission,
The Vigilance Commission and the Chief Gazetteer,
Administration of the Mysore Government Secretariat,
Political Pensions, Public Services and Service Rules,
Hospitality Organisation and State Ceremonials.

Secretary Finance Department	Secretary Revenue Department	Secretary Home Department	Secretary Public Works Department	Secretary Education Department	Secretary Health and Municipal Administration Department	Secretary Commerce and Industries Department	Secretary Development, Housing, Panchayati Raj and Co-operation Department	Secretary Agriculture and Forest Department	Secretary Planning Department	Secretary Law and Parliamentary Affairs Department	Secretary Food, and Civil Supplies Labour Department	Secretary Social Welfare Department
State finances, salaries allowances, Pensions, Commercial and other Taxes, Mysore Government Insurance, State accounts, Treasuries and State Budget.	Land Revenue, Survey and Settlement, Registration and Stamps, Endowment and Muzrai, House Rent control, Security and Census	Police, Prisons, Transport, Publicity and Information Tourism, Excise and Prohibition and Pass-ports	Public Works, Electricity Ports and Hydro - Electric Projects	Education, Archaeology and Museum, Stationery and Printing Department.	Public Health and Medical, Municipalities, Town Planning and Trust Boards	Industries and Commerce, Sericulture and Mines, Stores Purchase Department, Industrial Undertakings and Apiculture.	Development Blocks, Panchayati Raj, Taluk Boards, Co-operation, Marketing and Housing.	Agriculture, Forests, Horticulture, Veterinary and Animal Husbandry,	Planning and Statistics.	Legal Affairs, Courts and Chief Translator's Office.	Food Supply, Civil Supply, Labour, Training and Employment.	Social Welfare and Fisheries.

ADMINISTRATIVE MACHINERY OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT.

A. GENERAL SET-UP.

“The Executive” described in the last chapter needs machinery and men to carry out its orders. It also requires a procedure in exercising its powers and carrying out all orders. In this chapter, the former will be studied and described.

As in all other governments, the machinery to carry out all orders or the Administrative Machinery as it would be called consists of :—

- (1) The Secretariat
- (2) The Departments of Public Service and Administration
- (3) The Regional Units
- (4) The District Organisations
- (5) The Sub-District or Sub-Divisional Machinery
- (6) The Taluk and the Block Officers
- (7) The Village and the Village-level Organisations

Each of these has been analysed and described in relevant chapters. But the points to note generally are :—

1. The Secretariat is the Office of the Chief Minister and his Cabinet. It is therefore, the highest office in Government. It is the repository of all power and authority of the Government. Without it, the Government cannot function ; it is the major link in the chain.

2. The Departments constitute the sections into which the Government work is broken up logically and homogeneously, analogous to the Division of Labour in Economics. They are primarily established within the Secretariat, but the bulk of the work done in them lies outside the Secretariat. This is why they are studied in separate chapters in this Book.

But the nature of the two establishments is not identical. Each Department of the Secretariat is closely associated with its Minister or Ministers and is concerned with the framing of policies, laying down of rules and principles of procedure, financial control, work connected with legislation in its own field, general direction and evaluation of work in the Department, etc. The Head of each Secretariat Department has free access to his Minister or Ministers, communicates the policies of the Government to the Head or Heads of the Departments outside the Secretariat for implementation, watches the progress of and even guides such implementation and thus acts as a vital link between his Minister or Ministers and the Departmental Heads working outside the Secretariat. In short, every Departmental Head is fully associated with the thinking of the Secretariat, communicating it faithfully to the workers outside and advising his Minister or Ministers in return on all policy matters.

3. The Regional Units are self-explanatory. They co-ordinate and supervise the work in the areas into which the territory State would be divided and thus save time and energy of the Government.

4-7. All other units from the District to the village are historical institutions. Public administration will possess maximum of efficiency and minimum of friction and wastage only when it follows Nature or geographical factors on one hand and when it adapts itself to the physical, mental and moral capabilities of Man.

But with the efflux of time the following characteristics have become conspicuous in these institutions :—

- (a) The Deputy Commissioner is the representative of the Government in his district and their principal executive agency. He co-ordinates the activities of other departments in the district, maintains law and order, preserves public peace and is particularly watch full of economic development within his area. He is usually a senior member of the Indian Administrative Service. His principal function is, however, the collection of land revenue. He is assisted by a Superintendent of Police in maintaining law and order and preserving public peace.
- (b) The Block is a new unit of local administration. It is the child of Community Development Scheme, sometimes co-terminous with the taluk in which it has been created but otherwise smaller than it. The details can be noted in relevant chapters.
- (c) At the Block and Village levels the administration is vested in Panchayats which are elected bodies, and the personnel for these levels is specially chosen unless the old one is suitable and adequate.

It is thus clear that the administrative machinery of the State leaves no gap. At the top is the Secretariat which in the comparatively small house in which it is located has full and total responsibility and power to administer the State according to the wishes of the Cabinet. The scope of its work is limited only by the Constitution of the Republic. But even here what is not specific in the Constitution is, by the Law of the Residual Powers, the 'property' of the State. At the bottom of the State administrative machinery is the Panchayat which for all practical purposes pretends to be the Legislature of the Villages over which it has jurisdiction. In between the Secretariat and the Panchayats, there are regional, sub-divisional and taluka organisations.

B. SECRETARIAT

The Classification and distribution of the business of the Government among the Secretariat Departments as on 4th December 1971 are as indicated below :—

I. GENERAL ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT

1. *Political*

- (a) Governor and Raj Bhavan.
- (b) Questions pertaining to the Constitution of India.

- (c) Zonal Councils.
- (d) Rulers of former Princely States and Ex-Rulers.
- (e) Agreements between the Government of India and the Rulers of Indian States.
- (f) Political Pensions, Pallegar Pensions, etc.
- (g) Relief to Political Sufferers.
- (h) Confidential reports on Law and Order received from other State Governments.

2. *Rules of Business and Ministers.*

- (a) Rules of Business of the Government of Mysore.
- (b) Ministers and Deputy Ministers, their portfolios, Residences, Salaries and Allowances (including those of Parliamentary Secretaries), their establishments, tours, etc.
- (c) Council of Ministers and matters connected therewith.

3. *High Court.*

High Court and its administration, service matters relating to High Court Judges and District Judges.

4. *Public Service Commission.*

All matters pertaining to Mysore Public Service Commission.

5. *Vigilance Commission.*

The State Vigilance Commission.

6. *Secretariat.*

- (a) Secretariat—All matters pertaining to staff and their requirements, maintenance of Vidhana Soudha and attached buildings like Residential Quarters in the Cubbon Park, etc.
- (b) Cyphers.
- (c) Government Buildings, Staff Quarters, etc.
- (d) Mysore Legislative Assembly, Mysore Legislative Council, Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha Questions, Resolutions, Assurances, etc.
- (e) Telegraphic Addresses—Registration of—
- (f) Telephones.
- (g) Release of Air Priority Seats.
- (h) State Administration Reports.
- (i) State Gazetteers.
- (j) Executive Instructions of Government.

7. *Hospitality and Ceremonials.*

- (a) Distinguished and other State Guests, Guest Houses, Government Hotels, State Dinners, etc.
- (b) Ceremonials.
- (c) Warrant of Precedence.
- (d) Awards for Public Service (Exclusive of Dasara Awards).
- (e) Death of High Dignitaries—Action to be taken on the occasion of.
- (f) Public Holidays including Holidays on special occasions.

8. *Public Services.*

- (a) Civil Lists and History of Services of Officers, etc.
- (b) Indian Administrative Service.
- (c) Indian Police Service.
- (d) The following matters relating to All India Services, other than the Indian Administrative Service and the Indian Police Service.
 - (i) All matters till the constitution of the Service.
 - (ii) Selection of State Officers for appointment at the initial stage to the Service.
 - (iii) Rules and Regulations concerning the Service and their interpretation.
 - (iv) Disciplinary matters of members of the All India Services after they are appointed to the services.

Note.—All other matters concerning these All India Services, such as, postings, transfers, Leave, training of Direct/Recruits, promotion of State Officers to the services, deputations, reimbursement of medical charges, etc., shall be dealt with in the concerned Administrative Departments of the Secretariat.

- (e) Mysore Administrative Services, Class I.
- (f) Recruitment Rules generally applicable to services and posts in connection with the affairs of the State including :—
 - (i) Civil Services (General Recruitment) Rules ;
 - (ii) Gazetted Probationer's Rules ;
 - (iii) Ministerials and Non-Ministerial Servants' Recruitment Rules ; and
 - (iii) Recruitment Rules relating to the services and posts under the administrative control of the General Administration Department.
- (g) Rules relating to the conditions of service of persons appointed to services and posts in connection with the affairs of the State excluding salaries, allowances, leave and pension, but including—
 - (i) Civil Services (Conduct) Rules ;
 - (ii) Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules ;
 - (iii) Government Servants' (Probation) Rules ;
 - (vi) Government Servants' (Seniority) Rules ;
 - (v) Government Servants' (Medical Attendance) Rules and
 - (iv) Civil Services (Confidential Reports) Rules.

- (h) Departmental Examinations and Tests.
- (i) Unit Officers and Service functions.
- (j) Reservations for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes in Public Service.
- (k) Appointments, Postings; Transfers, Leave and control of officers and other staff under the administrative control of the General Administration Department, Deputy Commissioners, District Superintendents of Police and all Officers of the rank of a Head of a Department.
- (l) States Re-organisation and all connected matters such as Inter-State Seniority Lists, Assets and Liabilities, etc.
- (m) Foreign Service, Deputation of Officers on.
- (n) Foreign and Government Scholarships, Study Leave concessions, etc.
- (o) Foreign Exchange.
- (p) Safeguarding of the rights and legitimate interests of all establishments.
- (g) All matters relating to service questions and thier interpretation under the Mysore Civil Services Rules.
- (r) Government Servants' Associations.
- (s) All cases of relaxation of rules of recruitment or of conditions of service of Government servants.

9. *Organisation and Methods.*

- (a) Office Organisation and Procedure.
- (b) Reorganisation of Departments.
- (c) Codes and Manuals pertaining to General Administration Department.

10. *Miscellaneous.*

- (a) All matters relating to the National and State Emblems and the National Flag except those coming under item (o) under the heading "1. Industries" of the Commerce and Industries Department.
- (b) Subjects not provided elsewhere in the Schedule.

II. FINANCE DEPARTMENT

1. *Finance.*

- (a) Management of the Consolidated Fund, Contingent Fund and Public Accounts of the State.
- (b) Public Debt.
- (c) Annual Financial Statement, Supplementary Grants, Vote on Account, Vote on credit, etc., and Budget.
- (d) Appropriation and Re-appropriation.
- (e) Ways and Means arrangement.
- (f) Taxation—Imposition, Increase, Reduction or Abolition, etc.,
- (g) Finance Commission.

- (h) References relating to Estimates Committee.
- (i) Financial matters relating to Five Year Plans.
- (j) Investments in private Industrial Concerns.
- (k) General Investment Accounts and Accounts relating to Loans borrowed from the Government of India.
- (l) National Savings Scheme.
- (m) Currency, Coinage and Legal Tender.
- (n) Financial Procedure and delegation of Financial Powers.
- (o) All matters involving Financial implications referred by other Departments.
- (p) Financial Communications.

2. *Commercial and other Taxes.*

- (a) Sales Tax.
- (b) Motor Spirit Tax.
- (c) Agricultural Income Tax.
- (d) Entertainment Tax.
- (e) Betting Tax.
- (f) Race Course Licensing.
- (g) Lotteries and Prize Competition.
- (h) Sugarcane Cess.

3. *Pay and Allowances, etc.*

- (a) Salaries and Allowances.
- (b) Revision of Scales of Pay and Allowances.
- (c) State Pensions, Family Pension, Compassionate Allowances, Death-cum-Retirement Gratuity and Commutation of Pension.
- (d) General Provident Fund.
- (e) Advances relating to House Purchase, House Building and Motor Vehicles.

4. *Treasury.*

Treasuries and Treasury Procedure.

5. *Audit and Appropriation.*

Public Accounts Committee, Audit and Appropriation Reports.

6. *Insurance.*

Insurance.

7. *State Accounts Department.*

State Accounts Department.

8. *State Finance Corporation.*

State Finance Corporation.

9. *Codes and Manuals.*

All matters pertaining to Financial Codes and Manuals issued by the Finance Department including Mysore Civil Service Rules. Preparation and issue of codes and manuals pertaining to Departments under its control.

10. *Recruitment Rules and Appointments.*

- (a) Recruitment Rules relating to the services and posts under the administrative control of the Finance Department.
- (b) Appointments, Postings, Transfers, Leave, etc., to the Officers and Staff working under the administrative control of the Finance Department except those falling under the General Administration Department.

III. REVENUE DEPARTMENT

1. *Revenue*

- (a) Land and Land Revenue including Land Records, Survey and Revenue Miscellaneous.
- (b) Court of Wards and Revenue Appellate Tribunal.
- (c) Atiyat, Jagirs, Inams, and Tenancy.
- (d) Land acquisition and acquisition or requisition of property.
- (e) Takavi, Land Improvement and non-Agricultural Loans.
- (f) Prevention of Animal Sacrifice.
- (g) Treasure Trove.

2. *Stamps and Registration*

Stamps, Registration and Registration of Firms.

3. *Muzrai*

- (a) Muzrai including Endowments other than endowments for education purposes, grants to and supervision of Religious Institutions and Charity Commissioner.
- (b) Waqfs.

4. *Scarcity*

Famine, Fire, Flood and other emergency relief including Food gifts.

5. *General*

- (a) Correspondence relating to Central Taxes such as Income Tax, Estate Duty, Death Duty, etc.

- (b) Census.
- (c) Evacuee property and displaced persons of Pakistan.
- (d) Tibetan Refugee Rehabilitation.
- (e) House Rent Control.
- (f) Civil Liasion.

6. *Codes and Manuals*

Issue of Codes and Manuals in respect of Departments under the administration of Revenue Department.

7. *Recruitment Rules and Appointments*

- (a) Recruitment Rules relating to the services and posts under the administrative control of the Revenue Department.
- (b) Appointments, Postings, Transfers, Leave, etc., to the Officers and Staff working under the administrative control of Revenue Department except those falling under the General Administration Department.

IV. HOME DEPARTMENT

1. *Prisons*

- (a) Prisons, Reformatories, Borstal Institutions and Institutions of a like nature and persons detained therein.
- (b) Removal from one State to other of Prisoners, accused persons and persons subject to preventive detention.

2. *Excise*

Excise and Prohibition.

3. *Transport*

- (a) Motor Vehicles and control of Motor Transport.
- (b) Road Transport Corporation.
- (c) Taxes on mechanically propelled vehicles.
- (d) Taxes on goods and passengers carried by road and inland water ways.

4. *Publicity and Information*

- (a) Publicity and Information.
- (b) Dasara Celebrations.
- (c) Dasara Exhibitions.

5. *Tourism*

Tourism.

6. *Law and Order*

- (a) Law and Order including confidential reports on Law and Order received from the Inspector-General of Police and Deputy Commissioners.
- (b) Inter-State Migration.
- (c) Police.
- (d) Home Guards and Civil Defence.
- (e) Preventive Detention : Persons subject to such detention.
- (f) Extradition.
- (g) Arms, Ammunition and Explosives.
- (h) Registration of Marriages.
- (i) Poisons Act.
- (j) Theatres, Dramatic Performances and Cinemas.
- (k) Censorship.
- (l) Newspapers, Books, Printing Press, Copy rights, etc.
- (m) Linguistic minorities.
- (n) Prevention of untouchability.
- (o) All matters arising under the Defence of India Rules 1962.

7. *Criminal Law*

- (a) Criminal Law.
- (b) Criminal Procedure including all matters included in the Code of Criminal Procedure, but excluding Sessions Courts, Judicial Magistrates and criminal rules of practice.
- (c) Coroners.
- (d) Vagrants, Nomadic and Migrating Tribes and habitual offenders.

8. *Passports*

- (a) Passports and Visas.
- (b) Citizenship Act and its administration.
- (c) Foreigners, Naturalization of Aliens.
- (d) Attestation of Documents.
- (e) Police Clearance Certificates

9. *Rehabilitation of Ex-servicemen*

Rehabilitation of Ex-Servicemen.

10. *Codes and Manuals*

Codes and Manuals pertaining to Departments under the control of the Home Department.

11. *Recruitment Rules and Appointments*

- (a) Recruitment Rules relating to the services and posts under the administrative control of the Home Department.
- (b) Appointments, Postings, Transfers, Leave, etc., to the Officers and Staff working under the Administrative control of the Home Department except those falling under the General Administration Department.

V. COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT

1. *Industries*

- (a) All matters relating to Industries, Trade and Commerce within the State.
- (b) Iron and Steel Works.
- (c) Gold Mines.
- (d) Sandalwood Oil Factories.
- (e) All State Industrial concerns including Aided Industries.
- (f) State Aid to Industries.
- (g) Joint Stock Companies.
- (h) Government Trade Agents of the State in India and abroad.
- (i) Imports and Exports.
- (j) Small Scale Industries.
- (k) Rural Industries.
- (l) Khadi and Village Industries.
- (m) Patents, Designs and Trade Marks.
- (n) Industrial Exhibition (Other than Dasara Exhibition).
- (o) Prevention of improper use of emblems and names.

2. *Sericulture.*

Sericulture including Government owned and Government aided Silk Industries.

3. *Geology and Mines.*

- (a) Geology and Mines.
- (b) Board of Mineral Development.

4. *Stores Purchase.*

Stores purchase—All questions connected with the administration of Stores Purchase Department.

5. *Civil Supplies*

- (a) Iron, Steel, Coal and Cement Control.
- (aa) News Print.
- (b) Distribution of all essential commodities other than those specified in item (2) of part XIII relating to the Food, Civil Supplies and Labour Department.

6. *Apiculture.*

Apiculture.

7. *Codes and Manuals.*

Preparation of Codes and Manuals pertaining to Departments under its administrative control.

8. *Recruitment Rules and Appointments*

- (a) Recruitment Rules relating to the services and posts under the administrative control of the Commerce and Industries Department
- (b) Appointments, Transfers, Leave, etc., to the Officers and Staff working in the Departments under its administrative control except those falling under the General Administration Department.

VI. PUBLIC WORKS AND ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT.

1. *Communications and Buildings.*

- (a) Works and Buildings vested in or in the possession of Government for the purpose of the State.
- (b) Communications that is roads, bridges, ferries and other means of communications.
- (c) Pravasimandirs, Travellers' Bungalows and Inspection Bungalows etc.
- (d) Ports.
- (e) Civil Aviation.
- (f) Posts, Telegraphs and Railways.

2. *Irrigation.*

- (a) Development and regulation of Irrigation resources of the State.
- (b) Plans and River Valley Agreements.

3. *Public Health Engineering.*

- (a) Public Health Engineering.
- (b) City Water Supply.

4. *Electricity.*

- (a) Electricity and Tax on consumption of Electricity.
- (b) State Electricity Board.

5. *Hydro-Electric Projects.*

Hydro-Electric Projects.

6. *Codes and Manuals.*

Preparation of Codes and Manuals in respect of Departments under its administrative control.

7. *Recruitment Rules and Appointments.*

- (a) Recruitment Rules relating to the services and posts under the administrative control of the Public Works and Electricity Department.
- (b) Appointments, transfers, postings, leave etc., to the Officers and Staff working under the administrative control of the Department except those falling under the General Administration Department.

VII. AGRICULTURE AND FOREST DEPARTMENT

1. *Agriculture.*

- (a) Agriculture including procurement and distribution of Agricultural quota of Iron and Steel.
- (b) Food Production including supply of Tractors, etc.
- (c) Land Improvement Act.
- (d) Soil Conservation.
- (e) University of Agricultural Sciences.

2. *Veterinary and Animal Husbandry*

- (a) Veterinary and Animal Husbandry.
- (b) Prevention of Animal Diseases.
- (c) Milk Supply.

3. *Horticulture.*

Government Gardens and Horticulture.

4. *Forest.*

- (a) Forests.
- (b) Silviculture.
- (c) Forest Industries.
- (d) Game sanctuaries—Conservation and control of wild animals and birds.

5. *Codes and Manuals*

Preparation of Codes and Manuals in respect of Departments under its administrative control.

6. *Recruitment Rules and Appointments.*

- (a) Recruitment Rules relating to the services and posts under administrative control of the Agriculture and Forest Department.
- (b) Appointments, Postings, Transfers, Leave, etc., to the Officers and Staff working under the administrative control of the Department except those failing under the Central Administration Department.

VIII. EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES DEPARTMENT

1. *Education.*

- (a) Pre-primary, and Secondary Education.
- (b) Technical Education.
- (c) Adult Education and Education of the Handicapped.
- (d) Audio-Visual Education.
- (e) Commercial Education.
- (f) Sanskrit and Hindi Education.
- (g) Universities other than the University of Agricultural Sciences.
- (h) Government Colleges.
- (i) Teachers' Training Institutions.
- (j) Physical Education.
- (k) Scholarships and Educational Loans.
- (l) Endowments for educational purposes.

2. *Literary and Cultural Development.*

- (a) Literary and Cultural Development.
- (b) Academy of Dance, Drama and Music.

3. *Archaeology and Museums.*

- (a) Archaeology and Museums.
- (b) Historical Records and Manuscripts.

4. *Libraries.*

Libraries.

5. *National Cadet Corps.*

National Cadet Corps, Auxiliary Cadet Corps, Bharat Scouts and Guides. etc.

5-A. *Youth Services*

- (a) Youth Services.
- (b) Government Flying Training School.

6. *Government Printing and Stationery Department.*

Government Printing and Stationery Department.

7. *Codes and Manuals.*

Preparation of Codes and Manuals in respect of Departments under the Administrative control of the Education and Youth Services Department.

8. *Recruitment Rules and Appointments.*

- (a) Recruitment, Rules relating to the services and posts under the administrative control of the Education and Youth Services Department.
- (b) Appointments, Postings, Transfers, Leave, etc., to the Officers and Staff working under the administrative control of the Education and Youth Services Department except those coming under the General Administration Department.

IX. HEALTH AND MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT

1. *Health.*

- (a) Public Health including Health Units.
- (b) Maternity Hospitals.
- (c) Grant-in-aid to Medical Institutions.
- (d) Prevention of adulteration of Food stuffs and other articles.
- (e) Drugs Act, Pharmacy Act, etc., and rules thereunder.
- (f) Medical Institutions including Medical Colleges and all Hospitals and Dispensaries, etc., and Indigenous Medicines.

2. *Municipalities and Local Boards.*

- (a) Municipal Corporations and all matters connected there with.
- (b) Municipalities (City as well as Town) and all matters connected therewith.
- (c) The Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board.
- (d) Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Schemes.
- (e) Town Boards, Sanitary Boards and Cantonment Boards.
- (f) Cattle Trespass.
- (g) Prevention of Cow Slaughter and Animal Sacrifice.

3. *Town Planning.*

- (a) Town Planning.
- (b) City Improvement Trust Boards.

4. *Codes and Manuals.*

Codes and Manuals pertaining to the Departments under the administrative control of the Health and Municipal Administration Department.

5. *Recruitment Rules and Appointments.*

- (a) Recruitment Rules relating to the services and posts under the administrative control of the Health and Municipal Administration Department.
- (b) Appointments, Postings, Transfers, etc., to Officers and Staff working in Departments under the administrative control of Health and Municipal Administration Department except those falling under the General Administration Department.

X. DEVELOPMENT, HOUSING, PANCHAYATI RAJ AND CO-OPERATION DEPARTMENT.

1. *Community Development.*

- (a) Community Projects and National Extension Service Blocks and Extension Training Centres.
- (b) Malnad Development.
- (c) Local Development Works.
- (d) Development of Irrigation under Tungabhadra, Tunga, Nugu and Ghataprabha Projects.
- (e) Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Schemes.
- (f) Co-ordinated Welfare Extension Projects.

2. *Housing.*

(a) Housing including Low income group Housing Scheme, Labour Housing Scheme, Rental Housing Scheme, Housing Boards, etc.

- (b) Rural Housing Schemes.

3. *Panchayati Raj.*

- (a) Village Panchayats.
- (b) Taluk Boards.
- (c) District Development Councils.

4. *Co-operation.*

- (a) Co-operation.
- (b) Co-operative Banks.
- (c) All types of Co-operative Societies including Industrial Co-operatives.
- (d) Marketing.
- (e) Agricultural Grading and Marketing.
- (f) Warehouses and Warehousing Corporations.
- (g) Weights and Measures.
- (h) Agricultural Debt Relief.
- (i) Money Lenders, Money-lending and Chit Funds.

5. *Codes and Manuals.*

Preparation of Codes and Manuals in respect of Departments under the administrative control of the Department.

6. *Recruitment Rules and Appointments.*

- (a) Recruitment Rules relating to the services and posts under the administrative control of the Development, Housing Panchayathiraj and Co-operation Department.
- (b) Appointments, Postings, Transfers, Leave, etc., to Officers and Staff under the administrative control of the Department except those falling under the General Administration Department.

XI. PLANNING DEPARTMENT.

1. *Planning.*

Planning in all aspects i.e. overall general Planning-All matters concerning Five Year Plans.

2. *Statistics.*

All matters connected therewith.

3. *Evaluation and Man-power*

Evaluation and Man-power.

4. *Codes and Manuals.*

Preparation of Codes and Manuals in respect of Departments under its administrative control.

5. *Recruitment Rules and Appointments*

- (a) Recruitment Rules relating to the Services and posts under the administrative control of the Planning Department.
- (b) Appointments, postings, transfers, leave etc., of Officers and staff working in the Departments under its control except those coming under the General Administration Department."
- (c) Certified Schools, After-care Associations, Juvenile Delinquency, Probation of Offenders etc.
- (d) Education of the Handicapped.
- (e) Beggar Relief.
- (f) Suppression of Immoral Traffic and Prevention of Prostitution.

4. *Codes and Manuals.*

Preparation of Codes and Manuals in respect of Departments under its administrative control.

5. *Recruitment Rules and Appointments*

- (a) Recruitment Rules relating to the services and posts under the administrative control of the Planning and Social Welfare Department.
- (b) Appointments, postings, transfers, leave, etc., to officers and staff working in the Departments under its control except those coming under the General Administration Department.

XII. DEPARTMENT OF LAW AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS

1. *Litigation*

- (a) Advice on all references for legal opinion.
- (b) Writ Petitions (including acknowledgement of notices of writs petitions.
- (c) Civil Petitions and Appeals in High Court.
- (d) Supreme Court Cases.
- (e) Conduct of Civil Litigation to which Government is a party and appointment and remuneration of State Law Officers, Government Pleaders, Special Councils and Public Prosecutors.
- (f) Writing off of any decretal dues.
- (g) Appeals against acquittals and applications for enhancement of sentences.

2. *Legislation.*

- (a) Legislation—Drafting and scrutiny of Bills, advice on legislative projects and legislative procedure and other Secretariat work connected with the enactment of a Bill into Law.
- (b) Scrutiny and revision of subsidiary Legislation, viz., Statutory Rules, Notifications, Orders and Bye-laws.
- (c) Publication of Bills, Acts and Ordinances of the Central Government.
- (d) Revision of Law Department's compilations and printing and publication of Acts, Bills, ordinances, Rules and Orders.
- (e) Rules of Procedure of the Legislature of the State.

3. *Parliamentary Affairs.*

- (a) Summoning and Prorogation of the two Houses of Legislature; dissolution of the Legislative Assembly.
- (b) Planning and Co-ordination of Legislative and other official business in both Houses of Legislature.
- (c) Allocation of Government time in the Houses of Legislature for discussion of motions given notice of by Members.
- (d) Liaison with Leaders of Groups and Whips.
- (e) Appointment of Members of the Legislature on Committees set up by the Legislature.
- (f) Functioning of Informal Consultative Committees of Members of Legislature for various Departments.

- (g) Implementation of assurances given by Ministers in the Legislature.
- (h) Salaries and allowances of Officers and Members of the State Legislature and all other matters connected with both Houses of the Legislature and the Legislature Secretariat.
- (i) Advice to Departments of the Secretariat on procedural and other matters relating to the Legislature.
- (j) Co-ordination of action by Departments of the Secretariat on the recommendations of general application made by Committee of the Legislature.
- (k) Removal of disqualification for membership of the Legislature.
- (l) Matters connected with the powers, privileges and immunities of the Legislature.

4. *Judicial.*

- (a) Civil Procedure including all matter included in the Code of Civil Procedure at the date of commencement of the Constitution of India, the recovery, in a State of claims in respect of taxes and other public demands, including arrears of land revenue and sums recoverable as such, arising outside the State.
- (b) Evidence and oaths, recognition of Laws, Public Acts and Records and judicial proceedings, Provincial Law Reports.
- (c) Marriage and Divorce, Infants and Minors, adoption (except Registration of Marriages).
- (d) Wills, Intestacy and succession, Joint family and partition, all matters in respect of which parties in judicial proceedings were immediately before the commencement of the Constitution subject to their Personal Law.
- (e) Trusts and Trustees.
- (f) Contracts including agency contracts of carriage and other special forms of contract.
- (g) Arbitration.
- (h) Bankruptcy and insolvency, Administrators, General and Official Trustee.
- (i) Actionable Wrongs.
- (j) Legal Profession and Bar Council.
- (k) Administration of Justice (Constitution and Organisation of all Courts except the High Court).
- (l) Jurisdiction and Powers of all Courts except the Supreme Court with respect to any of the matters in list II and III of the Constitution of India.
- (m) Court Fees.

5. *Advocate General*

Matters relating to Advocate General and his Staff.

6. *Elections*

Elections to the State Legislature and the Parliament.

7. *Translation*

Office of the Chief Translator to Government.

8. *Codes and Manuals*

Preparation of Codes and Manuals in respect of Departments under its administrative control.

9. *Recruitment Rules and Appointments*

(a) Recruitment Rules relating to the services and posts under the administrative control of the Department of Law and Parliamentary Affairs.

(b) Appointments, Postings, Transfers, Leave, etc., to Officers and Staff under the administrative control of the Department of Law and Parliamentary Affairs except those falling under the General Administration Department.

XIII. FOOD, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND LABOUR DEPARTMENT

1. *Food*

(a) All matters pertaining to Food Supplies in the State and in particular matters relating to :—

- (i) Paddy, Rice, Wheat and their products.
- (ii) Jawar.
- (iii) Pulses (including Gram and Gram-Dhall).
- (iv) Ragi.
- (v) Sugar and Gur.

(b) Licensing of Rice Mills.

(c) Storage Facilities.

(d) Rationing.

(e) Audit objections pertaining to Food Supply operation.

2. *Civil Supplies*

Distribution of the following essential commodities :—

- (a) Kerosene Oil.
- (b) Vegetable Oils.
- (c) Textiles.
- (d) Drugs (in matters not covered by Drug Control Act).
- (e) Baby Foods.
- (f) Soaps.
- (g) Matches.
- (h) Paper and Stationery.
- (i) Cycle Tyres and tubes including cycle rickshaw tyres and tubes.
- (j) Electric lamps (General Service lamps and fluorescent lamps).
- (k) Torch cells.

- (l) Hurricane lanterns.
- (m) Automobile spare parts.
- (n) Tyres and Tubes of Scooters including Scooter Rickshaws and Auto Rickshaws.
- (o) Dry cells and Batteries for Transistor Radios.
- (p) Tyres and Tubes of Cars, Buses, Jeeps, Vans, Trucks, Automobiles of any other category whatsoever, Tractors and Tractor Trolleys.
- (q) Petroleum Products—
 - (i) Aviation Spirit.
 - (ii) Aviation turbine fuel.
 - (iii) Fuel Oil.
 - (iv) High speed diesel oil.
 - (v) Inferior Kerosene.
 - (vi) Light diesel oil.
 - (vii) Motor spirit.
 - (viii) Superior Kerosene.

3. *Labour.*

- (a) Workmen's Compensation, Employers' Liability, invalidity and old age pension.
- (b) Welfare of Labour including conditions of Labour, Minimum Wages, Provident Funds and amenities for Labour.
- (c) Industrial and Labour Disputes, Conciliation and Arbitration.
- (d) Employers' State Insurance.
- (e) Trade Unions.
- (f) Factories and Boilers.
- (g) Shops and Commercial Establishments.
- (h) National Employment Services including Employment Exchanges.
- (i) All other matters pertaining to conditions of employments including Industrial Training Institutes/Centres.

4. *Codes and Manuals.*

Preparation of Codes and Manuals.

5. *Recruitment Rules and Appointments.*

- (a) Recruitment Rules relating to the services and posts under the administrative control of the Food, Civil Supplies and Labour Department.
- (b) Appointments, Postings, Transfers, Leave, etc., to the Officers and staff working under the control of the Food, Civil Supplies and Labour Department except those falling under the General Administration Department.

XIV. SOCIAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT.

1. *Social Welfare.*

- (a) Amelioration of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, other Backward Classes and Ex-Criminal Tribes.
- (b) Classification of Communities.
- (c) Social Welfare Board.
- (d) Certified Schools, After-care Associations, Juvenile Delinquency, Probation of Offenders, etc.
- (e) Education of the Handicapped.
- (f) Beggar Relief.
- (g) Suppression of Immoral Traffic and Prevention of Prostitution.

2. *Fisheries.*

Fisheries.

3. *Codes and Manuals.*

Preparation of Codes and Manuals in respect of Departments under its administrative control.

4. *Recruitment Rules and Appointments.*

- (a) Recruitment Rules relating to the Services and Posts under the administrative control of the Social Welfare Department.
- (b) Appointments, postings, transfers, leave, etc., to officers and staff working in the Departments under its control except those coming under the General Administration Department.

5. *The Secretariat.*

The Chart appended gives an approximate picture of the Secretariat of the Government of Mysore at Bangalore with the departments in it.

General Administration Department:—Three of the Departments, viz., the General Administration Department, the Finance Department and the Department of Law and Parliamentary Affairs are concerned with several matters which affect the whole business of Government, viz., in the case of the General Administration Department Service matters including organisation and methods, in the case of the Finance Department financial and budgetary control and in the case of the Department of Law and Parliamentary Affairs legislation and legal advice. The General Administration Department attends to among other things, the common house-keeping needs of the various departments and of the Ministers and Deputy Ministers, including the maintenance of common services in the *Vidhana Soudha* building and disposal of staff matters relating to the personal establishments of Ministers and Deputy Ministers.

Finance Department.—A Functions—The Finance Department is required to perform the following functions :—

- (a) make rules to govern financial procedure in general in all departments ;
- (b) review periodically the demand, collection and balance of the several classes of loans and advances, and advise on all transactions relating to loans and advances ;
- (c) be responsible for the safety and employment of all funds belonging to, vesting in or under the management of the State Government ;
- (d) examine and report on all proposals for the increase, continuance or reduction of taxation ;
- (e) examine and report on all proposals for borrowings by the Government; take all steps necessary for the purpose of raising such loans as have been duly authorised ; and be in charge of all matters relating to the service of loans ;
- (f) be responsible for all matters relating to financial procedure and the application of the principles of sound finance ;
- (g) be responsible for seeing that proper financial rules are framed for the guidance of other departments and that suitable accounts, including commercial accounts, where necessary, are maintained by other departments and establishments subordinate to them ;
- (h) be responsible for all matters relating to budget procedure and to the form and content of the annual financial statement, and be responsible during the year for the provision of ways and means and for watching the state of the Government's cash balances ;
- (i) in connection with the budget and with the supplementary estimates—
 - (i) prepares the annual statement of receipts and expenditure for presentation to the Houses of the Legislature and any supplementary estimates of expenditure which it may be necessary to present in the course of the year ; also prepares the Appropriation Bills and Bills relating to the Consolidated and Contingency Funds of the State ;
 - (ii) for the purpose of such preparation obtain from the departments concerned material on which to base its estimates, and be responsible for the correctness of the estimates, framed on the material so supplied ;
 - (iii) examine and advise on all schemes of new expenditure for which it is proposed to make provision in the estimates, and decline to provide in the estimates for any scheme which has not been so examined ;
- (j) on receipt of a report from an audit officer that expenditure for which there is no sufficient sanction is being incurred, see that steps are taken to obtain sanction or that the expenditure immediately ceases ;
- (k) lay the audit report relating to the State accounts before the Committee on Public Accounts ;
- (l) decide to what extent in particular departments the audit of the expenditure should be reinforced by an Audit of receipts ;
- (m) advise departments responsible for the collection of revenue regarding the methods of collection employed.

B. The right to be consulted on all financial proposals.—The Finance Department is required to be consulted before the issue of orders upon all proposals which affect the finances of the State, and in particular—

- (a) proposals to add any post or abolish any post from the public service or to vary the tenure or emoluments of any post ;
- (b) proposals to sanction an allowance or special or personal pay for any post or class of posts, or to any servant of the Government of the State ;
- (c) proposals involving abandonment of revenue or involving an expenditure for which no provision has been made in the Appropriation Act ;

provided that where it is sought to create posts or sanction allowances, revise salaries or give financial concessions to employees in to Finance Department itself or in the Department under its administrative control, the General Administration Department will exercise in respect of such matters all the powers of the Finance Department.

C. Powers under the Budget provisions.—After grants have been voted by the Legislative Assembly, the Finance Department has power to sanction (i) any re-appropriation within a grant from one major, minor or subordinate head to another and (ii) the delegation by a Minister to any Officer or class of officers the power of re-appropriation within a grant between heads subordinate to a minor head. No department including the Finance Department is authorised to make re-appropriation from one grant specified in the Appropriation Act to another such grant.

The views of the Finance Department are required to be brought on to the permanent record of the department to which a case belongs. This record forms part of the case. The Finance Department may by general or special order prescribe cases in which its assent may be presumed to have been given.

The Finance Minister may call for any papers in a case and the department to whom the request is addressed is bound to supply the papers. On receipt of papers called for, the Finance Minister may request that the papers with his note on them be submitted to the Cabinet.

(D) Limitations upon all Departments.—No department can without previous consultation with the Finance Department, authorise any orders (other than orders pursuant to any general delegation made by the Finance Department) which—

- (a) either immediately or by their repercussions, will affect the finances of the State, or which in particular—
 - (i) involve any grant of land or assignment of revenue or concession, grant, lease or licence of mineral or forest rights on a right to water power or any easement or privilege in respect of such concession ; or
 - (ii) in any way involve any relinquishment of revenue ; or
- (b) relate to the number of grading or cadre of posts or the emoluments or other conditions of service.

No proposal which requires previous consultation with the Finance Department but in which the Finance Department has not concurred, may be proceeded with unless a decision to that effect has been taken by the Cabinet.

(E) *A special procedure where orders are enforceable in audit.*—The following procedure has been prescribed for consultation with Finance Department where orders are enforceable in audit :—

- (a) Even at the stage of sending the case to the Finance Department for giving its concurrence to a particular item of expenditure or sanction requiring its concurrence under the Business Rules, a draft order may be put up along with an un-official Note. All references to the Finance Department are un-official, that is to say, instead of writing a self-contained letter to the Finance Department, the relative papers are shown to it. These papers are returned to the Administrative Department concerned with the views of the Finance Department recorded thereon.
- (b) The Finance Department goes through the draft and modifies it suitably in accordance with its views.
- (c) In cases where the draft has to be substantially modified in accordance with the views of the Finance Department, the administrative department puts up a revised draft and obtains the approval of the Finance Department thereto.
- (d) Orders are communicated to audit by the Administrative Departments themselves after incorporating in the orders a note to this effect : "This Order issues with the concurrence of the Finance Department *vide* their U.O. No.....dated.....".
- (e) In cases of Notifications involving financial commitments, the drafts of the Notifications are put to the Finance Department at the stage of obtaining its concurrence and the endorsement of the Notification to the Accountant-General contains the following clause.
 "This Notification issues with the concurrence of the Finance Department *vide* their O.M./U.O. No.....dated....."

DEPARTMENT OF LAW AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS.

(a) *General Rule to advise.*—The proper function of this Department is to put into technical shape projects of legislation on which the policy has been approved. Every proposal to initiate legislation is considered in, and if necessary transferred to the Department to which the subject matter of the legislation relates and the necessity for legislation and all matters of substance to be embodied in the Bill are discussed and settled in such Department.

Before proposals to initiate legislation are taken up, the Department concerned has to consult the Department of Law and Parliamentary Affairs as to—

- (i) the need for the proposed legislation from a legal point of view ;
- (ii) the competence of the State Legislature to enact the measure proposed ;
- (iii) whether the previous sanction of the President is necessary under the Constitution ; and
- (iv) the consistency of the proposed measure with the provisions of the Constitution, and in particular, those relating to Fundamental Rights.

If legislation is decided upon, the concerned Department draws up a memorandum on the proposal indicating with sufficient precision the lines on which it has been decided to legislate and also a Statement of Objects and Reasons. If the legislation involves expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of the State, a financial memorandum is also prepared in consultation with the Finance Department.

(b) *The elaborate Procedure to deal with Draft Bills before finalisation and introduction into the legislative Assembly or Council.*—The papers are then sent to the Department of Law and Parliamentary Affairs requesting it to draft the Bill accordingly. The Department of Law and Parliamentary Affairs thereafter prepares a draft Bill, scrutinises the Statement of Objects and Reasons and returns the case to the Department concerned. The Administrative Department if so directed by the Minister-in-charge, obtains the opinion of such Officers and bodies as it deems necessary on the Draft Bill and submits the opinions received with a copy of the tentative Draft Bill to the Minister-in-charge. If the tentative Draft Bill is approved by the Minister-in-charge, it is sent to the Secretary to the Scrutinising Committee for being placed before the Scrutinising Committee. The tentative Draft Bill as approved by the Scrutinising Committee is then returned to the originating Department. The tentative Draft Bill as approved by the Scrutinising Committee is circulated along with the Financial Memorandum if any, to other Ministers and a copy supplied to the Governor, and unless the Chief Minister directs otherwise, the tentative Draft Bill is brought before a meeting of the Cabinet. Proposal for any substantial or important amendments in the Draft Bill after its approval is also dealt with similarly.

If a Bill which is proposed to be introduced in the Legislature falls within the concurrent legislative field, the Administrative Department principally concerned, wherever possible, consults the Home Ministry of the Government of India on the proposed legislation. Consultation with the Government of India is also necessary in cases where a Bill seeks to amend a law falling within the concurrent legislative field, even though such law applies only to the State of Mysore. Such consultation is made after the stage indicated in the preceding paragraph.

If a Bill which is proposed to be introduced in the Legislature attracts the provisions of clause (2) of Article 31 of clause (1) of Article 31-A, the Administrative Department principally concerned consults the Home Ministry of the Government of India prior to the introduction of the Bill in the Legislature. Where a Bill is so referred to the Government of India the comments of the Government of India are invariably awaited before the Bill is introduced in the State Legislature. This procedure need not be followed when the need for action is so urgent that prior consultation is not possible ; and in such cases, the Government of India is informed as soon as possible.

In the case of a Bill of the nature referred to in the preceding two paragraphs introduced in either House of the Legislature, which is likely to go forward, copies thereof are sent to the Home Ministry of the Government of India, at some convenient stage after its introduction. If time permits the Administrative Department concerned also informs the Government of India of all amendments relating to compensation, to such Bills.

Whenever the Government of India are consulted or the previous sanction of the President is requested, the Administrative Department concerned sends to the Government of India six copies of the Bill and in the case of amending

Bill, also sends four up-to-date copies of the principal Act or Acts. All requests for previous sanction of the President under the proviso to Article 304(b) of the Constitution of India are addressed only to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry of the Government of India and such requests are required to be sent at least three weeks before the session of the State Legislature is scheduled to commence.

If it is decided to proceed with the Bill, with or without amendments, the originating Department sends the case to the Department of Law and Parliamentary Affairs with necessary instructions requesting that Department to prepare a final draft of the Bill.

The Department of Law and Parliamentary Affairs then finalises the draft if necessary after placing it again before the Scrutinising Committee and sends the Draft Bill to the originating Department indicating, at the same time, the sanctions, if any, required for the Bill, along with Notes on clauses, whenever necessary, covering important clauses of the Bill. If any provisions in the Bill involving expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of the State are modified in the finalised Draft, the Department sends the finalised Draft Bill to the Finance Department for revising, if necessary, the financial memorandum.

(c) *The responsibility for legislation of finalised Draft Bill.*—The originating Department then transfers the final Draft Bill to the Department of Law and Parliamentary Affairs with the instructions of Government thereon, including instructions as to its introduction in the Legislative Council or the Legislative Assembly according to the rules thereof and with copies of such papers connected with the Bill including a copy of the Statement of Objects and Reasons signed by the Minister-in-charge as should be communicated to the Legislative Council or the Legislative Assembly. After such transfer the Bill is to belong to the Department of Law and Parliamentary Affairs.

(d) *Codifications, etc., of existing laws.*—Measures designed solely to codify and to consolidate existing enactments and legislation of a formal character such as repealing and amending Bills may be initiated in the Department of Law and Parliamentary Affairs.

In such cases, the Department of Law and Parliamentary Affairs sends a copy of the Draft Bill prepared to the Department which is concerned with the subject matter for consideration as an administrative measures and the Department to which it is sent makes such enquires as it thinks fit and sends to the Department of Law and Parliamentary Affairs its opinion thereon together with a copy of every communication received by them on the subject.

(e) *Procedure relating to Bills of private members for legislation.*—Whenever a private Member of the State Legislature gives notice of his intention to move for leave to introduce a Bill, the Department of Law and Parliamentary Affairs on receiving intimation of the fact from the Secretary of the Legislature sends a copy of the Bill and the Statement of objects and Reasons for information to the Chief Minister and to the Department to which the case belongs.

The Bill is dealt with as a case by the Department of Law and Parliamentary Affairs in the first instance, where it is considered in its technical aspects by the Department of Law and Parliamentary Affairs such as need for previous sanction

of the President and the competence of the State Legislature to enact the measure and then forwards it with its opinion to the Department to which the case belongs.

If any provisions of such Bill involve expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of the State, the Department before it is circulated, prepares in consultation with the Finance Department the Financial Memorandum in respect of the Bill.

(f) *Penultimate duties before a Bill becomes an Act.*—When a Bill has been passed by the Legislature, it is examined in the Department concerned and the Department of Law and Parliamentary Affairs and forwarded to the Governor with—

- (a) a report of the Secretary of the Department concerned as to the reasons, if any, why the Governor's assent should not be given ; and
- (b) a report of the Secretary, Law and Parliamentary Affairs Department as to the reasons, if any, why the Governor's assent should not be given or the Bill should be reserved for the consideration of the President.

Where the Governor directs that the Bill should be reserved for the consideration of the President or returns it to the Legislature with a message, necessary action in that behalf is taken by the Department of Law and Parliamentary Affairs in consultation with the Administrative Department concerned.

(g) *Publication of an Act.*—After obtaining the assent of the Governor or the President, as the case may be, the Department of Law and Parliamentary Affairs takes steps for the publication of the Bill in the Official Gazette as an Act of the Legislature.

(h) *Interpretation of provisions in any Act, within Government Departments.*—All Administrative Departments consult the Department of Law and Parliamentary Affairs on—

- (a) the construction of Statute, Acts, regulations and statutory rules, orders and notifications ;
- (b) any general legal principles arising out of any case ; and
- (c) the institution or withdrawal of any prosecution at the instance of any Administrative Department.

In respect of cases referred to the Department of Law and Parliamentary Affairs, the Administrative Department is required to take action in accordance with the legal advice of the Department of Law and Parliamentary Affairs.

Secretaries to Government.—The Chief Secretary is immediately responsible to the Minister or Ministers to whom the subjects allocated to the department are assigned. He is the Secretary of Secretaries and holds the charge of General Administration Department.

A Secretary to Government is in charge of one or more Departments and is its or their official head. He is assisted in the discharge of his work by Additional Secretaries Joint, Secretaries, Deputy Secretaries and Under Secretaries as may be appointed in each case. Secretaries to Government are either officers of the

Indian Civil Service or the Indian Administrative Service, except the Secretary to Department of Law and Parliamentary Affairs who is an Officer belonging to the State Judicial Service.

A Secretary to Government is the Secretary to Government in one or more of the Departments. It is his duty to see that the policy of Government in the Department or Departments to which he is concerned is carried out. It is his duty to place before the Minister all relevant facts relating to a case correctly and to tender the necessary advice either in a written note or orally at any time before the Minister passes final orders on a case. It is also his duty to draw the attention of the Minister to the fact that any proposed course of action is contrary to the provisions of any existing rule or law or that it is at variance with the policy hitherto adopted by Government.

There is a 'Tradition of the Civil Service' in Mysore which is at once deep, strong and abiding. It is really an international and time-honoured one and constitutes the core of the *esprit de corps* of the Civil Service any where in the world. The British introduced and developed it in Britain and subsequently, built it within India as a part of their I.C.S. Our Democratic Republic has preserved it and is cherishing it in its I.A.S. system.

A part of this worldwide, invaluable tradition is the clear understanding which ought to be maintained in the interests of public service, between the political and permanent heads of Government, *i.e.*, between a political Minister and the Permanent Secretary working under his direction. This has been clearly analysed and summed up by Sir Warren Fisher, Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Agriculture in the United Kingdom in a Memorandum in the following paragraphs :

'Determination of policy is the function of Ministers and once a policy is determined it is the unquestioned and unquestionable business of Civil Servants of all ranks to strive to carry out that policy with precisely the same energy and precisely the same good will whether they agree with it or not; that is axiomatic and will never be in dispute. At the same time it is the traditional duty of Civil Servants, while decisions are being formulated to make available to the political side of Government all the information and experience at their disposal and to do this without fear or favour, irrespective of whether the advice thus tendered may agree or not with the Minister's initial view. The presentation to the Minister or a Department of all relevant facts the ascertainment and marshalling of which may often call into play the whole organisation of a Secretariat Department, demands of Civil Servants of all ranks in the Secretariat the greatest care and caution.

The presentation of inferences from the facts so presented equally demands from them all the wisdom and all the detachment they can command.

The preservation of integrity, fearlessness and independence of thought and utterance in their private communion with the Ministers of the experienced Civil Servants selected to fill up the top posts in the service is an essential principle in all enlightened Governments; as whether or not Ministers accept the advice thus placed before disposal,

and acceptance or rejection of such advice is exclusively a matter for their judgment it enables Ministers to be assured that their decisions are reached only after all the relevant facts and the various considerations bearing on the subject have, so far as the machinery of Government can secure, been definitely brought before their minds'.

Additional Secretary and Joint Secretary:—An Additional Secretary or a Joint Secretary as the case may be is in independent charge of a specific item of work in the Department as may be assigned to him and in respect of such works he discharges all the functions of a Secretary. But the Secretary may, at any time, call for a case or class of cases so assigned and deal with the case or class of cases himself. The Secretary keeps himself generally in touch with policy decisions taken in respect of the work assigned to the Additional or Joint Secretary to see that there is full co-ordination of the work of his department as a whole. The Secretary is also responsible for all work in his departmental establishment (and other work common to the whole of his Department) and he ensures that the Business Rules and Secretariat Instructions are observed in his Department.

Chief Secretary:—The Chief Secretary has overall authority in the Administration. Important cases from various departments, particularly if they have implications of a general character, are submitted to the Chief Secretary by the Secretary of the Department concerned before taking the orders of Government. The Chief Secretary is also the head of the State services and all service matters arising in the various departments are decided in consultation with him, even if they are not required to be dealt with in consultation with the General Administration Department. The Chief Secretary further acts as a co-ordinating authority by presiding at meetings of Secretaries and by resolving decisively inter-departmental differences.

The Chief Secretary exercises in addition to the duty of a Secretary in respect of the Departments directly under his control, control over the whole Secretariat administration and is empowered to take all necessary steps for the efficient functioning of the Secretariat.

The Chief Secretary is also the Secretary to the Council of Ministers. He is ex-officio Secretary to the Cabinet. In particular, he can call for any file either on his own authority or under the directions of the Chief Minister and submit the case to the Minister-in-charge and the Chief Minister for orders.

Every Department usually has some Deputy Secretaries, who may be officers belonging to the senior scale of the Indian Administrative Service, Mysore Administrative Service or the Secretariat Service. A specified number of posts is reserved for each of these three services.

In the Department of Law and Parliamentary Affairs, there is (a) a post of Additional Secretary filled up by an Officer belonging to the State Judicial Service; (b) two or three posts of Joint Secretaries filled up by Officers of the Judicial Service or the Secretariat Service as the case may be; and (c) two or three posts of Deputy Secretaries filled up either by Officers drawn from the Judicial Service or Secretariat Service.

The Deputy Secretary as his name implies deputises for the Secretary and exercises such powers as the Secretary delegates to him from time to time.

Below the Deputy Secretaries are Officers designated as Under Secretaries. A few of these may be Indian or Mysore Administrative Service Officers in the Junior scale. But most of them are drawn from the Secretariat Service.

While this is the general pattern there are a few individual variations. For example, in the Public Works Department, some of the posts of Joint Secretaries and Deputy Secretaries are filled by Officers of the ranks of Superintending or Executive Engineers.

There may also be some Special Secretaries to Government with defined powers and functions.

Disposal of work :—The work in each Department is distributed subject-wise among the Sections. As a general rule two or three Sections are placed under one Under Secretary (or Officers of corresponding rank where one exists). Each Deputy Secretary has two or three Under Secretaries under him. In exceptional cases a Section is directly under a Deputy Secretary without an Under Secretary. Ordinarily, every Section of the department is thus allocated to a Deputy Secretary but the Secretary of the Department may direct that work from a particular Section or work pertaining to particular subjects should be submitted to him direct or through an Under Secretary only if he finds this desirable or convenient. Considerable flexibility or 'level jumping' as it is called is permissible in this respect, the main object being to avoid delay.

Procedure in Sections :—Inter-Section consultation, where a matter pertaining to more than one Section is informal and there is only a single note from the Section on each case. Where the matter is covered by settled policy or past precedent, this has to be mentioned.

All business allotted to a department is disposed of under the general or special directions of the Minister-in-charge. Each Minister arranges by means of Standing Orders with the Secretary of the Department what matters or classes of matters are to be brought to his personal notice. In routine matters or at preliminary stages, where reports have to be called for or opinions gathered, Section Officers have powers to take action without obtaining the orders or approval of the higher officers. Similarly, Under Secretaries dispose of as many cases as possible on their own responsibility, orders of higher officers being taken only in cases of an important nature or those involving questions of policy. Deputy Secretaries dispose of the majority of cases coming up to them, but the more important cases are generally submitted to the Secretary, particularly if they are required to be submitted to the Minister. Deputy Secretaries are, often specifically authorised to submit cases direct to a Minister who may, if he considers it necessary, call for the remarks of the Secretary. The Secretary, however sees all cases after being received back (on their own return) from the Minister, so that if he considers it necessary, he has the opportunity of resubmitting a case with his own remarks.

Issue of orders to Officers of other Departments :—While it is permissible for one department to issue orders requiring executive action by officers under another department or controlling the action of those officers, such orders are issued only in consultation with the department concerned.

There is only one file on a subject, for which the department mainly concerned is responsible; this file circulates among the departments equally concerned and all proceedings underlying a decision are contained in that file and

a single order embodying the decision is issued. Inter-departmental consultations are generally in the form of "Un-official References" and by which the record of each department is available to every other.

Under Secretary.—An Under Secretary is the juniormost Officer to take action as authorised "By order and in the name of the Governor". He exercises control over the Section or Sections placed in his charge both in regard to the despatch of business and to discipline. An Under Secretary is likewise the juniormost officer to indicate, except in very simple and clear cases, the course of action to be followed in a case. Established precedents which represent the weight of experience and are useful in ensuring equality of treatment between individual and individual are of great importance in the disposal of business in the Secretariat.

Any case requiring action is normally put up to the Under Secretary by and through the Section Officer, with all relevant material. The Under Secretary sees that the Section *has* put up all relevant material properly arranged, studies the case and submits it to the proper authority for orders suggesting, save in exceptional cases, a suitable course of action. It is a serious reflection on the competence of an Under Secretary if the facts contained in a note submitted by or through him are found to be inaccurate.

Composition of a Section.—The business in each department is carried on in recognised Sections. Each Section is normally in charge of a Section Officer. According to the pattern existing at present, each Section has three Assistants including a Senior Assistant who could submit papers direct to the Under Secretary, a Junior Assistant, one Stenotypist and one Class IV staff. A Stenographer and a Class IV staff are attached to each Under Secretary.

Typists are either attached to a Section or form a pool for the Department as a whole. Stenographers attached to Officers also act as their Personal Assistants, *i.e.*, help them in the maintenance of their papers, arrange interviews, etc.,

General Records.—The General Records Section of the Secretariat is the repository of all Secretariat Records both historical and non-historical, and like other Sections of the Secretariat it is under the control of a Section Officer. Historical records are permitted to be studied or inspected by academic scholars at the discretion of Government.

General Despatching Section.—The Secretariat is served by a General Despatching Section, which receives all communications addressed to an Officer in the Secretariat and despatches all communications sent out by the Departments of the Secretariat.

Discipline.—Members of the Secretariat establishment are subject to the provisions of the Indian Official Secrets Act, 1923 and the Mysore Government Servants' Conduct Rules and are precluded from divulging to outsiders or to other Government servants any information, whether expressly marked confidential or not, that may come to their knowledge in their official capacity.

Secretariat noting is confidential. If, in any exceptional case, it becomes absolutely necessary to send a file to a Head of Department or any other Officer, care is taken to see that papers containing notings or minutes by the Ministers or

notings containing comments on the work of any Head of Department or subordinate officer are removed before transmitting such files to the subordinate officers. Files required for audit by the Accountant-General are, however, readily made available to him.

Code of Conduct.—It is the duty of a Secretariat Officer to place before the Minister all facts relevant to a case and tender necessary advice. The advice tendered at all levels should be objective and honest. It is the duty of a Government Servant to express his views fairly and freely and to tender advice which he believes is correct; and once Government has taken a decision to implement the decision honestly, irrespective of whether he agrees with the decision or not. While this is true in respect of every Government servant, the observance of these principles is of special importance in the Secretariat, where officials are always acting on behalf of and in the name of Government. The responsibility to tender advice to a Minister or to take decisions about the course of action to be taken in any case rests on the Under Secretary or higher Officer. A Section Officer and an Assistant may, in cases where there are clear precedents, or in cases of a routine nature where the orders necessarily follow from certain provisions of Law or Rule, express his views and suggest the course of action.

Irregularities in Procedure.—The Chief Secretary and the Secretary of the Department concerned are jointly and severally responsible for the careful observance of all procedural and substantial Rules and when either of them considers that there has been material departure from any of them he should personally bring it to the notice of the Chief Minister through the Minister-in-charge as the case may be.

Assistants.—An Assistant is employed in the processing of a case. Every communication received in a Section goes to an Assistant. It is his duty to get it ready for disposal. The communication, where it calls for action, is placed in the proper file, referenced with previous papers and a note prepared indicating the point on which Government Orders are required, mentioning the relevant provisions of law, precedents and any other relevant material. Normally, an Assistant does not suggest any course of action, but he does so where the cases are of a routine nature and the action necessarily follows from certain provisions of rules. Decisions taken in similar cases are also brought to notice by him.

Junior Assistant are entrusted with the routine duties of maintaining prescribed registers, despatching, indexing maintenance of suspense files, putting up timely reminders and recording of cases. In addition, Junior Assistants assist the Assistant and the Section Officer in the preparation of statements and periodical returns.

Secretariat Procedure.—Communications addressed to a Department are received in the Central Registry in each Department which distributes them to the Sections concerned. The Section Diarist, on receipt of the communications from the Central Registry, submits them to the Section Officer. The Diarist, after receiving back all the receipts of a day from the Section Officer, diarises them and passes the receipts to the dealing assistants concerned. An Assistant, after going through a receipt, collects the current file on the subject, if one already exists, and other connected papers and files, if any, referred to in the receipt. For this purpose he consults Indices, File Registers, Sectional Note book of important decisions maintained in the Section and other relevant books, Acts, Rules, Regulations, etc. Finally he submits the case with a note to the Section Officer. The Section Officer, at this stage, scrutinises the notes of the Assistant,

adds his own remarks or suggestions, if any, and submits the case to the Under Secretary. The Under Secretary generally disposes of as many cases as possible on his own responsibility. He takes orders of the Deputy Secretary or higher officers on cases of an important nature or those involving policy questions. The Deputy Secretary is generally vested with some delegated powers and disposes of certain types of cases himself, if within his purview, otherwise he sends cases to the next higher officer—the Joint Secretary or the Secretary as the case may be. Papers which are submitted to the Joint Secretary or the Secretary are generally of a very important nature, involving policy decisions. They, in turn, submit more important cases to the Minister, a self-contained summary is put up for his perusal. The Minister finally uses his discretion as to whether he will pass orders himself or refer the case to the Cabinet for a decision.

A Section Officer is authorised to dispose of on behalf of the Branch Officer, certain types of routine matters and also sign fair copies of communications of a specified type with the prescription "Authorised for Issue." Even in cases where the Senior Assistants and Assistants have been permitted to submit papers direct to Under Secretary, the Section Officer continues to exercise general control and supervision over their working.

Channel for submission of cases.—The channel for submission of cases ordinarily is: Section Officer—Branch Officer—Deputy Secretary—Joint Secretary—Secretary—Minister.

Senior Assistants and Selected Assistants are authorised to submit cases direct to Branch Officers. Section Officers are permitted sometime to submit certain types of cases direct to Deputy Secretary and the Branch Officer to the Joint Secretary or Secretary. Similarly, Deputy Secretary may, in specific cases, deal direct with the Minister.

After orders have been passed by a competent officer, the file goes back to the Section through all officers at intermediate stages to keep them informed of the decision.

The normal routing of a paper under submission is for the Assistant to put up to the Section Officer, the Section Officer to the Under Secretary, the Under Secretary to the Deputy Secretary, the Deputy Secretary to the Secretary and so on. In order to minimise delays in the disposal of cases, a system of level jumping is introduced in each department, depending on the nature of cases and the personnel. Senior Assistants and selected Assistants who have gained sufficient experience to deal with cases are permitted to submit files direct to Under Secretaries and Under Secretaries to Secretaries. In such cases, the papers on their return journey pass through the normal channel to keep the officers informed of the action taken.

Stages in the journey of a paper from receipt to disposal and recording.—The following is a general description of the stages through which a fresh receipt passes from the time of its receipt till its disposal:—

1. Receipt in Central Registry.
2. Numbering.
3. Transmission to Section concerned.
4. Receipt in Section and submission to Under Secretary (Branch Officer) through Section Officer.

5. Return of receipts by Branch Officer.
6. Marking of receipts to case working Assistants or to himself by Section Officer.
7. Action by Assistant, *i.e.*, preparation of case including draft letter/draft Government Order whenever called for or necessary.
8. Submission to Under Secretary (Branch Officer) either directly or through Section Officer as the case may be.
9. Orders of Branch Officer or circulation by him to higher authority.
10. Return of case to Section for issue of orders.
11. Action by Section for issue of orders.
12. Fair copying and submission of Fair copy for signature.
13. Return of fair copy to Section after entry in the Issue Register.
14. Marking for Record or Suspense after issue of orders.
15. Recording.
16. Forwarding of Record to General Records.

C. DEPARTMENTS OF GOVERNMENT OUTSIDE THE SECRETARIAT

(i) DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Organisation—(a) *Director*.—The Director of Agriculture is the head of the Department. At the Headquarters, he is assisted by three functional Joint Directors, one for Development and Intensive Cultivation Programmes, the second for Soil Conservation and the third for Agricultural Engineering. For assisting the Director in respect of administrative and accounts work and for attending to special items of work in which the Director is personally interested, a Deputy Director, a Chief Accounts Officer of the status of a Deputy Controller, a Class I administrative Assistant and a Class II Personal Assistant have been provided.

(b) *Joint Director of Agriculture (Development and Intensive cultivation)*.—The Joint Director of Agriculture in charge of Development and Intensive Cultivation Programme is assisted by a Deputy Director (Development) a number of subject matter specialists, Crop, Seed and Manure Development Officers, a Planning Officer, Information Officer and a Fertiliser Demonstration Officer.

The subject matter specialists are in charge of fundamental and applied research on various problems of Agriculture in their respective special fields.

The Crop specialists attend to the work pertaining to the evolution of improved varieties of crops and the adoption of improved agronomic practices. The Department is maintaining three model Agronomic Trial Centres and a Research Centre for Sea Island Cotton at Bhadravati.

(c) *Joint Director of Agriculture (Soil Conservation)*.—The Joint Director of soil conservation is assisted by a State Level Survey Officer, a Land Reclamation Officer, a Land Utilisation Officer and a Soil Conservation Research Officer. There is also a planning cell working under him consisting of Specialists for water use, Forestry use and Engineering use. The administrative and Technical control over Divisional Soil Conservation officers vests in him.

(d) *Joint Director of Agriculture (Agricultural Engineering)*:—The Joint Director of Agriculture (Agricultural Engineering) has a central workshop at the Headquarters and is assisted by a Service Engineer, a Research Engineer, Tractor Engineer and a Well Boring Assistant Agricultural Engineer. The Divisional Agricultural Engineers working under the administrative control of the Divisional Joint Directors, get technical advice and control from the Joint Director of Agriculture (Agricultural Engineering) at the headquarters.

(e) *Divisional Joint Directors*:—The State is divided into four Agricultural Divisions, corresponding with the Revenue Divisions for purposes of supervision. There is a Joint Director incharge of each of these Divisions. All the District and other Officers of the Department in the Division come under his Administrative or Supervisory control. The Technical advice in respect of Soil Conservation and Agricultural Engineering is got from the respective Joint Directors at the Headquarters.

(f) *District officers*:—The development and Extension work of the Department is carried out by a net work of Development and Extension officers. An Officer of the status of a Deputy Director of Agriculture, is incharge of each District attending to the various activities. He is given the assistance of an Assistant Soil Development Officer, an Assistant Manure Development Officer, an Assistant Plant Protection officer and an Assistant Agricultural Engineer. The Special Development Schemes, the Agricultural Schools and Seed Farms in the District also come under his supervision.

(g) *Field Officers*:—The Districts are further divided into Sub-divisions. There are 37 such Sub-divisions for the entire State. An Officer of the status of an Assistant Director of Agriculture assisted by three Assistant Agricultural Officers (one for Seeds, one for Manures and the third for Plant Protection) look after the supervisory and guidance work in their jurisdiction consisting of 2 to 5 Taluks. Each of the Development Block is provided with an Agricultural Extension Officer and a number of Village Level Workers for attending to the extension work at the field level. The Blocks are also provided with separate Extension Officers for Co-operation and Panchayati work who also assist the agricultural development work.

The Divisions and Districts in each Division are as follows :—

<i>Divisions</i>		<i>Districts</i>
I Mysore	..	.. Mysore, South Kanara, Coorg, Hassan, Mandya, Chickmagalur.
II Bangalore	..	.. Bangalore, Tumkur Chitradurga Kolar, Shimoga.
III Dharwar	..	.. Dharwar, Belgaum Bijapur, North Kanra.
IV Raichur	..	.. Bidar, Gulbarga, Raichur, Bellary.

Functions:—The development of agricultural production in general and food production in particular is the most important function of the Department. The programmes taken up in this connection fall under the following groups :—

Supply of Fertilisers and Manures

Development and use of Improved Seeds

Plant Protection Measures

Improved Agricultural Practices

Intensive Agricultural Programmes and other Schemes.

Land Development which term includes Land Reclamation and Soil Conservation.

Irrigation Development.

Development Programmes:—The Joint Director of Agriculture, (Development and Intensive Cultivation) assisted by his team of Development Officer and Specialists attend to the various programmes of Development and Extension. This work consists mainly of (a) procurement and distribution of fertilisers, (b) local development of manures (c) compost production (d) development and supply of improved and High yielding seeds, (e) development, popularisation and servicing of plant protection measures, (f) adoption of improved agricultural practices such as Japanese method of paddy cultivation, dry farming methods in areas not covered by Irrigation facilities, and the intensive Kharif and rabi campaigns (g) Intensive Agricultural District programmes and (h) development programmes under commercial crops like, Sugarcane, cotton, oil seeds, tobacco etc.

Ad-hoc Programme under Extension :—The Intensive Agricultural District programme was taken up in Mandya during the year 1961-62 with a separate staff. The Deputy Commissioner of the District was in overall charge of the programme assisted by a Project Officer of the rank of a Deputy Director of Agriculture. The other staff of the project consisted of a Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, three District Agricultural Officers, two Subject matter specialists and a number of Agricultural Extension Officers, Co-operative Supervisors and Gramasevaks. The percentage of coverage rose from 55 percent in 1962-63 to 86 per cent in 1965-66. The Intensive Agricultural area programme has been extended over 10 Districts viz., Raichur, Shimoga, Tumkur, Mysore, North Kanara, Belgaum, Chitradurga, Bellary, Kolar and South Kanara. As a result of these programmes, the food production of the State increased by about 40 per cent during the period 1956-57 to 1965-66.

Soil Conservation Programmes.—The Joint Director of Agriculture (Soil Conservation) is incharge of the soil conservation programmes in the State. He is assisted by five divisional Soil Conservation Officers stationed one each in Bijapur, Chitradurga, Bangalore, Mysore and Gulbarga. These Divisional Officers are assisted by Sub-Divisional Soil Conservation Officers. There are four Soil Conservation Training Centres, one each at Dharwar, Bijapur, Bangalore and Somanahalli, for the training of candidates for appointment as Soil Conservation Assistants.

Agricultural Engineering.—The Joint Director of Agriculture (Agricultural Engineering) is in charge of the Agricultural Engineering wing, which is responsible for the maintenance of tractors and bull-dozers.

Public Relations.—The Agricultural Information Unit of the Department is responsible for the dissemination of the results of research to the farmers through the various mass-communication *media* such as pamphlets, leaflets, booklets, agricultural exhibitions, and radio talks, and arrange the farmers' programmes broadcast by the All India Radio (Akashvani) at Bangalore.

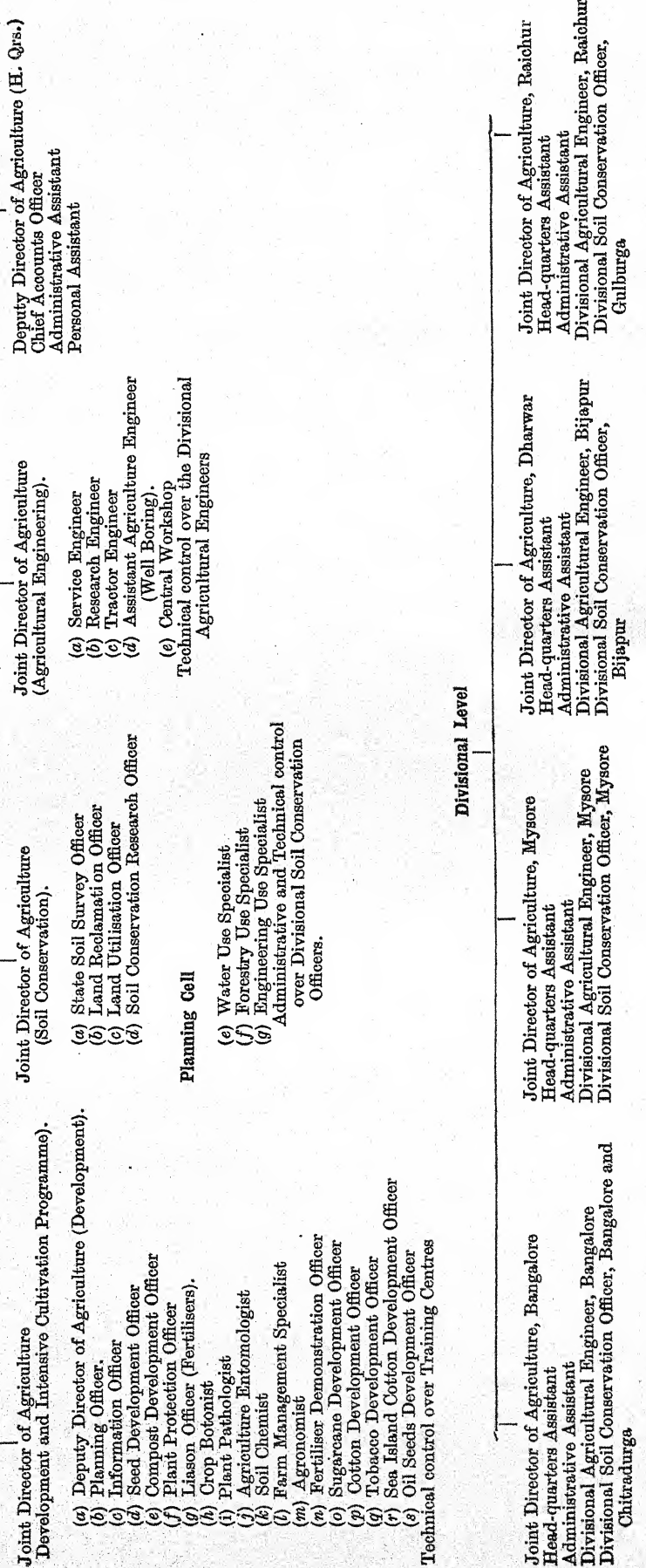
Overall Welfare.—The most important function of the Department is, however, to improve the economic condition of the farmers by concentrating efforts on increasing agricultural production by inducing the cultivators to adopt improved methods of agriculture. To achieve this objective the Department arranges for the supply of improved fertilizers and seed. The co-operative societies set up for the purpose attend to the storing and distribution of seeds and fertilisers and supplying long-term and short-term credits. Through its extension service, the Department imparts knowledge of new skills and methods to farmers. A close *liaison* is maintained between the Research Wing of the Bangalore Agriculture University and the Department.

A chart showing the Organisation of the Agriculture Department is appended.

THE DIRECTORATE OF AGRICULTURE

DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE
(HEAD OF DEPARTMENT)

Head Quarters



Technical control over Training Centres

Divisional Level

District Level

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| <p>(a) Deputy Directors of Agriculture at the District Headquarters at Bangalore, Chitradurga, Kolar, Tumkur and Shimoga.</p> <p>(b) Cotton Superintendent, Chitradurga</p> <p>(c) Assistant Oil Seed Development Officer, Tumkur</p> <p>(d) Agricultural Development Officer, Davanagere</p> <p>(e) Assistant Agricultural Officer, Fertiliser Demonstration, Bangalore</p> <p>(f) Assistant Agricultural Officer, Simple Fertiliser Trials, Bangalore</p> <p>(g) Sea Island Cotton Research Officer, Bhadravathi</p> <p>(g) Sea Island Cotton Research Officer, Bhadravathi</p> | <p>(a) Deputy Directors of Agriculture at Mysore, Hassan, Mandya, Coorg, Chickmagalur and South Kanara.</p> <p>(b) Assistant Tobacco Development Officer, Mysore</p> <p>(c) Assistant Agricultural Officer, Fertiliser Demonstration, Mysore</p> <p>(d) Assistant Agricultural Officer, Simple Fertiliser Trials, Mysore</p> <p>(e) Principal of Gramasevak Training Centres at Kudige and Mandya</p> | <p>(a) Deputy Directors Dharwar, North Kanara, Belgaum and Bijapur</p> <p>(b) Soil Survey Officers at Malaprabha Ghataprabha L.B.C.</p> <p>(c) Cotton Superintendents Dharwar and Bijapur</p> <p>(d) Irrigation Demonstration Centre, Jankhandi</p> <p>(e) Assistant Tobacco Development Officer, Dharwar</p> <p>(f) Assistant Oil Seeds Ev. Officer, Belgaum</p> <p>(g) Assistant Agricultural Officer, Fertiliser Demonstration, Dharwar</p> <p>(h) Assistant Agricultural Officer, Simple Fertiliser Trials, Belgaum</p> <p>(i) Agricultural Development Officer, Jankhand</p> <p>(j) Gramasevak Training Centres, Dharwar and Bagalkote</p> <p>(k) Irrigation Training Centre, Dharwar</p> | <p>(a) Deputy Directors Raichur, Gulbarga, Bidar and Bellary</p> <p>(b) Agricultural Development Officer, Bellary</p> <p>(c) Cotton Superintendents Raichur and Bijapur</p> <p>(d) Assistant Oil Seeds Development Officer, Raichur</p> <p>(e) Agricultural Development Farm, Dnadesugar</p> <p>(f) Assistant Agricultural Officer Fertiliser Demonstration, Raichur</p> <p>(g) Assistant Agricultural Officer Simple Fertiliser Trials, Bellary</p> <p>Gramasevak Training Centre, Ganavati</p> |
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Sub-Divisional Level

Seven Assistant Directors

Twelve Assistant Directors

Eight Assistant Directors

Assistant Directors of Agriculture at Doddaballapur, Ramenagaram, Maadhugiri, Gubbi, Mulbagi, Chickballapur, Hiriyur, Davanagere, Bhadravati, Sagar.

Agriculture Extension Officers and Village Level Workers

Block Level

(ii) DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND VETERINARY SERVICES

Organisation.—The Director of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services is the head of the Department, which includes animal husbandry and veterinary services and the various livestock farms in the State. The Director is assisted at the headquarters by ten Class I Gazetted Officers, of whom seven are of the status of Deputy Directors. These various officers are in charge of special programmes like dairying, poultry development, Sheep development, fodder development, maintenance of livestock farms, control and supervision of Key Village Schemes, castration schemes and statistical work. An additional Development Officer is in charge of the Mysore Serum Institute. For purposes of supervision, the State is divided into four Divisions, corresponding to the Revenue Divisions, for each of which there is a Regional Deputy Director. All the District Officers in the Division and Superintendents of Farms and other institutions work under his supervision.

At the field level, in each district, there is a District Veterinary Officer. There is a Deputy Director in charge of the Mysore Serum Institute. The eight livestock farms are under the charge of Superintendents. There are also Superintendents incharge of sheep and wool development schemes in the areas where there is good potential for it. The milk supply schemes at Mysore, Belgaum, Gulbarga, Kudige, Bhadravati, Dharwar and Mangalore are also attended to by a Superintendent in each of these places. There is also a Superintendent incharge of the stud Farm at Kunigal. The subordinate staff of the Department consists generally of Managers, Veterinary Surgeons, Dairy Assistants, and Animal Husbandry Extension Officers.

Functions.—The major activities of the Department are :—

1. Livestock, Sheep and Poultry Development
2. Disease control
3. Improving the breed of cattle
4. Key Village Scheme.
5. Popularisation of Artificial Insemination.
6. Dairy Development.
7. Manufacture of Biological Products.
8. Veterinary Education and Research.
9. Milk Supply Schemes in selected towns.
10. Maintenance of Animal Husbandry Statistics.

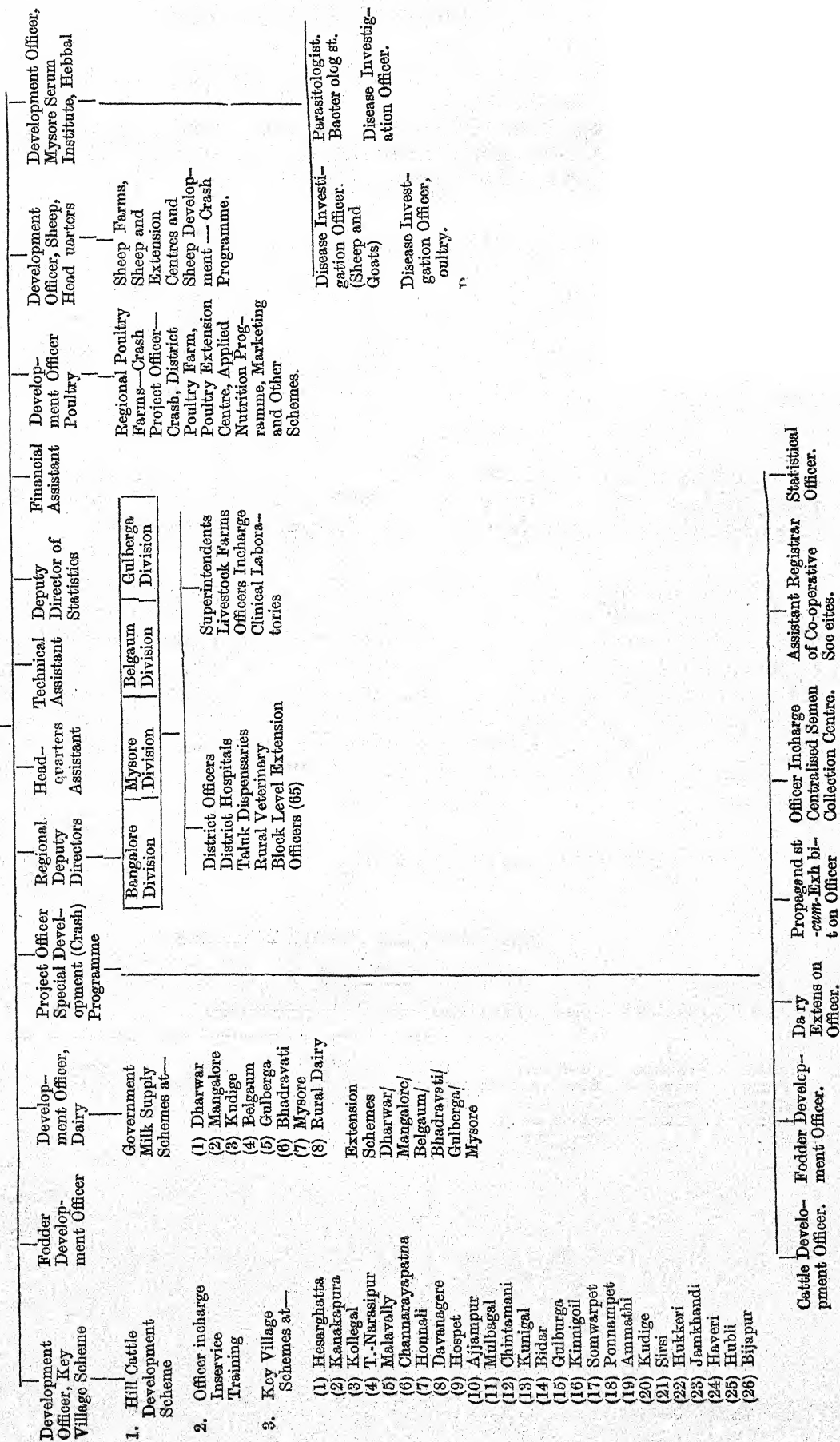
Amrit Mahal Kavals and Cattle.—The State had at one time 240 Amritmahal kavals covering an area of 4 lakh acres and maintaining 60,000 heads of Amritmahal breed cattle. With the diminished use of this marshy breed of cattle for military purposes and the increased use of machines for cultivation purposes Government reduced the extent of Amritmahal Kavals and number of Cattle. At the end of 1967, there were only 64 kavals with a total extent of about 70,000 acres and roughly about 2,000 heads of cattle. To enable the rearing of these animals according to the present day conditions, a Cattle Breeding Station at Ajjampur in Chickmagalur District with economic Cattle Farms at Birur, Habbanaghatta, Kynodu and Ulvarthi are maintained. The original system of rearing these cattle under Ranching conditions (*i.e.* being grazed freely and not milked) has been partially changed, so that the best cattle are selected, domesticated and reared under Semi Stall feeding conditions. During November to February, the cattle under Ranching conditions are herded in musters, the best few males are selected for retention as breeding bulls and the rest of the adult males are selected for pairing. They are subsequently auctioned as work bullocks after castration. The animals under Ranching system are moved from kaval to kaval according to availability of grazing and water. Good bulls are left loose in such herds for breeding cows.

A chart showing the organisational set up of the Department is appended.

DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND VETERINARY SERVICES

DIRECTOR

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND VETERINARY SERVICES



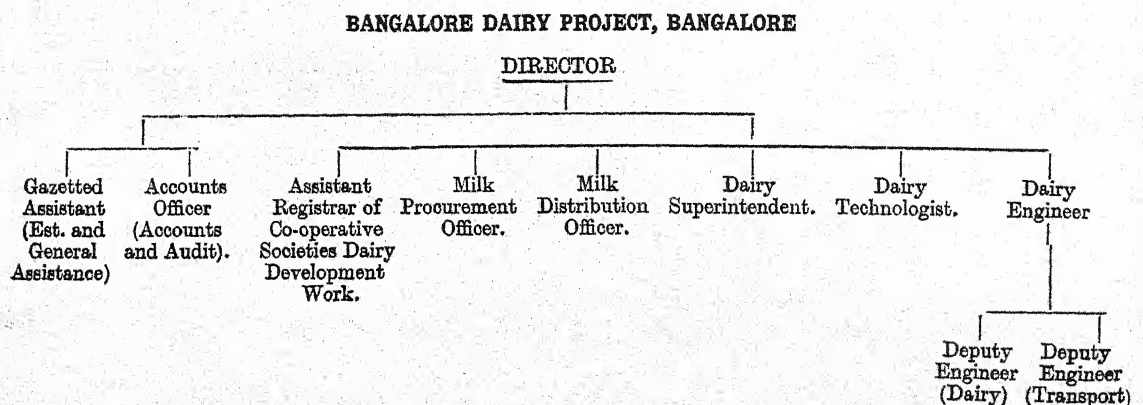
(iii) BANGALORE DAIRY PROJECT

Bangalore Dairy is one of the UNICEF Aided Major Milk Projects in the country designed to handle 50,000 litres of milk per day in the initial stage with scope for future expansion to handle 1,50,000 litres. The approximate cost of the Project is Rs. 1-50 crores, including the cost of UNICEF supplied equipment worth Rs. 30,00,000 by way of assistance.

The Project was started in the first year of the III Five Year Plan. It was proposed to procure milk from the milk shed area within a radius of 40 miles from Bangalore. Milk was to be procured through a net work of 300 Milk Producers Co-operative Societies. Three chilling centres have been established at (1) Anekal (2) Doddaballapur, and (3) Channapatna with a chilling capacity of 10,000 litres each. The chilled milk from these Centres is transported by insulated road tankers to the main dairy. The Milk Producers' Societies have been given a share contribution of Rs. 5,000 each. Milk testing equipments milking pails and milk measures have been supplied to the Collection Centres. As sufficient milk was not available in the milk shed area of 40 miles radius—the same has been extended to 70 miles. Milk is also collected from the City producers and others through Mysore State Dairymen's Association.

The main output of the Dairy is milk. Two types of milk are produced—namely whole milk and toned milk. Wholemilk is pure milk after pasteurisation. Toned milk is low fat and high protein milk and is prepared by adding the prescribed quantity of skimmed milk powder to whole milk. By-products such as Butter, Ghee and Casein are also manufactured. Pasteurised milk is distributed in sealed bottles to Citizens in different localities through 101 milk booths. Bulk Supplies are also made in sealed cans to Hospitals, Child Welfare Centres and other Institutions. Such supplies are also undertaken for marriages and other functions.

A chart showing the organisation set up of the Department is appended.



iv BUREAU OF ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS

In July, 1944, a Statistical section was created as an adjunct to the then Economic Conference. Later on, a Department of Statistics was created in September, 1949. Right from the inception of the Department, the then Commissioner for Economic Development and Planning was the ex-Officio Director of Statistics. In February, 1954, the two Departments were bifurcated. But, again, the Department of Statistics came under the control of the Director of Agriculture. With this chequered history, the Department of Statistics emerged as a full-fledged and independent Department in September, 1955. In August, 1966, the Director of Statistics was also made ex-Officio Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages in Mysore. In March, 1968, the Department was redesignated as the Bureau of Economics and Statistics. The Director of the Bureau is also ex-Officio 'Officer on special Duty' under the 'Collection of Statistics-1953' for purposes of conduct of the Annual Survey of Industries'.

2. *Organisational Set up.*—The Bureau is headed by its Director, at the State Head Quarters. The Director is assisted by Six Deputy Directors and 21 Assistant Directors in technical matters plus one Head Quarters' Assistant on the 'Administration' side. The work of the Bureau is co-ordinated and executed through District Statistical Officers, at the rate of one for each district, and other technical staff. At the block level, the Bureau has its representative in the 'Progress Assistant'.

3. *Functions.*—Broadly, the functions of the Bureau are :

(i) Co-ordination of the Statistical work among different Departments of Government and promotion of Statistical standards and research :

(ii) to Collect, collate and interpret and publish Statistical data relating to the Several facets of the economy of the state ;

(iii) to Organise special enquiries and surveys, and

(iv) to Provide liaison between the Central Statistical Organisation of the Government of India and another Statistical Institutions at the Centre and in other States.

The Bureau has the following broad divisions/branches which provide an indication of the scope of its technical activities :

(a) Demography

(b) Agricultural Statistics.

(c) Industry, Trade, Transport and Communication,

(d) Prices, wages, Housing and Labour and Employment,

(e) Community Development and Local bodies Statistics,

(f) Public finance Statistics,

(g) State Income,

(y) Planning Statistics,

(i) Socio-economic surveys in collaboration with the National Sample Survey and other surveys,

(j) Basic Statistics and publications, and

(k) Training, Standards, Research and inter-departmental coordination.

4. *Publications.*—The activities of the Bureau culminate with the issue of publications or reports on each one of them. The following are some of the important publications and reports issued regularly :

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|----|-----------|
| (i) The Statistical Abstract of Mysore | .. | annual |
| (ii) The Statistical Outline of Mysore | .. | annual |
| (iii) The quarterly Bulletin of Statistics | .. | quarterly |
| (iv) Annual Season and Crop Report | .. | annual |
| (v) Annual Rainfall Report | .. | .. annual |
| (vi) Vital Statistics of Mysore | .. | .. annual |
| (vii) Mysore States in Maps | .. | .. adhoc |
| (viii) Report on Crop Estimation Surveys, and | .. | annual |
| (ix) Individual Reports on each Survey or major item of work. | | annual |

5. *Organisational Chart.*—An organisation chart is also appended.

(1-7-1989)

DIRECTOR

[illegible]

DISTRICT STATISTICAL SET-UP

DISTRICT STATISTICAL OFFICERS (19)

STATISTICAL OFFICER, I.A.D.P., MANDYA

(v) DEPARTMENT OF COLLEGIATE EDUCATION

Introduction.—Administrative control over the following Collegiate Educational Institutions is vested in the Directorate of Collegiate Education. Academic control, in respect of studies in these Institutions is vested in the respective Universities (Bangalore, Mysore or Karnataka) to which the Colleges are affiliated :—

Government College, Mercara.
 Governments Arts & Science College, Mangalore.
 Government College, Gulbarga.
 Government College, Tumkur.
 Maharanis College for Women, Bangalore.
 Maharanis College for Women, Mysore.
 Government College, Bangalore.
 Sahyadri College, Shimoga.
 Government College, Hassan.
 Government College, Chitradurga.
 College of Arts, Science and Commerce, Chikmagalur.
 Government College, Kolar.
 Government College, Mandya.
 Central Institute of Home Science, Bangalore.
 Teachers Colleges at Mangalore and Gulbarga.
 Training Colleges for Secondary Teachers, Belgaum.
 Teachers College, Mysore.
 R. C. College of Commerce, Bangalore.

Organisation.—The Director is the head of the Department. He is assisted at the headquarters by a Deputy Director, an Accounts Officer and an Assistant Director.

Advisory Committee.—There is a State Advisory Committee for College Education to advise Government on all matters pertaining to education at the Collegiate level.

Functions.—The Director attends to the inspection work. The Directorate attends to the payment of grant-in-aid to private Collegiate Institutions and to the distribution of Government of India Post-Matric Scholarships.

(vi) DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCIAL TAXES

Organisation.—(a) *Headquarters.*—The Commissioner for Commercial Taxes is the head of the Department. He is assisted at the headquarters by two officers, one of the rank of Assistant Commissioner of Commercial Taxes and the other of the rank of Commercial Tax Officer. In addition to these two officers one more Commercial Tax Officer is attached to his office to attend to the legal matters of the Department. He is also assisted by one gazetted Manager of the rank of Assistant Commercial Tax Officer and seven Managers and one Accounts Superintendent. The Commissioner is the statutory head of the Department and is responsible for administering the various commercial Tax Laws. He exercises powers of a revisional authority and powers to transfer cases from one Assessing/Appellate authority to another. As Head of Department, he exercises supervisory and administrative control.

(b) *Intelligence Wing*.—The Intelligence Section at the Head Office consists of one Deputy Commissioner of Commercial Taxes and other executive and ministerial staff. For each of two Districts one Commercial Tax Officer has been given for Intelligence work.

(c) *Divisions*.—For purposes of Commercial Tax administration, the State is divided into six Divisions, viz., Bangalore City, Bangalore, Mysore, Belgaum, Dharwar and Gulbarga. A Deputy Commissioner of Commercial Taxes is in charge of each division. He controls, supervises and guides the work in his division, besides performing statutory functions such as hearing appeals against assessments. The Deputy Commissioners incharge of Bangalore City and Bangalore Divisions are not authorised to hear appeals against orders of Commercial Tax Officers in their Divisions. A separate Deputy Commissioner has been appointed to hear and dispose of such appeals. There is an Assistant Commissioner of Commercial Taxes attached to the office of every Deputy Commissioner of Commercial Taxes who hears appeals against the orders of Assistant Commercial Tax Officers in the Division.

(d) *Circles*.—Below the divisional level are the Circles, each incharge of a Commercial Tax Officer/Assistant Commercial Tax Officer who is an assessing officer. Commercial Tax Officers are the Registering and Assessing authorities in respect of dealers whose total turnover exceeds Rs. 40,000 p.a. Assistant Commercial Tax Officers exercise similar powers in respect of dealers whose total turnover is Rs. 40,000 or below. The jurisdiction of each Commercial Tax Officer/Assistant Commercial Tax Officer is fixed having regard mainly to the number of cases he has to deal with. Therefore, such circles do not necessarily conform to the boundaries of Districts or Taluks in all cases.

(e) *Agricultural Income Tax Circles*.—The Commercial Tax Officers are also the Assessing authority for Agricultural Income Tax in their jurisdiction. Two separate Deputy Commissioners one at Mysore and the other at Dharwar have been provided for attending to the Appellate work.

(f) *Sales Tax Appellate Tribunal*.—A Sales Tax Appellate Tribunal has been constituted to hear second appeals on the orders of Deputy Commissioners. The Tribunal is composed of three members. The Chairman is a Judicial Officer of the status of a District Judge, one member is an Officer of the Commercial Tax Department of the status of a Deputy Commissioner and the third Member is a non-official practising the profession of Accountancy.

A chart showing the organisational set up of the Department is appended.

COMMISSIONER
(ADMINISTRATIVE HEAD)

Sales Tax Appellate Tribunal (Appellate Authority)

Chairman—Judicial Officer (District Judge)

Member—Departmental Representative

Member—Accounts Representative

Deputy Commissioner of Commercial Tax (Enforcement)

Commissioner's Office,
Headquarters, Assistants 3.
Commercial Tax Officers (Enforcement
One Officer for 2 Revenue Districts).

Commercial Tax and Entertainment Tax

Aggr cultural Income tax

Deputy
Commr.
Commercial
Taxes
(Appeals)
Appeals
over Orders of
Commercial
Tax Officers
in Bangalore
City and
Bangalore
Division.

Deputy
Commr.
Commerce
Taxes,
Bangalore
Cty
(Adminstrator).

Deputy
Commr.
Bangalore
Division
Administrative)
Bangalore

Deputy
Commr.
Mysore
Division
(Adminis-
trative and

Deputy
Commr.
Mangalore
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Commr.
Belgaum
Division
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Deputy
Commr.
Dharwar
Division.
(Administ
and Appe

Deputy
Commis-
Gulberg
Division
(Admin-
and Appr

itioner,
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llate)

Deputy
Commissioner,
Agri. Income
Tax, Mysore
Appellate
Jurisdiction in

Deputy Agri.
Income Tax
Dharwar Appellate
Jurisdiction
Belgaum,
Dharwar and
Gulbarga Division.

Commer- cial Tax Officers	Assistant Commer- cial Tax Officers.
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98	98
99	99
100	100

Assessment over Rs. 40,000	Assessment below Rs. 40,000
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(vii) DEPARTMENT OF CO-OPERATION

Organisation.—(a) *Headquarters*:—The Registrar of Co-operative Societies is the head of the department. At the Headquarters he is assisted by three functional Joint Registrars who are in charge of Housing and Marketing; Consumer Co-operatives, Dairy and other Co-operatives; Procurement and Audit.

The Registrar himself attends to the work relating to 'Credit', 'Farming', 'Planning' and 'Establishment'. Each one of these items is looked after by an Assistant Registrar under the Registrar.

The Joint Registrar (Housing) is assisted by three Assistant Registrars one each for Marketing, Administration and Land Mortgage, besides an Assistant Engineer for supervising the construction work of godowns.

The Joint Registrar (Consumers) is assisted by one Deputy Registrar and three Assistant Registrars one each for 'Consumers Societies', 'Money Lenders' and 'Dairy'.

The Joint Registrar (Audit) has six officers of the status of Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies assisting him one each for the following :—

Audit.

Khadi and Village Industries.

Procurement.

Budget.

Special Audit (Consumers).

Statistics.

(b) *Divisions*.—For administrative convenience, the State is divided into four divisions, Bangalore, Mysore, Belgaum and Gulbarga corresponding to Revenue Divisions. Each division is placed in charge of a Joint Registrar.

(c) *Districts*.—There is a Deputy Registrar incharge of each District except Coorg, Chikmagalur and Bidar. The District Deputy Registrars at Mysore, Hassan and Gulbarga attend to the work in the Districts of Coorg, Chikmagalur and Bidar respectively in addition to the work in their Districts. Special Auditors and District Co-operative Audit Officers who are 22 in number attend to the Audit work assisted by Senior and Junior Auditors.

(d) *Sub-Divisions*.—There is an Assistant Registrar in each sub-division. There are 41 such officers in all. Each of these offices is provided with the necessary ministerial staff and also Inspectors wherever need is felt.

(e) *Blocks*.—Co-operative Extension Officers of the rank of Inspectors and Village Level Workers attend to the extension work in the Development Block areas under the supervision of the respective Block Development Officers.

(f) *Deputation*.—The Officers of the department serve on deputation in various Co-operative Institutions within the State.

(g) *Co-operative Appellate Tribunal*.—The State Government has constituted a Co-operative Appellate Tribunal consisting of a Chairman and two other members to exercise the Appellate and Revisional powers vested in the Tribunal by the Act. The Chairman of the Tribunal is to be a serving District Judge and of the other two Members one is required to be Joint Registrar of Co-operative Societies and the other an Advocate having practical experience in the Co-operative movement for a period of not less than ten years.

Functions.—The Department is the instrument for the execution of the policy of the State Government for the development of the co-operative movement in the State and for the administration of the Mysore Co-operative Societies, Act, 1959. The main functions of the Department under the Co-operative Act are :—

- (a) Encourage the development and promotion of Co-operative Societies.
- (b) Supervision over their working.
- (c) Audit.
- (d) Control.

The Registrar of Co-operative Societies and the hierarchy of Officers under him at the various level are responsible for the efficient working of the co-operative movement in the State.

Government Policy regarding Co-operative Development.—In order to encourage the promotion of Co-operative movement in the State, the following State aids to Co-operative Societies have been authorised :—

- (a) Direct subscription to the Share capital of a Co-operative Society with limited liability.
- (b) Provision of moneys to Apex Societies for purchase of shares in other Co-operative Societies with limited liability.
- (c) Giving loans or advances to Co-operative Societies.
- (d) Guarantee the repayment of principal and payment of interest on debentures issued by a Co-operative Society.
- (e) Guarantee the repayment of Share capital of a Co-operative Society and dividends thereon at such rates as may be specified.
- (f) Guarantee the repayment of Principal and Interest on loans and advances to a Co-operative Society ; and
- (g) Give financial assistance in any other form, including subsidies, to any Co-operative Society.

Development Activities.—The activities of Co-operative movement which veered round the development of credit and consumer co-operatives at the initial stages have spread to all spheres of economic activity. The promotion of Co-operative movement to enable it to play a significant role in all the spheres of economic activity such as Agricultural Credit, marketing, processing, consumers, housing, etc., has been the constant endeavour of the State Government. Credit to Agriculturists is provided by development of Primary Agricultural Societies, who get short term credit loans from the Mysore State Co-operative Apex Bank

through District Co-operative Central Banks. Long term credits for improvements to land are provided by the State Land Development Bank again through the District Central Banks. Government have also entrusted to the Land Development Bank. the work of giving loans to Agriculturists for sinking of Irrigation wells. with the assistance of the Agricultural Refinance Corporation thirteen schemes involving an outlay of Rs. 1960 lakhs are under implementation. The State Government contribution to these schemes in Rs. 387 lakhs. Farming Societies are organised who procure and distribute seeds, manures, fertilisers and Agricultural implements. Marketing Societies arrange for the marketing of the produce. Consumers Co-operatives have been organised both for wholes le and retail business. Encouragement is afforded to such societies for construction of godowns for storage purposes. Housing Co-operative Societies provide funds on easy repayments basis for constructing houses. They also arrange to secure bulk allotment of sites to their members. The other types of co-operatives functioning in the State are :—

Irrigation Societies.

Milk Supply Societies.

Fisheries Co-operative.

Weavers Societies.

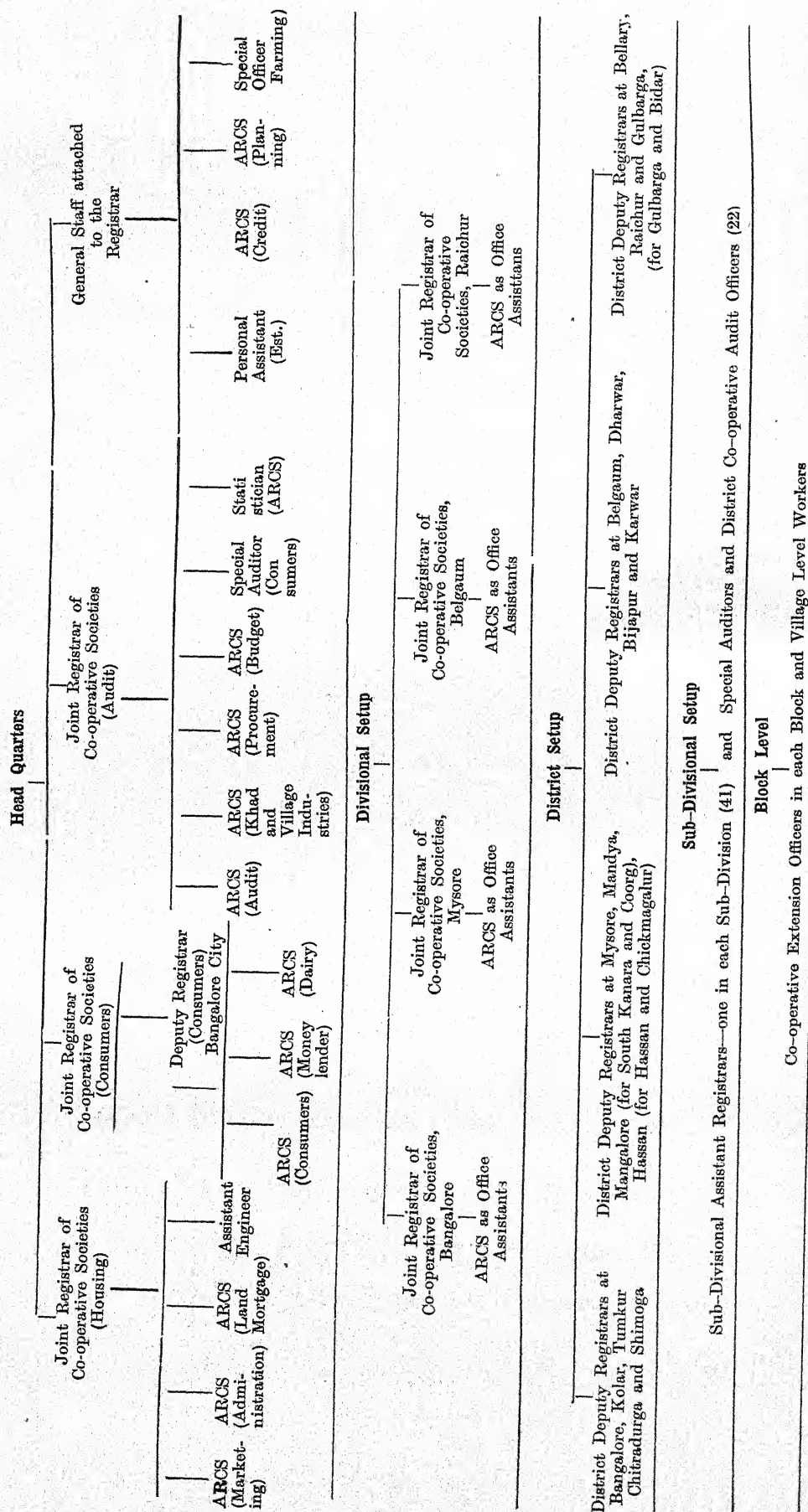
Co-operative Sugar factories and Spinning Mills have also been organised.

The following table gives figures of progress of development under he various heads of co-operative movement in the State.

	<i>As on 31st June 1966</i>	
Number of Co-operative Societies of all types ..	18,968	
Membership	36.01 lakhs	
Working Capital	199.39 crores	
Percentage of Villages covered by the Co-operatives	96	
Rural population covered	46%	
No. of Primary Agricultural Credit Societies ..	8,939	
No. of Societies distributing Farm requisites ..	4,687	
No. of Industrial Co-operative Bank (Districts) ..	19	
No. of Consumers Co-operative Sugar Factories .	10	
No. of Consumers Co-operatives—Wholesale ..	16	
No. of Consumers Co-operatives—distributing Consumers goods.	4,996	
No. of Farming Co-operatives	495	

A Chart showing the organisation of the Co-operation Department is appended

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(viii) DIRECTORATE OF CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTE,
(Certified Schools and Probation and after Care Services.)

Organisation—Headquarters.—The Director of Social Welfare is the Ex-officio Chief Inspector of Certified Schools. He is assisted at the Headquarters for this purpose by one Assistant Director Correctional Institute, One Senior Inspector, two Junior Inspectors (one of whom is a lady) and one Assistant Inspector.

Field Units.—The following units and institutions are working under the aegis of this Department.

1. Nine Certified Schools (one for Girls, seven for Boys and one for both), at Bellary, Mysore, Gulbarga, Davangere, Hubli, Khanapur, Bangalore, Hassan and Bagalkote.
2. Remand homes—14 at Bangalore, Bagalkote, Bellary, Davangere, Gulbarga, Hassan, K.G.F., Karwar, Mangalore, Mandya, Mysore, Raichur, Shimoga and Sirsi.
3. Juvenile Service Bureau, Bangalore.
4. Regional Probation Superintendent at Bangalore and Probation Officers (19) one for each District.
5. Liaison Officers at Bangalore, Belgaum, Bellary and Gulbarga for looking after the welfare and rehabilitation of discharged Prisoners.
6. One Protective Home at Bangalore.
7. Four State Homes—(three for women and Girls and one for Men and Boys) at Hubli, Gulbarga, Mysore and Bellary.
8. Two Vigilance Shelters at Bangalore and Mangalore, five reception Centres at Shimoga, Bijapur, K.G.F., Raichur and Belgaum and two District Shelters at Mysore and Belgaum.
9. One Industrial and Agricultural Settlement at Bijapur.
10. Institutions for the physically handicapped School for the blind boys at Hubli and Gulbarga, School for the blind boys and Girls at Mysore and School for the deaf at Gulbarga.

Functions.—The Probation and After-care Services Department supervises the operations of the following Social Legislations :

1. The Mysore Children Act, 1964.
2. The Probation of Offenders Act, 1958.
3. The Supresion of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act 1956.
4. The Bombay Habitual Offenders Restriction Act 1948.

The department also attends to the following Social Welfare activities.

1. Correctional administration relating to :—
 - (a) Children Welfare
 - (b) Women Welfare
 - (c) Social Defence, and
 - (d) Habitual Criminals
2. Social and Moral Hygenic and After care Programmes.
3. Beggary

General Functions.—The entire work of the Department is broadly classified into two parts, viz., (1) Care Programme and (2) After Care Programme.

The Care Programme implements all social legislation in activities specified for Remand Homes, Certified Schools, Protective Homes, and Settlements. The After-Care Programme comprises the welfare of destitute women, unmarried mothers, deserted women or 'wives' who are in moral danger and provision of after-care facilities to persons discharged from correctional and non-correctional institutions.

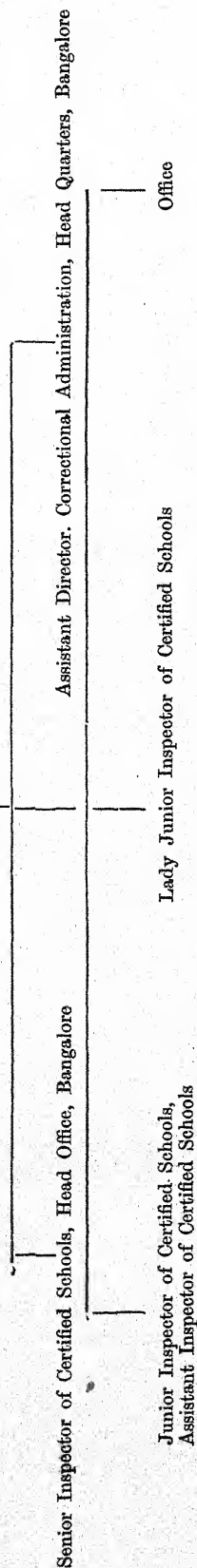
Special Functions.—The object of the Probation of Offenders Act is to apply the constructive methods of probation and supervision to adult offenders in lieu of imprisonment. In the Ex-Bombay area, one Industrial and Agricultural Settlement is functioning at Bijapur under the Bombay Habitual Offenders' Reconstruction Act. The aim is to provide rehabilitation facilities to habitual offenders who are interned in the Settlement under orders of Courts.

A chart showing the organisation of the Department is appended.

ORGANISATION OF THE DIRECTORATE OF CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTES

(CERTIFIED SCHOOLS, PROBATION AND AFTER CARE SERVICES)

THE DIRECTOR OF SOCIAL WELFARE AND EX-EX-OFFICIO CHIEF INSPECTOR OF CERTIFIED SCHOOLS
(HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT)



85

Field Staff and Institutions

Remand Homes—14 Bangalore, Mysore, Mangalore, Bellary, Bagalkot, Hassan, Shimoga, Gulbarga, Davangere, Raichur, K.G.F., Sirsi, Karwar and Mandya	Certified Schools—9, Bangalore, Mysore Khanapur, Davangere, Bellary, Gulbarga, Hubli, Hassan and Bagalkot	Juvenile Services Bureau, Bangalore	State Homes Three for Women and Girls One for Men and Boys at Hubli, Gulbarga, Mysore and Bellary	Vigilance Shelters (2) at Bangalore and Mangalore Recept on Centres (5)— at Shimoga, Bijapur, K.G.F., Raichur and Belgaum	Protective Home— Bangalore	District Shelters (2)— Mysore and Belgaum	Regional Probation Superintendent at Bangalore and Probation Officers (19) one at each District Headquarters	Liaison Officers (4) at Bangalore, Belgaum, Bellary and Gulbarga	Industrial and Agricultural Settlement Bijapur
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ix. THE DIRECTORATE OF EVALUATION AND MANPOWER

In the wake of the recommendation of the 'working group on Evaluation' set-up by the Planning Commission, Evaluation Organisations came to be set-up in the States. In Mysore also, an Evaluation Organisation under the name 'Directorate of Evaluation' thus came to be set-up in 1964.

Prior to 1964, the work relating to Manpower was being handled by one of the Deputy Secretaries to Government in the Planning Department. For this purpose, he was designated as 'Ex-officio State Manpower Officer'. With the establishment of the Directorate of Evaluation in 1964, the Director of Evaluation was also made the Ex-officio State Manpower Officer. A little later, the two offices were combined and the new post was designated as 'Director of Evaluation and Manpower'.

2. *Organisation.*—The Directorate is only an Head Quarters' Organisation without any 'field-arm, of its own. It is headed by a Director. He is assisted by 3 Deputy Directors and four Assistant Directors and other non-gazetted technical staff on the 'Evaluation side'. On the 'Manpower' side, he is assisted by a Deputy Director, an Assistant Director and a few non-gazetted technical staff. An under Secretary, who is also the Deputy Director (Administration) with two section Officers and other ministerial staff assist him in administration and establishment matters.

At the State level is constituted the 'State Evaluation Committee'. This is an official committee headed by the Chief Secretary to Government, the Secretaries to Government of concerned Departments, the Director of the Bureau of Economics and Statistics being the other members and the Director of Evaluation and Manpower being the member-Secretary of the Committee. This Apex body is responsible for laying down policies, programmes and priorities for the Directorate as also to review its working and findings.

Similarly, at the State level is constituted the 'State Manpower Committee'. This is again an official Committee headed by the Chief Secretary to Government and all other Secretaries and Heads of Departments concerned with 'technical Manpower' and the Director Bureau of Economics and Statistics are its members. The Director of Evaluation and Manpower is its Secretary. The main responsibility of the Committee is to review, from time to time, the Manpower problem in the State, with particular reference to the Manpower needs of the public sector programme and the availability of technical manpower during different plan periods. In the process, the Committee suggests ways and means of achieving a balance between demand and supply to technical personnel.

An organisational chart of the Directorate of Evaluation and Manpower is appended.

3. *Functions.*—(a) *Evaluation* :—The main function of the 'Evaluation Wing' of the Directorate is to undertake 'current' and 'terminal' evaluation of important plan schemes. This is accomplished through a series of 'short reviews' and 'full scale' studies. The nature and scope of the studies are, as already indicated, broadly determined by the 'state Evaluation Committee'.

So far, 58 Evaluation studies have been taken up of which 16 are completed which are indicated below :

- (1) Report on the setting up of seed Farms and distribution of Improved seeds-Parts I and II ;
- (2) Soil Testing in Mysore ;
- (3) The Distribution pattern of Loans for Irrigation Wells ;
- (4) Arecanut Development Programme ;
- (5) Soil Conservation Programme in Tungabhadra Project Catchment area ;
- (6) Kharland Reclamation scheme in N.K. District ;
- (7) A case of study Minor Irrigation Tank Work at Kammarahalli, Gundlupet Taluk ;
- (8) Industrial Estates ;
- (9) A case study of the sub-Regional Employment Exchange Bangalore ;
- (10) An outline Project report on the investment for infrastructure in the Tungabhadra Project Ayacut ;
- (11) Publicity Programme in Community Development Blocks ;
- (12) Loka Karya Kshethras ;
- (13) Karanatak Hosiery sahakar sangh ;
- (14) Applied Nutrition Programme ;
- (15) Nature and Extent of Time-lag in crop forecasts, etc.
- (16) Report on Indo-Danish Dairy Project.

(b) *Manpower*... The responsibility of the 'Manpower Wing' of the Directorate is to (i) prepare manpower budgets (at least in relation to plan programme), (ii) conduct of utilisation studies, and (iii) other studies bearing on (i), such as to determine attrition rates or assessment of the impact of technological changes and innovations on the 'occupational-mix' of several industries, etc.

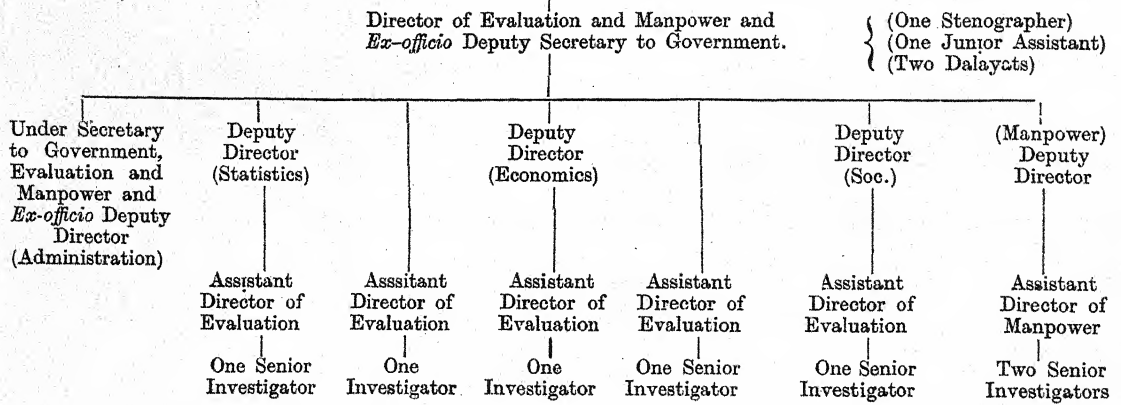
In particular, the main task of this wing is to ascertain the requirements and availability of technical manpower for the programme of the successive Five-Year Plans of the State.

Following is a list of studies completed so far ;

- (i) Fact Book on Manpower ;
- (ii) Occupational Pattern of Engineering Personnel in some selected Industries ;
- (iii) Study of Participants in the U.S.A.I.D. Programme ;
- (iv) A Hand Book on Educational Institutions in Mysore ;
- (v) Fact Book on Employment Exchange ;
- (vi) Study of Utilisation Pattern of Educated persons ;
- (vii) Employment Trends and prospects (for official use) ;
- (viii) Inservice Training Facilities in Government Departments.

**ORGANISATIONAL CHART OF THE EVALUATION AND MANPOWER WINGS OF THE
PLANNING AND SOCIAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT**

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT PLANNING AND SOCIAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT



X. DEPARTMENT OF DRUGS CONTROL

Organisation—Headquarters.—The Drugs Controller is the head of the Department. At the headquarters he is assisted by a Deputy Drugs controller and three Assistant Drugs Controllers—one of whom is working as a Registrar for purposes of Pharmacy Registration. There is also a Drugs Testing Laboratory at the headquarters with a Superintendent incharge.

The Government College of Pharmacy at Bangalore also comes under the administrative control of the Department.

Divisions and Districts.—The State is divided into six divisions for purposes of administration. The Headquarters of the divisions and the districts attached thereto are ;

<i>Divisions</i>	<i>Districts</i>
Bangalore	.. Bangalore including City Kolar
Bellary	.. Bellary, Chitradurga and Raichur
Belgaum	.. Belgaum, Dharwar and North Kanara
Mysore	.. Mysore, Coorg, Mandya and Tumkur
Mangalore	.. South Kanara, Hassan, Shimoga and Chikmagalur
Gulbarga	.. Gulbarga, Bidar and Bijapur

Drugs Inspectors have been posted to the charge of all divisions and one or two District Inspectors are to be posted to other Districts also.

Functions.—The administration of the following Central Acts and Rules is the function of the Drugs Control Organisation ;

- Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules thereunder.
- Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930.
- Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Act, 1954,
- Drugs and Magic Remedies Rules, 1955.
- Medicinal and Secret preparations Act, 1955.
- Poisons Act, 1919.
- Pharmacy Act, 1948.
- Pharmacy Act, 1948.
- Mysore State Pharmacy Council Rules, 1968.
- Drugs Display and Control Order 1966 under the Essential Commodities Act.

The control over the manufacture, distribution and sale of Narcotic drugs, and the regulation of the pharmaceutical Industry in the control and issue of essential certificate are other functions.

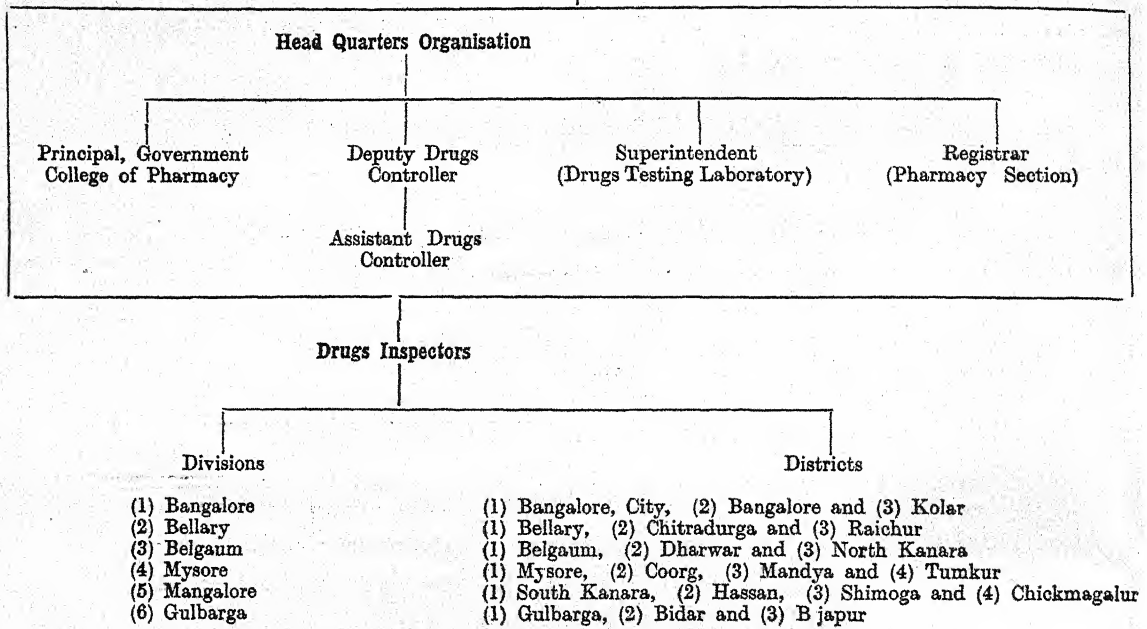
The Drugs Testing Laboratory at Bangalore is Statutorily recognised for analysis of certain categories of drugs.

The Pharmacy College provides courses in degree and diploma in Pharmacy.

A chart showing the organisation of the Department is appended.

DEPARTMENT OF DRUGS CONTROL

DRUGS CONTROLLER (HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT)



XI. DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING

Organisation.—There is a whole-time Director of Employment and Training in the senior scale of I.A.S. and with the powers of a Head of a Department. He is incharge of (a) the Directorate of National Employment Service with the several units attached to it, (b) Craftsmen Training and Allied Schemes and (c) Apprenticeship Training Scheme.

(a) *Headquarters.*—At the Headquarters he is assisted on the Employment Exchange side by a Deputy Director, on the Craftsmen Training side by a Joint Director of Training and on the Apprenticeship side by a Deputy Apprenticeship Adviser, who is of the status of a Deputy Director. An Assistant Director in-charge of Administration and an Accounts Officer have also been provided.

(b) *Field units—Employment exchange.*—On the Employment Exchange side, there are nineteen District Employment Officers in-charge of Employment Exchanges one in each District. Special Employment Assistance Units are also provided as mentioned below :—

- (1) State Employment Market Information Office.
- (2) State Vocational Guidance Office.
- (3) Employment Office for Professional and Executive.
- (4) Employment Office for Occupational Information Unit.
- (5) Special Employment Exchange for Physically Handicapped.
- (6) University Chief Employment Information and Guidance Bureau.

(c) *Field Units—Craftsmen Training.*—On the Craftsmen Training side, there are five Inspectors of Training. Fourteen Industrial Training Institutes or Centres have been established which afford Craftsmen Training in about 22 Trades. The names of several Industrial Institutes and Craftsmen Training afforded therein are mentioned below :—

- (1) Industrial Training Institute, Hosur Road, Bangalore.
- (2) Industrial Training Centre, Bangalore Transport Service, Bangalore.
- (3) Industrial Training Institute, Bellary.
- (4) Industrial Training Institute, Bhadravathi.
- (5) Industrial Training Institute, Bijapur.
- (6) Industrial Training Centre, Davangere.
- (7) Industrial Training Institute, Gulbarga.
- (8) Industrial Training Centre, Hassan.
- (9) Industrial Training Institute, Hubli.
- (10) Industrial Training Centre, K.G.F.
- (11) Industrial Training Institute, Mangalore.
- (12) Industrial Training Institute, Mercara.
- (13) Industrial Training Institute, Mysore.
- (14) Industrial Training Institute, Raichur.

Craftsmen Courses trained :—

Courses of One year duration.—

- (1) Blacksmithy
- (2) Carpentry
- (3) Cutting and Tailoring (Non-Engineering)
- (4) Mechanic (Diesel)
- (5) Mechanic (Motor vehicle)
- (6) Mechanic (Tractor)
- (7) Moulder
- (8) Sheet metal worker.
- (9) Stenography (English) (Non-Engineering)
- (10) Welder (Gas and Electric).

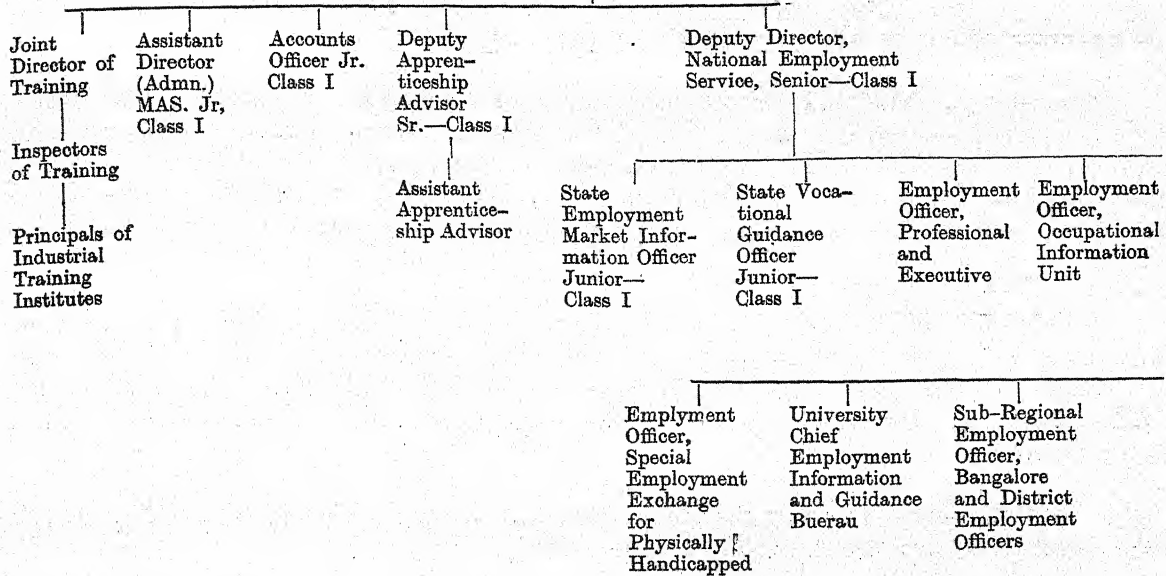
Courses of Two years duration.—

- (11) Draughtsman (Civil)
- (12) Draughtsman (Mech.)
- (13) Electrician
- (14) Electroplater
- (15) Fitter
- (16) Mechanist (Composite)
- (17) Machinist (Grinder)
- (18) Mechanic (Instrument)
- (19) Pattern maker
- (20) Surveyor
- (21) Turner
- (22) Wireman.

Functions.—On the Employment Exchange side the Directorate has to collect Occupational Information from the various appointing authorities, compile and publish employment market information, conduct special surveys relating to employment, register particulars of candidates needing employment and furnish the same to the Unit Officers. The Directorate must also keep a liaison with the employers and see that the applicants are suitably provided for. Under the Training Scheme, the Director is the administrative head incharge of the Industrial Training Institutes in the State and it is his responsibility to see to their efficient functioning. The Implementation of the Apprenticeship Act 1961 in the State is the responsibility of the Director as State Apprenticeship Adviser. By constant contact with the various Industrial units the Adviser has to see that the Units train apprentices for the various trades and provide employment for them.

A chart showing the organisation of the Department is enclosed below :—

DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING

DIRECTOR OF EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING AND
STATE APPRENTICESHIP ADVISOR

XII. DEPARTMENT OF EXCISE

Organisation—(a) *Headquarters*.—The Excise Commissioner is the head of the Department. He is assisted at the Head-quarters by two officers of the status of District Excise Officers under the designation Headquarters Assistants. A Special Officer is also provided for preparation of rules.

There is an Excise Intelligence Bureau for collection of Excise Intelligence and for Special detection work. The First Headquarters Assistants Supervisors the work of the Excise Intelligence Bureau. Assistant District Excise Officers, one each at Bangalore, Hubli, Mangalore, Mysore and Raichur have been stationed for similar work and they work directly under the Superintendent, E.I.B.

(b) *Districts*.—The revenue Deputy Commissioners of District are also incharge of excise administration in their respective jurisdiction. They are provided with the assistance of a District Excise Officer/Assistant District Excise Officer and this officer attends to all the work under the control of the Deputy Commissioner.

(c) *Ranges*.—The work of Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors at the Ranges are supervised by the District Excise Officer.

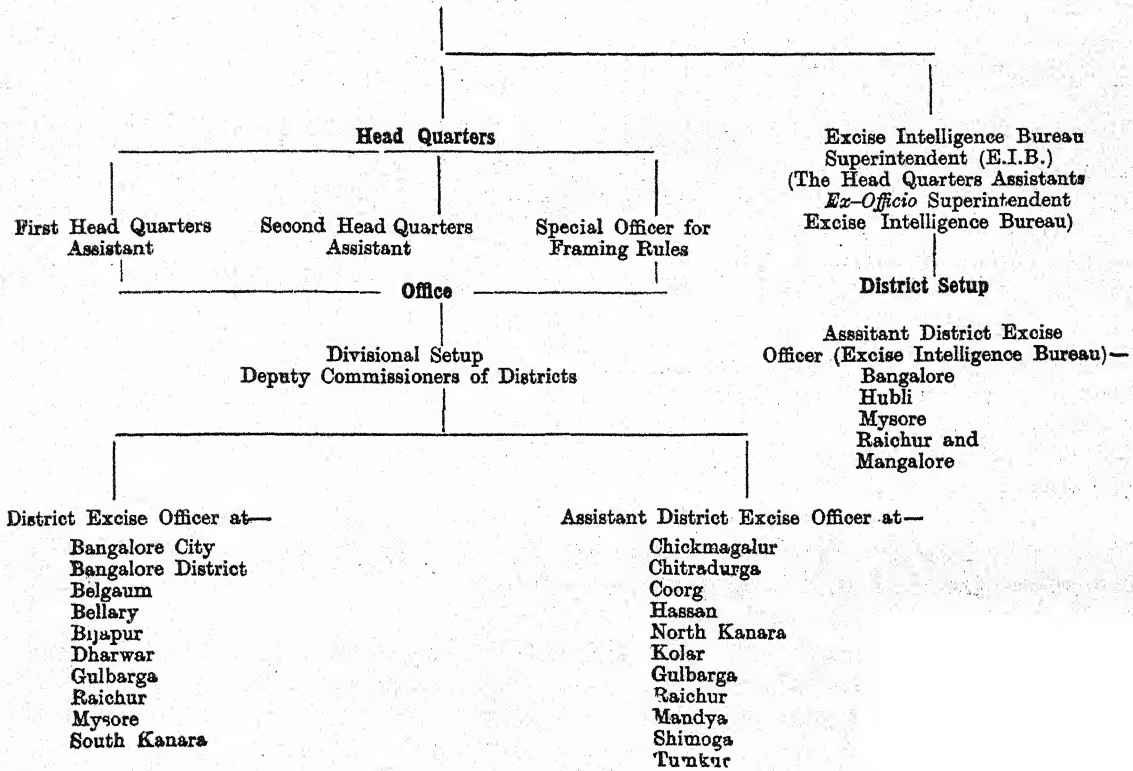
(d) The Tahsildars incharge of Taluks are responsible for Excise Revenue. They are assisted in this regard by the Local Excise Officers.

Functions...The Excise Department is mainly responsible for the administration of the Mysore Excise Act, 1965 and the Mysore Prohibition Act 1961 (Prohibition is almost removed except in two or three small areas). The Department is also required to administer certain provisions of the Central Acts, viz., Medicinal and Toilet Preparations Act, Dangerous Drugs Act, Opium Act and Molasses Control Order. The Department exercises administrative control over Distilleries, Breweries and Bonded Ware Houses in the State in all Excise matters.

A chart showing the organisation of the Department is appended.

ORGANISATION CHART OF THE DEPARTMENT OF EXCISE

EXCISE COMMISSIONER (HEAD OF DEPARTMENT)



XIII. DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES.

Organisation—Headquarters.—The Director of Fisheries is the Head of the Department. He is responsible for the administration of the Department and development of Fisheries (both marine and inland) in the State. At the Head Office he is assisted by a Deputy Director (Headquarters Assistant, an Assistant Director (Marketing), a Planning Officer and a Superintendent of Fisheries (Information and Utilisation). The Deputy Director assists the Director in the administration of the Department and in the implementation of the various development programmes. The Headquarters Assistant assists the Director in all establishment and financial matters. The Assistant Director of Fisheries (Marketing) assists in the implementation of schemes relating to marketing, grant and recovery of loans to Fishermen Organisation and Supervision of Fishermen Co-operatives and matters connected with supply of Fishery requisites, transport, etc. The Planning Officer assists in the preparation of annual and five year plans. Public Relation Activities, collection of essential statistics, development of fisheries library, etc., are the responsibility of the Superintendent of Fisheries (Information and Utilisation)

Deputy Director, Marine Products Processing Training Centre, Mangalore.—There is a Deputy Director of Fisheries under the designation—Director, Marine Products Processing Training Centre—Mangalore, where candidates are being trained in the Fish Processing Technology.

Deputy Director of Fisheries (Engineer), Mangalore.—The Deputy Director of Fisheries (Engineer), Mangalore is in charge of all Ice Plants, Freezing Plants, Cold Storages and Mechanisation of fishing in the State except in North Kanara District.

Deputy Director of Fisheries (Indo-Norwegian Project) Karwar.—The Deputy Director of Fisheries (Indo-Norwegian Project), Karwar is responsible for the entire fisheries activities in North Kanara. The development of Fisheries in this District is under implementation under the guidance of Norwegian Experts.

Divisions.—The State has been divided into ten divisions each in charge of Class II Officer under the designation Superintendent of Fisheries/Assistant Director of Fisheries/Fisheries Officer, who is responsible for the fisheries development activities in the District and the administration.

Field Units.—The field staff consists of non-gazetted Assistant Superintendents of Fisheries, Inspectors, Assistant Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors stationed at various places.

Activities.—The important activities of the department are.—

- (1) Development of mechanised fishing.
- (2) Supply of Fisheries Requisites on loan basis.
- (3) Training of Fishermen.
- (4) Establishment of Cold Storage facilities and Fish Curing Plant.
- (5) Organisation of Fishermen Co-operative Societies.
- (6) Running of Primary and High Schools for Children of Fishermen.
- (7) Collection of statistical information relating to the activities of the Department.
- (8) Disposal of Fisheries' rights in major tanks, reservoirs and rivers in the State.
- (9) Survey of inland waters for development of inland fishery.
- (10) Maintenance of Fish farms, rearing of fish seed, demonstration of fish culture, etc.

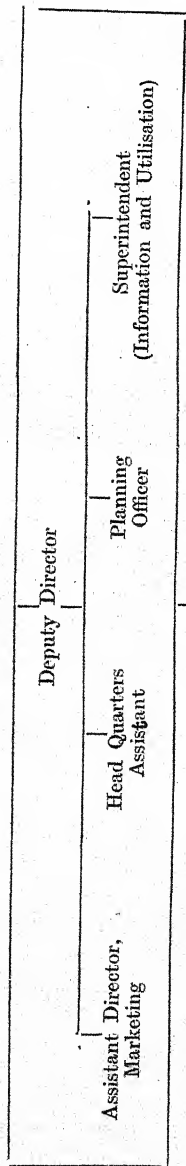
A chart showing the organisation of the department is appended.

ORGANISATIONAL SETUP OF THE DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES

DIRECTOR OF FISHERIES

(HEAD OF DEPARTMENT)

(Head Quarters Office)



Deputy Director,
Marine Products Processing Training
Centre Mangalore

Deputy Director, (Fisheries),
Indo-Narvegon Products,
Karwar

Deputy Director of Fisheries
(Engineer),
Mangalore

Divisional Unit

Fisheries Officer, Bangalore for Kolar Districts	Assistant Director of Fisheries, Chitradurga for Chitradurga and Bellary Districts	Superintendent of Fisheries Mysore for Mysore and Mandya Districts	Assistant Director of Fisheries, Hassan and Coorg Districts	Assistant Director of Fisheries, Mangalore for South Kanara District.	Superintendent of Fisheries Shimoga and Chickmagalur Districts.	Superintendent of Fisheries, Karwar for North Kanara Districts	Assistant Director of Fisheries, Gulbarga for Raichur and Bidar Districts	Superintendent of Fisheries, Dharwar for Dharwar, Belgaum and Bijapur Districts
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Field Staff

Assistant Director of Fisheries, Inspectors, Assistant Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors

(xiv) DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES

Organisation.—(a) Headquarters :—The Director of Food Supplies is the head of the Department. At the headquarters three Joint Directors work under his general supervision. One of them is in charge of procurement operations, the second is in charge of 'Informal rationing' and the third is in charge of all 'Depots'. The Director is given the assistance of two Assistant Directors, Three Tahasildars, one Senior Marketing Officer, one Paddy specialist, one Assistant Statistician and one Public Relations Officer. The Joint Director of Food Supplies (Procurement) is given the assistance of two Assistant Directors and six Tahsildars. The Joint Director of Food Supplies (Depots) has three Assistant Directors, three Tahsildars and seven Supply Officers to assist him. The Joint Director of Food Supplies (Informal Rationing) has one Assistant Director working as his Headquarters Assistant, one Accounts Officer and Four Range Officers in charge of Informal Rationing, Bangalore City.

(b) *District Organisation.*—The Deputy Commissioners in charge of Districts are also required to attend to the Food and Civil Supply activities in their Districts. Each one of them is provided with an Assistant Commissioner to work as his Food Assistant.

(c) *Taluk charge.*—The Tahsildars in charge of Taluks are held responsible for the food supply operations in their Taluks. Additional Tahsildars and Non-Gazetted Purchase and Distribution staff have been provided to Districts to attend to the procurement, storage, transport and distribution activities, wherever such work warrants additional staff.

Civil Supply.—The Joint Director of Food Supplies (Informal Rationing) is in charge of the general supervision of the work relating to the distribution of essential commodities on the civil supply side. There is a whole time Assistant Director to help him in his work. There is a regional office at Hubli and at other places the officers of Deputy Commissioners of Districts attend to this work also.

Functions.—The following regulatory measures relating to Food Supply operations in the State are enforced by the Department :

1. The Essential Commodities Act 1955 so far as it deals with foodgrains and other essential commodities.
2. The Mysore Food-grains (Wholesale) Dealers Licensing Order 1964.
3. The Mysore Food-grains (Retail) Dealers Licensing Order 1964.
4. The Southern States (Regulation of Export of Rice) Order 1964.
5. The Mysore Sugar Dealers' Licensing Orders 1962.
6. The Mysore Khandasari and Gur Dealers' Licensing Order 1963.
7. The Rice Milling Industry (Regulation) Act, 1958.
8. The Rice Milling Industry (Regulation and Licensing) Rules 1959.
9. The Imported Food-grains (Prohibition of unauthorised Sales) Order 1958.

10. The Southern Rice Zone (Restrictions on Rail Bookings) Order 1960.
11. The Rice (Southern Zone) Movement Control Order 1957.
12. The Mysore Food-grains (Regulation of Export) order 1966.
13. The Mysore Jowar Procurement (Levy) Order 1966.
14. The Mysore Paddy Procurement (Levy) Order 1966.
15. The Mysore Bajra Procurement (Levy) Order 1966.
16. The Mysore Ragi Procurement (Levy) Order 1966.
17. The Mysore Food-grains (Declaration of Stocks) Order 1967.
18. The Mysore Food-grains (Requisitioning of Stocks) Order 1967.
19. The Food-grains Movement Restrictions (Exemption of Food Corporation of India) Order 1966.
20. The Mysore Guest Control Order 1966.
21. The Mysore Catering Establishment Order 1966.
23. The Essential Articles (Display of Prices) Order 1966.
23. The Sugar (Control) Order 1966.
24. The Inter Zonal Wheat and Wheat Products (Movement Control Order 1964.
25. The Mysore Food-grains (Regulation of Transport of Food-grains) Order 1966.

In order to ensure that weaker sections of the Community obtain their minimum requirements of food-grains at relatively reasonable prices, the State Government introduced informal rationing in Bangalore City and K.G.F. area. The Food Supply Department is entrusted with the duty of Supervision, Procurement and distribution of food-grains and sugar.

A chart showing the organisation of the Department is appended.

DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES

DIRECTOR

Food Wing

Director's Office
 Assistant Directors—2
 (Assistant Commissioners)
 Tahsildars—3
 Senior Marketing Officer—1
 Paddy Specialist—1
 Public Relations Officer—1
 Assistant Statistician—1
 Class III Staff

Joint Director of Food
 Supplies (Depots)
 Assistant Directors—3
 (Assistant Commissioners)
 Tahsildars—3
 Supply Officers—7
 Class III Staff

Joint Director of Food
 Supplies (Informal
 Rationing)
 Assistant Commissioner
 working H. Q. Assistant—1
 Accounts Officer—1
 Range Officers—3
 (Assistant Commissioners)
 Class III Staff

Joint Director of Food
 Supplies (Procurement)
 Assistant Commissioners—2
 Tahsildars—2
 Class III Staff

Civil Supplies Wing

Joint Director of Food Supplies
 (Informal Rationing) *Ex-Officio*

Assistant Director (Civil Supplies)

Head Office Regional Office at Hubli

Deputy Commissioner's Office, Civil Supplies Wing at
 Mangalore, Shimoga, Mysore, Bijapur, Tumkur,
 Chitradurga, Hassan, Coorg, Raichur and Bidar

District and Taluk Organisation
 Deputy Commissioners of Districts (19)

Food Assistants (Assistant Commissioners)

Tahsildars (wherever need be)

Non-gazetted purchase and Distribution staff

XV. DEPARTMENT OF FOREST

Organisation

Headquarters.—The Chief Conservator of Forests is the head of the Department. He is the principal technical adviser to Government on forestry matters. He guides all research work. To have effective control and concentrated attention over the development work especially with regard to rubber, a post of a Chief Conservator of Forests (Development) has been recently created.

At the headquarters, the Chief Conservator is assisted by a Deputy Conservator, two Technical Assistants and one Financial Assistant.

Circles.—For purposes of administration, the State is divided into six regular circles and two Temporary circles, (recently created)—one for the charge of the Forest Protection squad and the other to be incharge of State Wild Life Welfare.

Divisions.—Each one of the Circles comprises of 4 to 6 Divisions. A Deputy Conservator of Forests is in charge of each Division assisted by one or more Assistant Conservators in charge of sub-divisions or working in the Division Offices. Besides, Timber Sumuggling Prevention Units, working under the supervision of Assistant Conservators are stationed at Bellary, Shimoga and Bangalore. There are 28 Deputy Conservators and 40 Assistant Conservators.

Ranges.—The Divisions are further divided into Forest Ranges. Forest Range Officers Grade I and II are put in charge of such Ranges. There are 217 Range Officers working in the State.

Special Divisions or Units.—Apart from the regular Forests Divisions, temporary units have been sanctioned for attending to the Forest settlement work at Gulbarga, survey and settlement of un-reserves in South Kanara and Forest survey Demarcation work in South Kanara.

There is a Forest Engineer in charge of the Government Saw Mills in Belgaum and Karwar Circles. He advises also on Saw-Milling matters and Engineering works in other Circles.

The sub-ordinates field staff of the Department consists of Forests and Guards. For attending to the health-care of Forest Departmental Elephants, a Veterinary surgeon is also provided.

Functions.—The activities of the Department are :—

- (1) The systematic exploitation of the forest wealth based on the principles of sustained increased yield ;
- (2) Supplementing the natural regeneration by artificial means ; and
- (3) Wild Life Preservation in Forests.

A chart showing the organisation of the Department is appended.

ORGANISATIONAL SETUP OF THE DEPARTMENT OF FOREST

CHIEF CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS

(HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT)

CHIEF CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS DEVELOPMENT

(HEAD OF DEPARTMENT FOR DEVELOPMENT WORKS AND RUBBER CULTIVATION)

Headquarters Office

Deputy Conservator of Forests—1

Technical Assistants (D.C.Fs.)—2

Financial Assistant—1

Office Manager and Office

Office

Circle Offices and Division Offices

Conservator of Forests, Belgaum Circle, Belgaum	Conservator of Forests, Kanara Circle, Karwar	Conservator of Forests, Bellary Circle, Bellary	Conservator of Forests, Coorg Circle, Mercara	Conservator of Forests, Shimoga Circle, Shimoga	Conservator of Forests, Mysore Circle, Mysore	Conservator of Forests, Protection Squad	Conservator of Forests, S.W.L. Circle
Division Office, Belgaum	Division Office, Yellapur	Division Office, Bellary	Division Office, Mercara	Division Office, Chickmagalur	Division Office, Bangalore	Forest Protection Squad	State Wild Life
Division Office, Dandeli	Division Office, Dandeli	Division Office, Chitradurga	Division Office, Hunsur	Division Office, Sagar	Division Office, Kolar	Forest Protection Squad	
Division Office, Honnavar	Division Office, Honnavar	Division Office, Gulbarga	Division Office, Coondapur	Division Office, Shimoga	Division Office, Mysore		
Division Office, Sirsi	Division Office, Sirsi	Division Office, Tumkur	Division Office, Hassan	Division Office, Tarikere	Division Office, Channarayana		
Wood Preservation Plant	Wood Preservation Plant	Forest Settlement Office, Gulbarga	Survey and Settlement Division	Division Office, Bhadravati	Division Office, Kollegal		
Office, Hubli Forest Engineering Division, Belgaum	Timber Smuggling Prevention Unit, Bellary		Forest Survey Demarcation Division, Mangalore	T. S. P. Unit, Koppa Shimoga	T. S. P. Unit, Bangalore		

Sub-Division Offices incharge of Assistant Conservators

Forest Range Offices incharge of Forest Rangers Grade I and II

XVI. DIRECTORATE OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES.

Organisation

(a) *Headquarters.*—With the integration of the Directorate of Public Health and the Medical Department into one unit in the year 1965, the Director of Health Services (whose designation has been lately changed as Director of Health and Family Planning Services) became the Head of the Department. At the Headquarters, the organisation works under five district units each under the control of a Joint Director except administration work which is taken care of by a Senior Administrative Officer. The units and the designation of the supervisory officers are :—

Administration	..	Administrative Officer
Public Health	..	Joint Director (Health)
Special system	..	Joint Director (Special system)
Medical	..	Joint Director (Medical)
Medical Education	..	Joint Director (Medical education)

An Assistant Director attends to the Planning and Evaluation work under the supervision of the Director.

In each one of these units, there are Deputy Directors and Assistant Directors attending to specific items of work. The annexed organisation chart furnishes details in this behalf.

(b) *District Organisation.*—The District Organisation consists of two wings—one under the District Health and Family Planning Officer and the other under the District Surgeon. The Medical Officer of Health incharge of District Laboratory, the Assistant District Health Officer, attending to the supervision of the Health activities in the District, the Medical Officer of Health, Family Planning and the Nursing Supervisor come under the supervision of the District Health and Family Planning Officer. The District Hospital, the R.M.O. and the Medical Officer attached thereto and the Tutors incharge of Training Schemes come under the District Surgeon.

(c) *Blocks.*—The Medical Officer of Health incharge of the Primary Health Centre, in each Block is given the assistance of a Senior Health Inspector, a Laboratory Technician, a Block Level Extension Educator, Family Planning Health Assistants, Basic Health Worker and an Auxiliary Nurse Midwife, a Public Health Nurse Health Visitor, a Computer and a Store Keeper.

Functions.—The Administrative Officer attends to all service and establishment questions of the Department under the supervision of the Director. The Health wing attends to problems connected with (i) Public Health and Family Planning (ii) District Health Administration, (iii) Supervision of the work of all Allopathic Institutions at and below the Taluk level, and (iv) running of Medical Centres. The running of State, District and Block Level Laboratories and the Vaccine Institute, Belgaum are looked after by the Deputy Director (Laboratories) under the Joint Director of Health. The Joint Director (Special systems) and the Assistant Director (Indian Medicine) attend to the supervision of the Ayurvedic and Unani Colleges, Hospitals and Dispensaries of Ayurvedic and Unani systems. The Joint Director (Medical) attends to the supervision

of all major and other Hospitals except Teaching Institutions. The Joint Director (Medical Education) attends to the supervision of Medical Colleges, attached Training Centres and Teaching Hospitals.

Family Planning.—The State Family Planning Bureau at the State Level forms an integral part of the Directorate of Health and Family Planning Services. This Bureau is headed by one Deputy Director who is being assisted by two Assistant Directors, one for Family Planning and the other for Maternity and Child Health programmes in order to see that the Family Planning Programmes is fully integrated with the Maternity and Child Health Work. The State level gives the guidance for the several units. Each one of the Districts and the Bangalore City have a District Family Planning Bureau. The District Health and Family Planning Officer in each District and the Health Officer, Bangalore City Corporation are the Officers in overall charge of such units at the District Level. A Medical Officer of Health and a Lady Assistant surgeon have been provided for each District. The urban family centres consist of those sponsored by Government, those established by local bodies and voluntary organisations. There are 57 such units. There are 265 Rural Family Planning Centres..all run by Government. In addition, there are twenty one State Sterilisation Units working in District Hospitals, College Hospitals and some other major Hospitals.

In order to impart in service training to the staff working in the Family Planning Programme, two Regional Family Planning Training Centres, one at Bangalore and the other at Hubli have been established.

The services rendered by these units are of the following kind :—

- (1) Family Planning Education—under this group the following activities may be brought :—

Audio Visual Education.

Educational Pamphlets, Bus Boards, Wall paintings, News Paper insertions, Dramas, Harikathas, etc.

Exhibition sets.

Orientation Training Centres.

Seminars—Group meetings.

- (2) Sterilisation Operations :—

Vesectomy for males and Tubectomy for ladies and advice to couples having a minimum of two children. Compensation is provided to men/women under-taking these operations and bonus to working men.

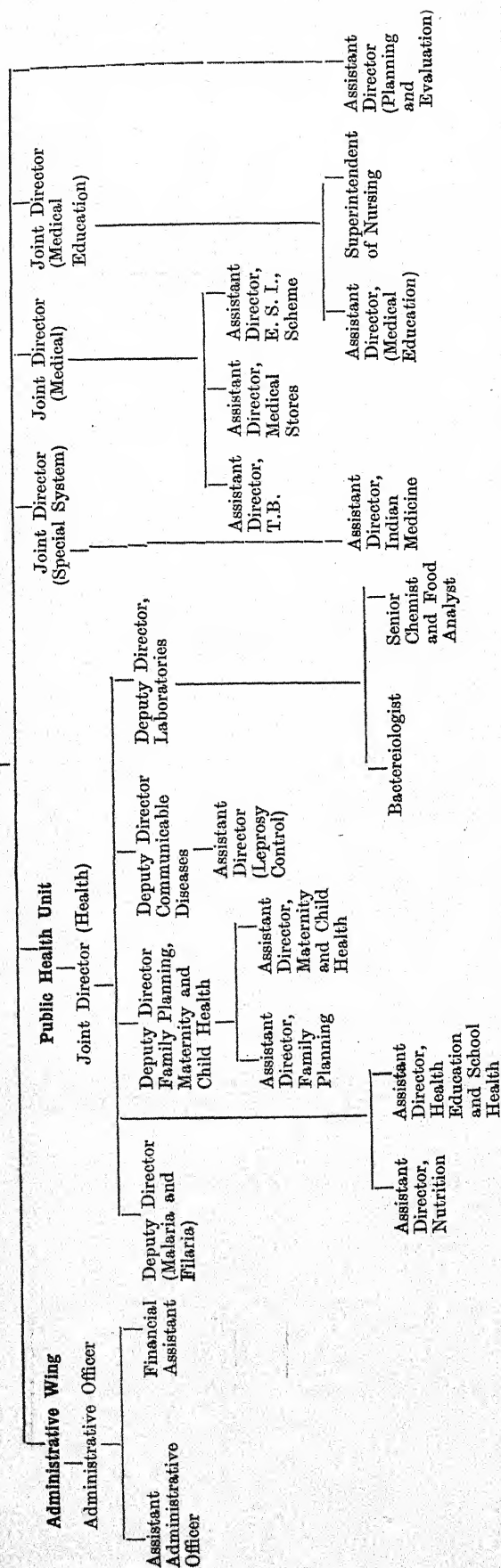
- (3) Provision of Intra Uterine Contraceptive Devices.

- (4) Distribution of conventional contraceptives and oral contraceptives.

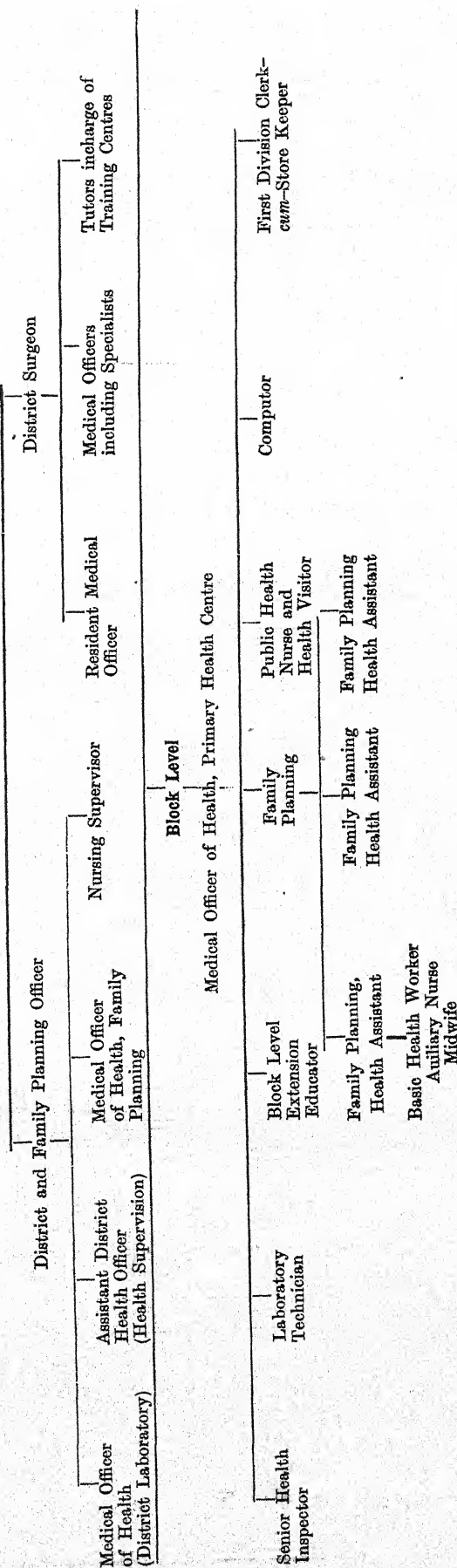
A chart showing the organisation of the Department is appended.

ORGANISATION CHART OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES
DIRECTOR OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES (HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT)

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District Level Organisation



XVII. (a) HOME GUARDS AND CIVIL DEFENCE.

Organisation.—Home Guards and Civil Defence Organisations function as an independent department of Government. The Commandant General, Home Guards and *Ex-Officio* Director of Civil Defence is the Head of the department. He is assisted by a Deputy Commandant General, Home Guards and *Ex-Officio* Deputy Director of Civil Defence and P.A. to the Commandant General and *Ex-Officio* Assistant Director of Civil Defence in all administrative matters concerning this department. On the training side, there is a Commandant of the Combined Central Home Guards and Civil Defence Training Institute in the rank of Major/Superintendent of Police functioning at Bangalore which provides advanced training facilities to Home Guard and Civil Defence volunteers.

Districts.—Home Guards Units are functioning in all District Headquarters, some of the Taluk Centres and other important places. At the district level, the Commandants of Home Guards are the Heads of the Organisation who are appointed by selection under orders of Government. Their appointment is in an honorary capacity as in the case of other Home Guards. For every district there is a Selection Committee comprising the Deputy Commissioner as the Chairman, the District Educational Officer, the Superintendent of Police as members and the Commandant, Home Guards as member-Secretary which decides the selection and enrolment of members in the Organisation.

Functions.—Home Guards Organisation is principally meant to render service to the community at large in as many ways as possible during emergencies. The members are trained and disciplined in various spheres of public service such as in the manning of various essential services like electricity, water supply, transport, communication, etc. They also assist the Police in the Law and Order duties whenever required. Since this is a voluntary Organisation, members hold different ranks in an honorary capacity. They are paid Duty Allowance and other allowances to meet their out of pocket and other expenses whenever they are called upon to attend duties or training.

XXVII (b) DEPARTMENT OF FIRE FORCE

Organisation.—The control and administration of the Fire Force, throughout the State is vested in the Director, Fire Force. He is assisted by the Deputy Director, Fire Force in all administrative matters. The Director and Deputy Director are assisted by the Chief Fire Officer in all technical matters.

The Director, Fire Force is an I.P.S. Officer of the rank of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police borne on the cadre of Mysore State. He is posted to the Fire Force on deputation. The Deputy Director is an I.P.S. Officer of the rank of the Superintendent of Police borne on the cadre of Mysore State and is posted to the Fire Force on deputation. The Chief Fire Officer is a Class II Gazetted Officer, and this post is filled up by promoting an officer from the lower ranks or by direct recruitment.

There are thirteen fire stations under the administrative control of this department and they are situated in the following places :—

(1) Bangalore	..	5
(2) Mangalore	..	1
(3) Udipi	..	1
(4) Mysore	..	1
(5) Bellary	..	1
(6) Hospet	..	1
(7) Davangere	..	1
(8) Gulbarga	..	1
(9) Raichur	..	1
		<hr/>
		13
		<hr/>

A fire station is placed under the charge of a Sub-Officer. Each fire fighting unit is under the charge of a Leading Fireman, and the crew work under his immediate supervision.

The strength of the personnel employed in a fire station depends on the number of fire fighting and ambulance units sanctioned for the station. Personnel are employed on the double shift system.

Functions.—The functions of this department are mainly connected with fire fighting, fire prevention and rescuing persons or animals trapped by house collapse or other accidents or persons afflicted by natural calamities such as earthquakes and floods. Besides fire fighting and rescuing persons and animals, this department also undertakes private pumping work and stand by duties on payment of the charges prescribed by the Government.

A separate Fire Force Workshop started functioning last year, and it attends to the maintenance and repairs of the vehicles belonging to the departments of Fire Force and Home Guards.

Under the Civil Defence scheme, four static wireless sets will be installed in the four fire stations situated in Bangalore City during emergencies. Four manpack sets have been purchased, each at a cost of Rs. 3,807. These manpack sets are to be kept in the Fire Force vehicles. These sets will enable the officer at the scene of fire to requisition additional equipment and appliances from the fire stations without any delay.

The Mysore Fire Force Act 1964 received the assent of the Governor on 5th November 1964. Draft rules and regulations under the Act are being issued.

XVIII. DEPARTMENT OF HORTICULTURE

Organisation.—(a) Headquarters.—The Directorate of Horticulture is the head of the department. He is the Chief Adviser to Government on all matters connected with research, development and extension of horticulture in the State. The Department is organised under four main wings, viz., the Scientific Wing, The Extension Wing, the Administration Wing and the Maintenance Wing. The Director is assisted at the Headquarters by a Joint Director, who is entrusted with the supervision work of the Scientific, Extension and Maintenance Wings. The Administration Wing comes under the supervision of a Deputy Director. The Headquarters Assistant to the Director, who is a Class I Officer attends to all establishment matters. The Scientific Wing is again divided into the following divisions. One or more divisions are placed in charge of Special Officers who are Specialists on specific subjects.

1. Planning Division
2. Fruit Division
3. Floriculture Division
4. Laboratory Division
5. Vegetable Division
6. Plantation and Spices Division
7. Horticultural Education Division
8. Herbal Division
9. Plant Protection Division
10. Plant Exchange Division
11. Visual Publicity Division
12. Library and Herbarium Division
13. Seed Testing and Inspection Division
14. The Landscape division which comes under the supervision of the Deputy Director.

The maintenance wing consists of the following Divisions :—

(a) Lalbagh Botanical and Horticultural Gardens—Bangalore under the Supervision of a Curator.

(b) Parks and Gardens around Vidhana Soudha, Bangalore under the supervision of an Assistant Director.

(c) Zoological Gardens at Mysore under the supervision of a Curator.

(d) Hill Stations at

(i) Nandi under the supervision of an Assistant Director, and

(ii) Krishna Rajendra Hills under a supervisor.

(b) *Divisions.*—The State is divided into eight divisions and each division supervised by a Class I Gazetted Officer.

Bangalore Division	..	Bangalore and Kolar Districts.
Mysore Division	..	Mysore and Mandya Districts.
Chitradurga Division	..	Chitradurga and Mysore Districts
Coorg Division	..	Coorg, Hassan and Chikmagalur Districts
Shimoga Division	..	Shimoga, North Kanara and South Kanara Districts
Dharwar Division	..	Dharwar, Bijapur and Belgaum Districts
Bellary Division	..	Bellary and Raichur Districts
Gulbarga Division	..	Gulbarga and Bidar Districts.

(c) *Districts*.—For each District, there is one Assistant Director of Horticulture (Class I or II), assisted by ministerial staff and an Assistant Horticultural Officer on the technical side.

(d) *Taluks*.—Three Assistant Horticultural Officers are provided for each Taluk one for management of horticultural farms in the Taluk, one for attending to extension and development activities in the Taluk and the third for attending to Plant Protection work of horticultural plants. They are assisted by Field Assistants.

Functions.—The development and extension work pertaining to fruits, vegetables, potatoes, spices, cashew, pepper, cardamom, cocoa, coconut, arecanut floriculture, ornamental gardening, all hill stations, parks and gardens are the responsibility of the Horticultural Department.

Horticultural Associations.—The Mysore Horticultural Association, Bangalore which is a registered association of persons (Officials and non-officials) interested in the development of Horticultural activities, has organised branches in all Districts, Taluks and at lower levels also. This association and the following Co-operative organisations under the aegis of the Department are attending to the extension work of the Department.

The Bangalore Grape Growers Society.

The Bangalore Nursery-Men Co-operative Society.

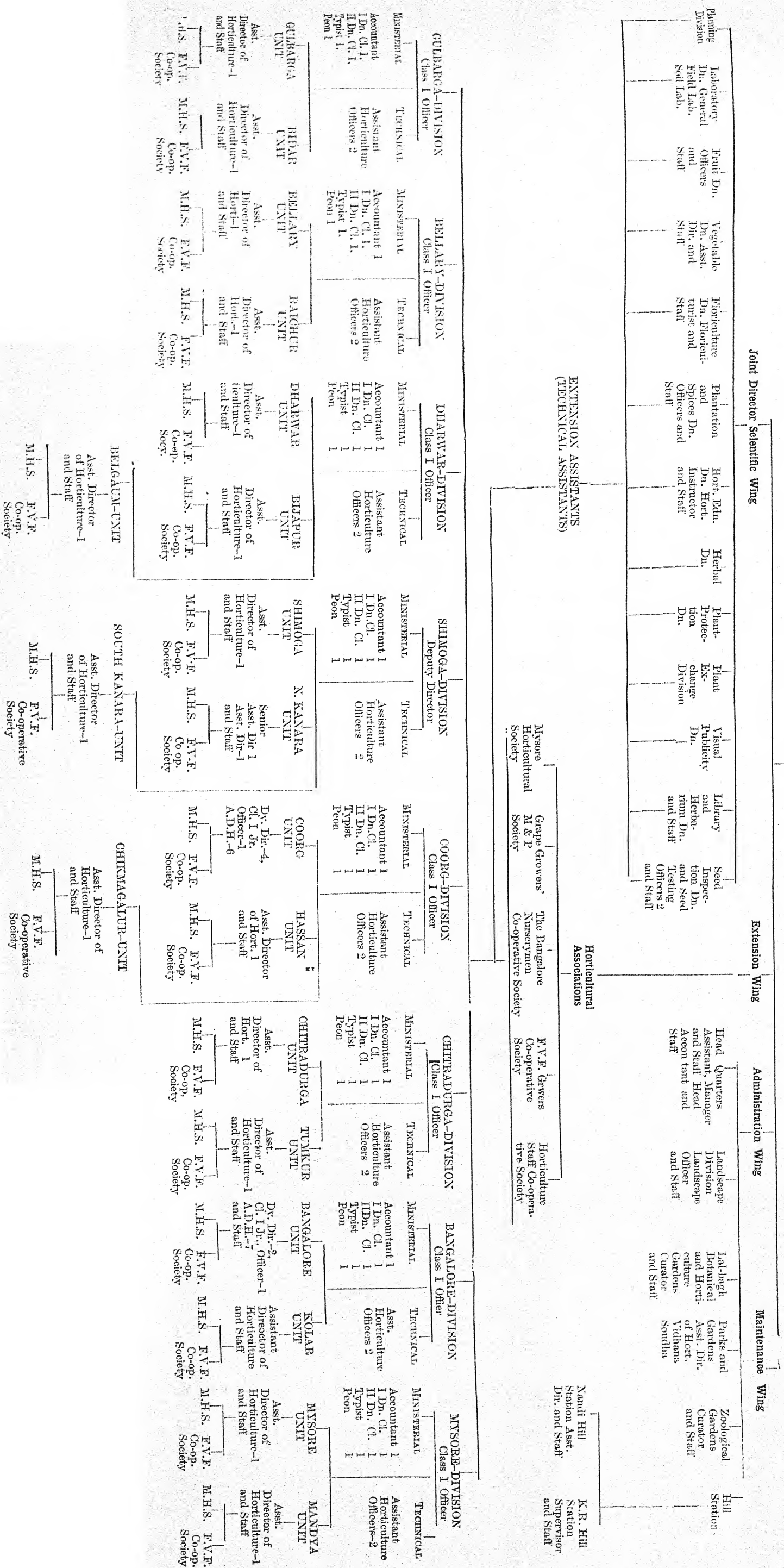
Fruit and Vegetable and Flower Growers' Co-operative Society.

The Orange Growers' Society.

Lalbagh Gardens.—The Lalbagh Botanical and Horticultural Gardens at Bangalore tops the list of well maintained gardens not only in India, but also in South-East Asia. This garden has a history of its own dating back to 17th century. It extends over an area of 240 acres of land. It has varied collections of ornamental and other horticultural flora both of indigenous and exotic type. It is proposed to develop this garden as a National Garden.

A chart showing the organisation set up of the Department is appended.

DEPARTMENT OF HORTICULTURE
GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE
DIRECTORATE OF HORTICULTURE (Department of Horticulture)
DIRECTOR



XIX. DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

Organisation—Headquarters.—The Commissioner of Industries and Commerce is in overall charge of the Department assisted by the Director of Industries and Commerce as head of the Department. Also, there are at the headquarters Joint Director (Small Scale Industries) and Joint Director (Rural Industries Projects). There is a separate Officer chosen from the Department of Co-operation designated as Joint Director of Industries and *Ex-Officio* Joint Registrar of Co-operatives who attends to the work relating to Industrial Co-operation. All the Joint Directors are assisted by various functional Deputy Directors and Assistant Directors.

Districts.—At the district level there are Assistant Directors of Industries and Commerce.

Government owned and aided Industries—Policy of Government.—It has been the policy of the Government to play the role of a promoter in the case of new enterprises and to provide the required assistance for the establishment of industries or for their expansion as the case may be. The Government of Mysore has pioneered industrial undertakings which by virtue of the large investments involved and the nature of the industry were considered beyond the scope of private enterprise. There are a number of industries wholly owned and run by the Department. There are others managed by Companies in which Government hold more than fifty one per cent shares. There are also Government aided companies in which the Government hold less than fifty per cent shares. Details thereof are noted below :—

A. Government Industrial Undertakings—

1. Central Industrial Workshop, Bangalore
2. Government Central Workshop, Mercara
3. Government Electric Factory, Bangalore
4. Jai Hind Saw Mills, Dandeli
5. Mysore Implements Factory, Hassan
6. Mysore Soap Factory, Bangalore
7. Mysore Sandalwood Oil Factory, Shimoga and Mysore
8. Mysore Spun Silk Mills, Channapatna
9. Mysore Silk Weaving Factory, Mysore
10. Mysore Silk Filature, Kanakapura
11. Mysore Silk Filature, Mysore
12. Mysore Silk Filature, Kollegal

B. Private Limited Companies fully owned by Government—

1. Mysore Iron and Steel Ltd., Bhadravathi
2. Mysore State Industrial Investment and Development Corporation Ltd., Bangalore.
3. Mysore State Handicrafts Development Corporation Ltd., Bangalore
4. Mysore Porcelains Ltd.
5. Mysore Small Industries Corporation Ltd.

C. Inter State Government Undertakings—

Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd., Tungabhadra Dam, Joint Undertaking of Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Mysore managed by a Board of Directors nominated by the two Governments.

The Mysore Government has subscribed to fifty per cent of the share capital (2,500 shares of Rs. 1,000 each).

D. Government Companies *i.e.*, companies where the State Government share capital is more than 50%—

1. Mysore Chrome Tanning Company, Bangalore
2. Mysore Fruit Products Ltd., Bangalore
3. Hatti Gold Mines, Hatti
4. Mysore Lac and Paint Works, Ltd., Mysore
5. Radio and Electricals manufacturing Co., Ltd, Bangalore
6. Mysore Sugar Company Ltd., Mandya.

E. Co-operative Sugar Enterprises—

1. Bellary Central Co-operative Stores Sugar Factory
2. Gouribidanur Sahakara Sakkare Karkhane Ltd., Gouribidanur
3. Sri Hiranyakshi Sahakari Sakkare Karkhane Niyamit, Sankeswar
4. Pandavapura Sahakari Sakkare Karkhane Ltd., Pandavapura

F. Government aided Industrial Companies in which the Government hold less than fifty per cent shares—

1. New Government Electric Factory Ltd., Bangalore.
2. Mysore Acetate and Chemicals Ltd., Bangalore
3. Mysore Cements Ltd., Ammasandra
4. Mysore Coffee Curing Works Ltd., Chikmagalur
5. Mysore Chemicals and Fertilisers Ltd., Belagola.
6. Deepak Insulated Cable Corporation Ltd., Bangalore
7. Mysore Industrial and Testing Laboratory, Bangalore
8. Mysore Kirloskar Ltd., Harihar
9. Mysore Lamp Works, Bangalore
10. Ugar Sugar Works Ltd., Ugar-Khurd, Belgaum District
11. Mysore Stone-Ware Pipes and Potteries Ltd., Bangalore
12. Mysore Tobacco Company Ltd., Bangalore
13. Mandya National Paper Mills, Ltd., Belagaola
14. Mysore Vegetable Oil Products Ltd., Bangalore
15. Mysore Water Proofs Ltd., Bangalore
16. The Mysore Paper Mills Ltd., Bhadravathi
17. The Match Company Ltd., Shimoga

G. Central Government Undertakings—

1. Bharat Earth Movers Ltd., Bangalore
2. Bharat Electronics Ltd., Bangalore
3. Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd., Bangalore
4. Kolar Gold Mining Undertakings, K.G.F.
5. Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd., Bangalore
6. Indian Telephone Industries Ltd., Bangalore

(The State Government holds 31,250 shares of Rs. 100 each representing 6.78 per cent of the authorised capital).

Latterly, the Government have entrusted the management of Government undertakings, notably industrial undertakings to Joint Stock Companies. The 'Company' form of management is intended to achieve efficiency in the day to day administration of the undertaking concerned by ensuring an environment free from 'red tape' and by investing those incharge of management with sufficient authority and autonomy. A number of Joint Stock Companies have thus been sponsored by Government and departmentally run undertakings have been taken over by them. For example, the Old Government Porecelain Factory is now managed by a Government sponsored public limited company, known as Mysore Porcelains Limited. Promotional and developmental activities on behalf of Government have also been entrusted to Joint Stock Companies formed for such purposes, e.g., (1) the Mysore State Industrial Investment and Development Corporation Ltd., (2) the Mysore Small Industries Corporation Ltd., Government have also invested moneys in private sector companies and acquired the right to nominate a Director on the Board of Management. While the share holding by Government in some of these companies is 100 per cent, it is about 51 per cent or more of the total number of shares in others. The composition of the Board of Directors in these cases varies, but where the Government rights and interests are involved, Board consists mostly of Government officers nominated according to their high-ranking official positions.

Government Nominees on Boards of Management of Joint Stock Companies.—

Even under these restricted arrangements, Government lose their hold as it were on a large area of administration which would otherwise be under their direct control, and once a company is formed, there may be no authority left with Government to deal with matters pertaining to the company except to the extent this may be retained under the Articles of Association of the Company or enforced through their nominee Directors.

Sundry instructions do exist on the subject which emphasise that the main object in appointing a Government nominee on the Board of Directors of a Company is to ensure that (a) the company is running on sound lines and (b) Government is kept informed of important developments in the affairs of the company. If any undertaking on which Government is represented is not working satisfactorily, it becomes the duty of the Government representative or representatives as the case may be thereon to bring the fact to the notice of the Government immediately.

Under these instructions, periodical reports, which may be once every half-year, are required to be submitted by a Government Director stating briefly the manner in which the undertaking on which he is a Director is working. In urgent cases, wherever there are reasons to apprehend that the working of a

company has fallen short of being 'satisfactory', and in all cases where the Government's liability, immediate or contingent, is over Rs. 2 lakhs, such a report should be furnished by him or them at the earliest possible time.

Functions.—The main function of this Department is to foster the growth of (a) Large Scale Industries; (b) Small Scale Industries and (c) Cottage and Village Industries in the State as described below:

(a) *Large Scale Industries.*—Under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, a license from the Government of India is necessary for setting up a large scale industry listed in the schedule appended to the Act. The Department's functions are:—

- (i) processing of applications for industrial licenses and making suitable recommendations to the Government of India through the State Government;
- (ii) advising parties on procedural and other formalities and technical matters, and
- (iii) assistance to industrialists in securing land, water, power and transport facilities.

(b) *Small Scale Industries.*—In the sphere of small scale industries, its responsibilities are:—

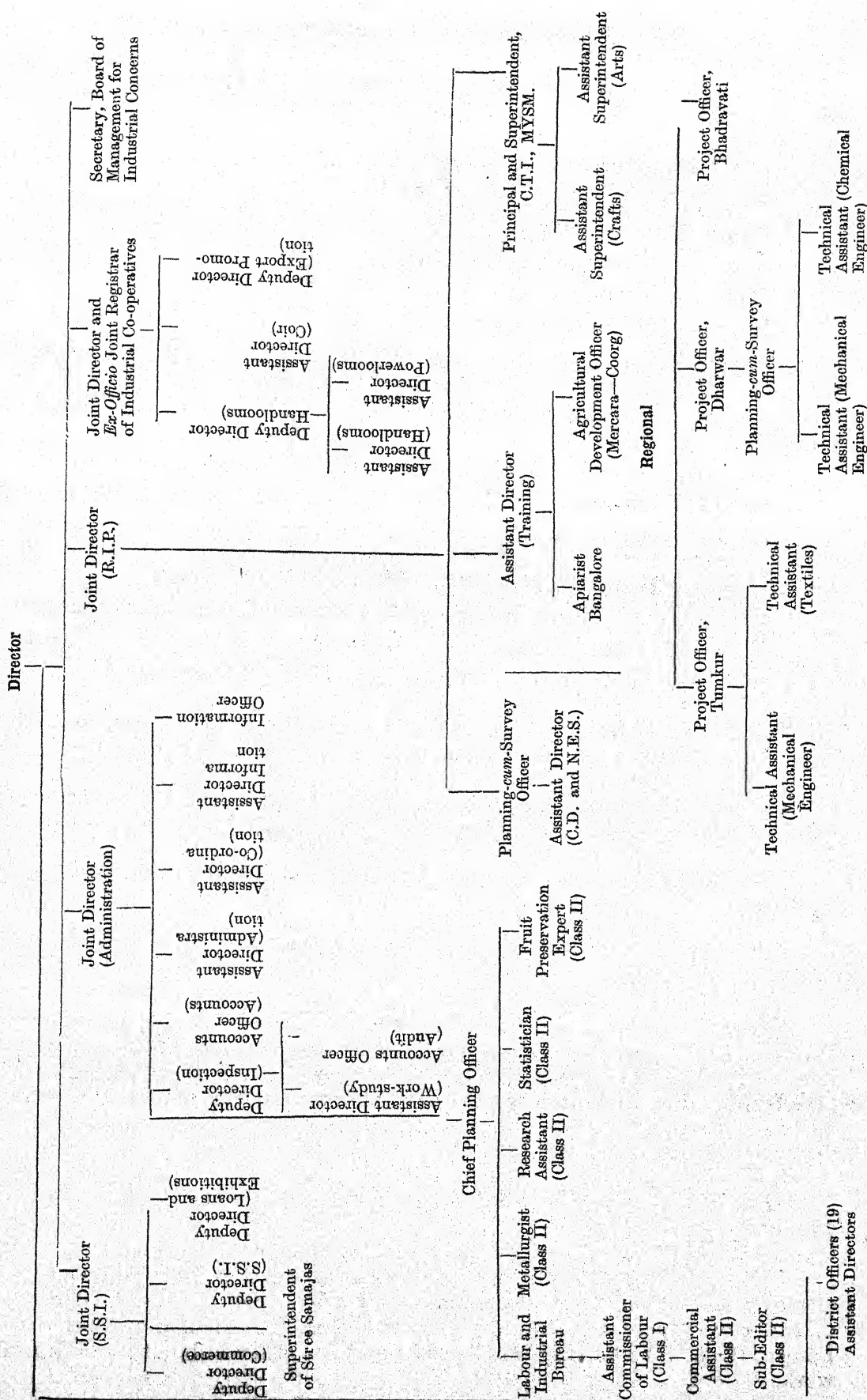
- (a) to assist the parties in securing land water, power and transport facilities;
- (b) to develop suitable sites in the industrial estates so as to offer to the small entrepreneurs ready-built work-sheds with power, water and servicing facilities;
- (c) to grant financial assistance under the State Aid to Industries Act and Rules;
- (d) to sponsor applications for grant of machinery on hire purchase basis to small units by the National Small Industries Corporation and the Mysore Small Industries Corporation, and
- (e) to assist parties in securing machinery and raw materials both imported and indigenous and other materials.

(c) *Cottage and Village Industries.*—In the sphere of 'Cottage and Village Industries' its responsibilities are:—

- (a) formation and implementation of model schemes under Rural Arts and Crafts Programme in the Blocks.
- (b) Powerloom and Handloom Development Schemes and their implementation.
- (c) Coir Development and Handicraft Schemes.
- (d) Training of Artisans in various Crafts in the Departmental Training Institutes.

A chart showing the organisation of the Department is appended.

COMMISSIONERS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE (OVERALL SUPERVISION)



XX. DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION AND TOURISM

Organisation.—The Director of Information and Tourism is the head of the Department. His Office at the Headquarters is organised under the following main groups :

- Publication Wing
- Field Publicity Wing
- Public Relations Wing
- Administration and Accounts Wing
- Radio Broadcasting and
- Tourist Development Wing.

For each one of these wings there is an Officer to assist the Director at the Headquarters. The publication and the Field Publicity Wings are each provided with a Deputy Director (Senior Class I Officer). The Publication Wing has three branches :

- (a) The Janapada (Weekly) with a Class I Officer as Editor.
- (b) The Panchayati Raj (Monthly) Branch with a Class II Officer as Editor.
- (c) The other publications Section under an Assistant Director (Class II).

There are three branches in the Field Publicity Wing :

- (a) Song and Drama Branch with a Class I Officer as its head.
- (b) Audio Visual Branch with a Class II Assistant Director as its head.
- (c) Radio Rural Forum with a Class II Chief Organiser.

The Public Relations Wing is looked after by a Senior Assistant Director. This wing attends to press liaison, news and commercial publicity.

The Administration and Accounts Wing is looked after by a Class I (Junior) Administrative Officer/Under Secretary to Government on deputation.

A Radio Engineer (Senior Class I Officer) is incharge of the Radio Engineering Wing.

A Tourist Development Officer (Class II) attends to the work of the Tourist Development Wing.

Divisions.—There are three Divisional Officers each with an Assistant Director at Mysore, Gulbarga and Belgaum to give information and publicity in the divisions. Information Centres have also been established at Bangalore and Hubli. For looking after the several Broadcasting sets in the rural areas, Assistant Radio Engineers are stationed at Bangalore, Hassan and Bijapur with defined jurisdiction.

Districts.—At the District level, a District Publicity Officer has been provided to each District.

Mysore Information Centres have been organised at New Delhi and Bombay and each one of these Centres is looked after by a Senior Class I Officer. Information-cum-Tourist Officers have been established at Bangalore City, Hubli and Panjim (Goa) for assisting the Tourists and for other Publicity and Information work.

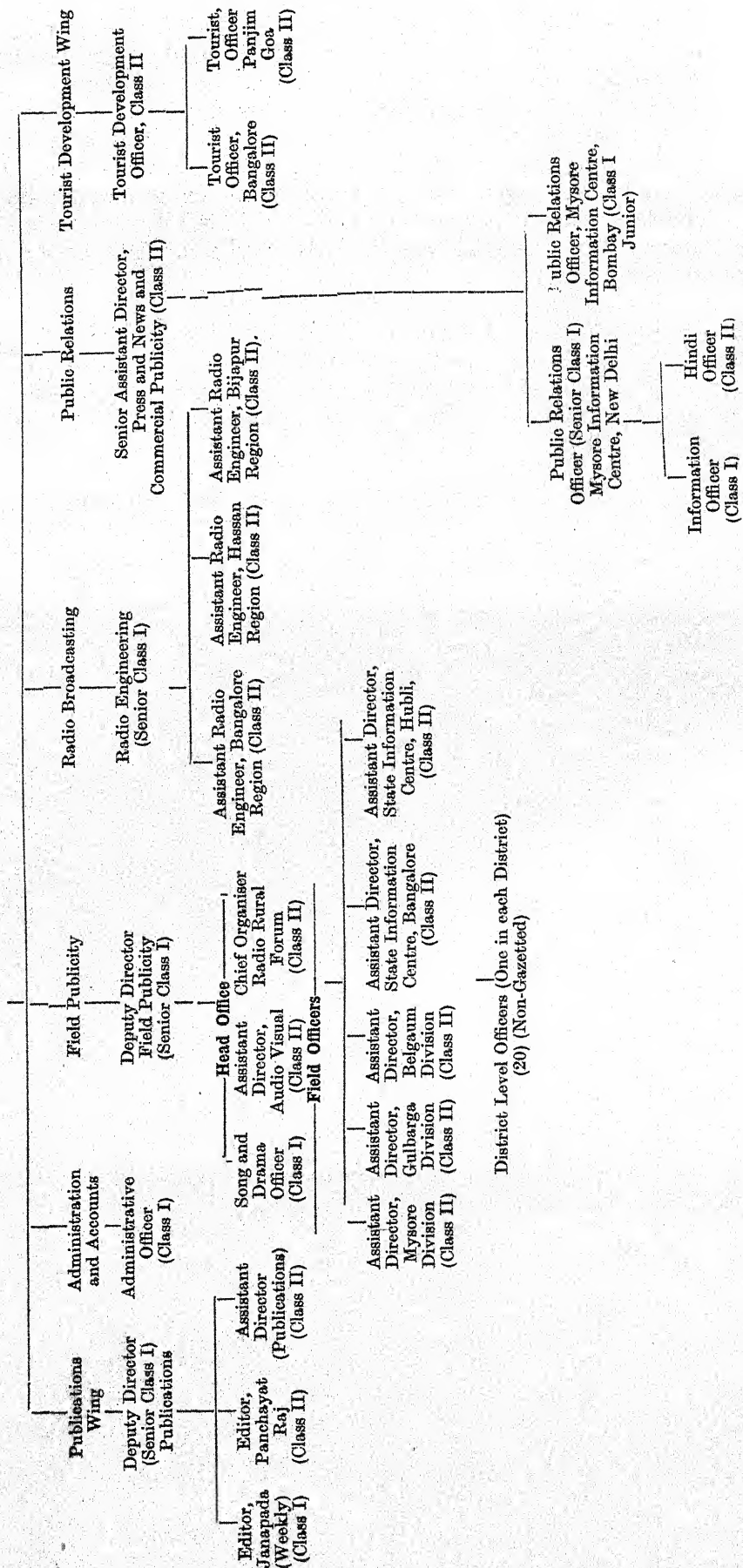
Functions.—The Department keeps the Public informed of the Policies, programmes and activities of the Government under the various Development and Welfare Schemes. Conversely it keeps the Government informed of the reactions of the public as published in news papers and Journals. The Field Publicity Section controls and guides publicity activities with the help of Mobile Publicity Vans equipped with Projectors and Gramaphones. Other publicity media such as folk songs, dramas, rural radio forum and publications are also used. The Department is also the media for distribution of Commercial Publicity of the various Government Departments and undertakings to the various news papers and magazines.

The Development of Tourism in the State is looked after by establishing Tourist Homes-Information-*cum*-Tourist Centres at important Tourist Centres, where the Tourists are acquainted with the local people, their environment, heritage and background. Two Hill Stations have been developed at Nandi and Krishna Raja Hill.

A chart showing the organisation set up of the Department is appended.

DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION AND TOURISM

DIRECTOR (HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT)



XXI. INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

Organisation.—The organisation of the Department consists of a Secretary, with six Assistant Secretaries and a number of ministerial officials. There is no separate organisation for the District or lower levels.

Functions.—The business of the Department comprises ; (a) Life Insurance of State Government Employees. Life Insurance has been made a compulsory condition of service for State Government employees (b) Servicing of Policies of the former Hyderabad State Life Insurance Fund held by officials allotted to the new State of Mysore ; and (c) General Insurance of Motor Vehicles.

XXII. DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR.

Organisation (Labour Wing) :

Headquarters.—The Commissioner is the head of the Department. He is assisted at the head office by a Deputy Labour Commissioner, one Administrative Officer and four Assistant Labour Commissioners.

Divisions.—The State is divided into six divisions for administration of Labour Laws. The work in each division is supervised by an Assistant Labour Commissioner. The divisions are further divided into sub-divisions and ten Labour Officers are incharge of them. The subordinate staff consists of Labour Inspectors.

The Divisions and their jurisdiction are :—

- | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Assistant Labour Commissioner,
Bangalore Division. | .. Bangalore, Kolar and Tumkur Districts. |
| 2. Assistant Labour Commissioner,
Mysore Division. | .. Mysore (one Labour Officer).
Shimoga (one Labour Officer at Bhadravathi).
Chitradurga (one Labour Officer at Davanagere). |
| 3. Assistant Labour Commissioner,
Bellary Division. | .. Gulbarga, Bidar, Raichur and Bellary Districts.
One Labour Officer for Gulbarga and Bidar Districts.
One Labour Officer at Raichur. |
| 4. Assistant Labour Commissioner,
Mangalore Division. | .. South Kanara District with one Labour Officer. |
| 5. Assistant Labour Commissioner,
Belgaum Division (Headquarters at Hubli). | .. Dharwar, Belgaum, Bijapur and North Kanara Districts.
Labour Officers at Hubli and Belgaum. |
| 6. Assistant Labour Commissioner,
Chikmagalur Division. | .. Chikmagalur, Hassan and Coorg Districts.
Labour Officers at Chikmagalur and Mercara. |

Factories Wing.—The Commissioner is also the supervisory head of the Inspectorate of Factories and Boilers. The Inspectorate consists of a Chief Inspector and two Deputy Chief Inspectors—one for Factories and the other for Boilers. All the Officers have jurisdiction throughout the State in respect of subjects dealt with by them. The Deputy Chief Inspector of Factories is provided at the Headquarters by a Medical Inspector, and an Inspectress of Factories having jurisdiction extending over the whole State and nine Inspectors of Factories with restricted jurisdiction. The Deputy Chief Inspector of Boilers is given the assistance of three Inspectors, with the following jurisdiction :—

- (1) Inspector of Boilers, Bangalore : Bangalore, Mysore, Mandya, Tumkur and Kolar District.
- (2) Inspector of Boilers; Hubli Dharwar, Belgaum, North Kanara, South Kanara, Shimoga, Chitradurga, Bellary and Chickmagalore District.
- (3) Inspector of Boilers, Gulbarga : Gulbarga, Raichur, Bidar and Bijapur Districts.

The Labour and Factories wing of the Department of Labour Administers, the following Central and State enactments.

Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946.

Minimum Wages Act, 1948.

The Weekly Holidays Act, 1942.

Plantation Labour Act, 1951

Trade Unions Act, 1926

Workmens' Compensation Act, 1923.

Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961.

Factories Act, 1948

Payment of Wages Act, 1936

Indian Boilers Act, 1923

The Mysore Shops and Commercial Establishment Act, 1961.

The Payment of Bonus Act, 1965.

Functions.—The Labour Department is concerned mainly with the administration of laws relating to industrial employment, employer-labour relations and welfare of labour. Attached to the Department for administrative purposes are the Factory and Steam Boilers Inspection Departments which administer the laws relating to control over factories and steam boilers.

The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, provides for the investigation and settlement of industrial disputes by negotiation conciliation and adjudication and for certain other ancillary purposes like the prevention of illegal strikes and lock-outs and relief to workmen in the matter of lay off and retrenchment. Various authorities like Conciliation Officers, Boards of Conciliation, Courts of Enquiry, Labour Courts and Industrial Tribunals have been constituted under the Act for its enforcement. Officers of the Labour Department have been notified as Conciliation Officers. When a dispute relates to a public utility service and a notice of strike or lock-out is given, conciliation proceedings are obligatory. In other cases they are optional. If mutual agreement fails, the dispute may be referred to a Board of Conciliation of which an Officer of the Department is usually Chairman, or it may be referred to the adjudication of a Labour Court or an Industrial Tribunal.

The Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926, regulates the affairs of trade unions and ensures their proper constitution, smooth running and maintenance of accounts.

The Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946, requires employers in industrial establishments to define conditions of service, *viz.*, recruitment, discharge, disciplinary action, holidays and leave. Model standing orders have been framed and made applicable to the industrial establishments which come within the scope of the Act, and any changes in or amendments of these orders can only be made with the consent of an officer of the Department, who is notified as a Certifying Officer under the Act.

The Minimum Wages Act, 1948, provides for the fixation of minimum wages in certain industries. Officers of the Department function as Inspectors under the Act. The fixation or revision of minimum rates of wages is done by the State Government either on the recommendation of Advisory Committees appointed under the Act or after ascertaining the views of the parties concerned without reference to Advisory Committees.

The Mysore Shops and Commercial Establishment Act, 1961 provides for the regulation of the hours of work and other conditions of employment in respect of persons employed in shops, hotels, restaurants, theatres and other places of public amusement.

Under the Factories Act, 1948, control is exercised over conditions of work within factories of two categories, *viz.*, (a) factories employing ten or more workers and operating power driven machinery or those employing twenty or more workers where manual work is carried on, and (b) factories not coming within the scope of item (a) but specially notified as factories. The Act is enforced through regular inspection and the collection of information. Advice is also given to managements as to the removal of defects and prosecutions undertaken for serious breaches of the law.

Under the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, inspections are carried out to ensure that workers receive their wages regularly on the notified days without any illegal deductions.

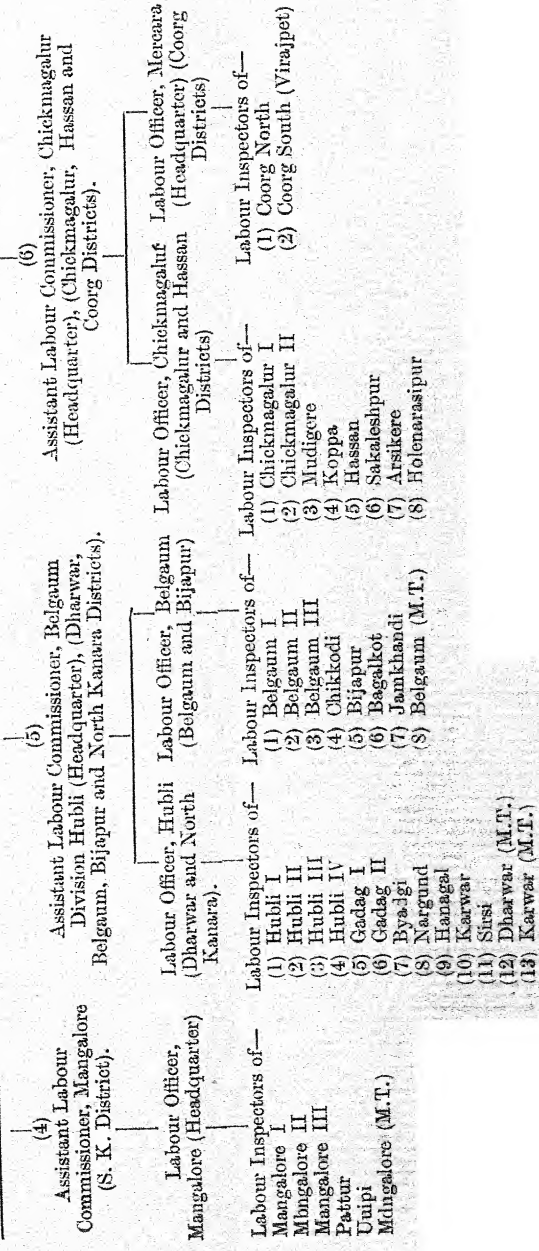
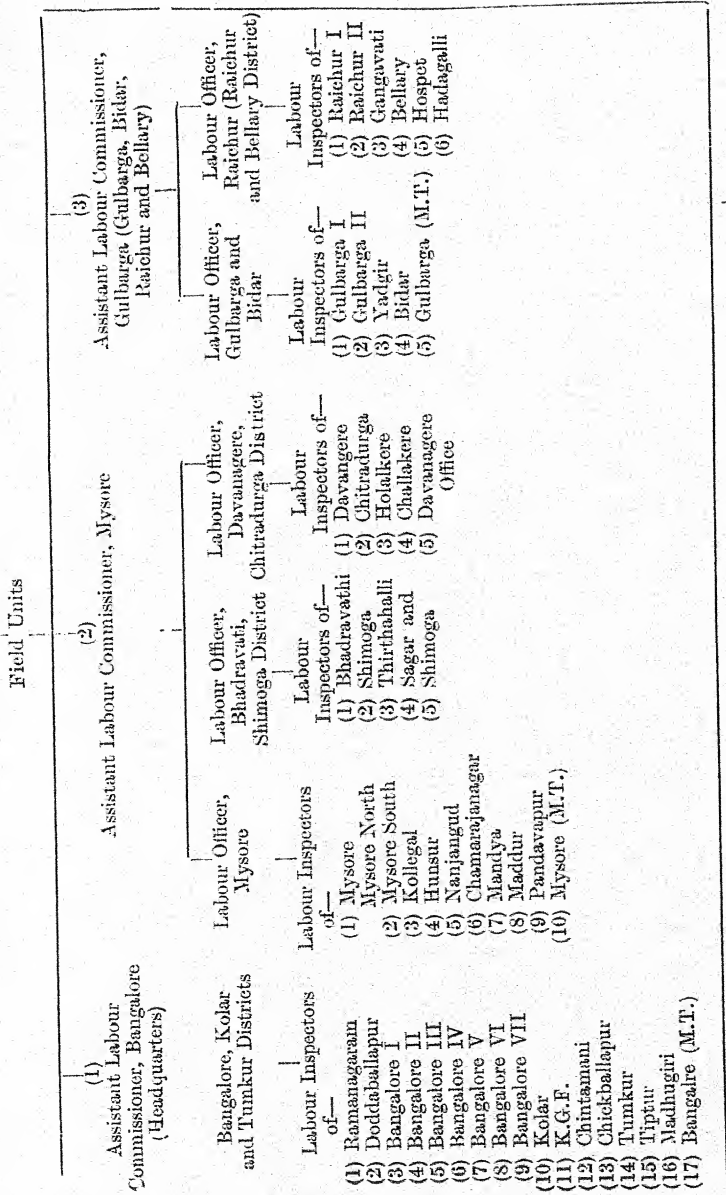
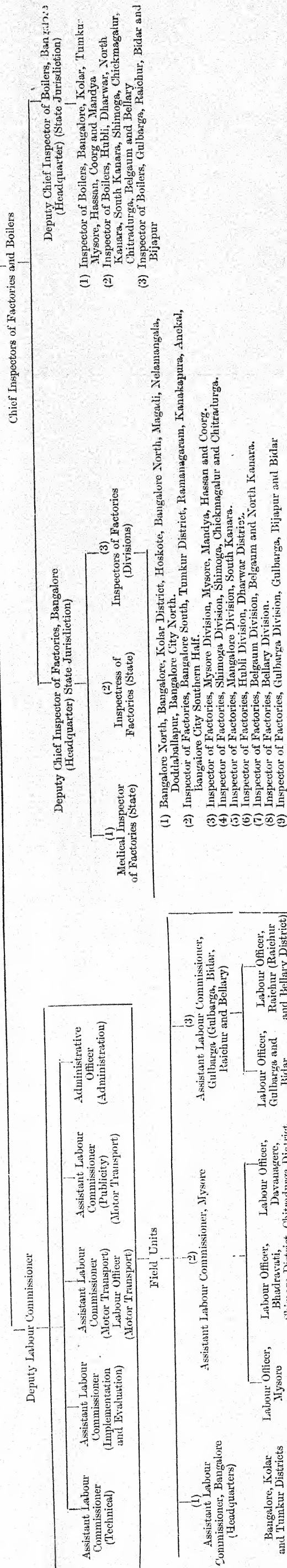
Under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 inspections are carried out to ensure that suitable compensation is paid to workers for injuries received in the course of their work. Safety Committees are organised in factories and advice is given to managements regarding the adoption of measures to avert accidents and safeguard the health of workers.

Under the Indian Boilers Act, 1923, control is exercised over the use of steam boilers to ensure safety and economical use of the heat produced by the boilers.

A chart showing the organisation of the Labour Department is appended.

COMMISSIONER OF LABOUR IN MYSORE, BANGALORE

(ALSO HEAD OF THE INSPECTORATE OF FACTORIES AND BOILERS)



(xxi'i) DEPARTMENT OF SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT AND LAND RECORDS

Organisation—Headquarters.—The Commissioner for Survey, Settlement and Land Records is the head of the department. He is assisted at the headquarters by a Deputy Commissioner for Land Records, a Deputy Commissioner for Settlement a Headquarters Assistant and a Technical Assistant.

Divisions.—At the Divisional level, there is a Superintendent of Land Records in each of the Divisional headquarters, *viz.*, Bangalore, Mysore, Belgaum and Gulbarga.

Districts.—In each district, there is an Assistant Superintendent working as a District Survey Officer. The survey records are kept at the district level under his custody. For the other special work of the Department, posts are created at the divisional and district levels, as and when a need is felt such as : Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents for Reclassification, Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents for hissa survey work, Survey and Assistant Survey Officers for city survey.

Functions.—The functions of the Department are as follows :—

- (1) To maintain the records of Surveys and Settlements ;
- (2) To introduce Surveys and Settlements in Villages and tracts where they have not been introduced so for ;
- (3) To measure and map sub-divisions of lands continuously to help the maintenance of Records of Rights up-to-date ;
- (4) To arrange for revision of Settlement where the periods of earlie Settlement have expired or where Government may direct the revision of an existing settlement ;
- (5) To introduce schemes of consolidation of agricultural holdings and administer the consolidation of Holdings Act—

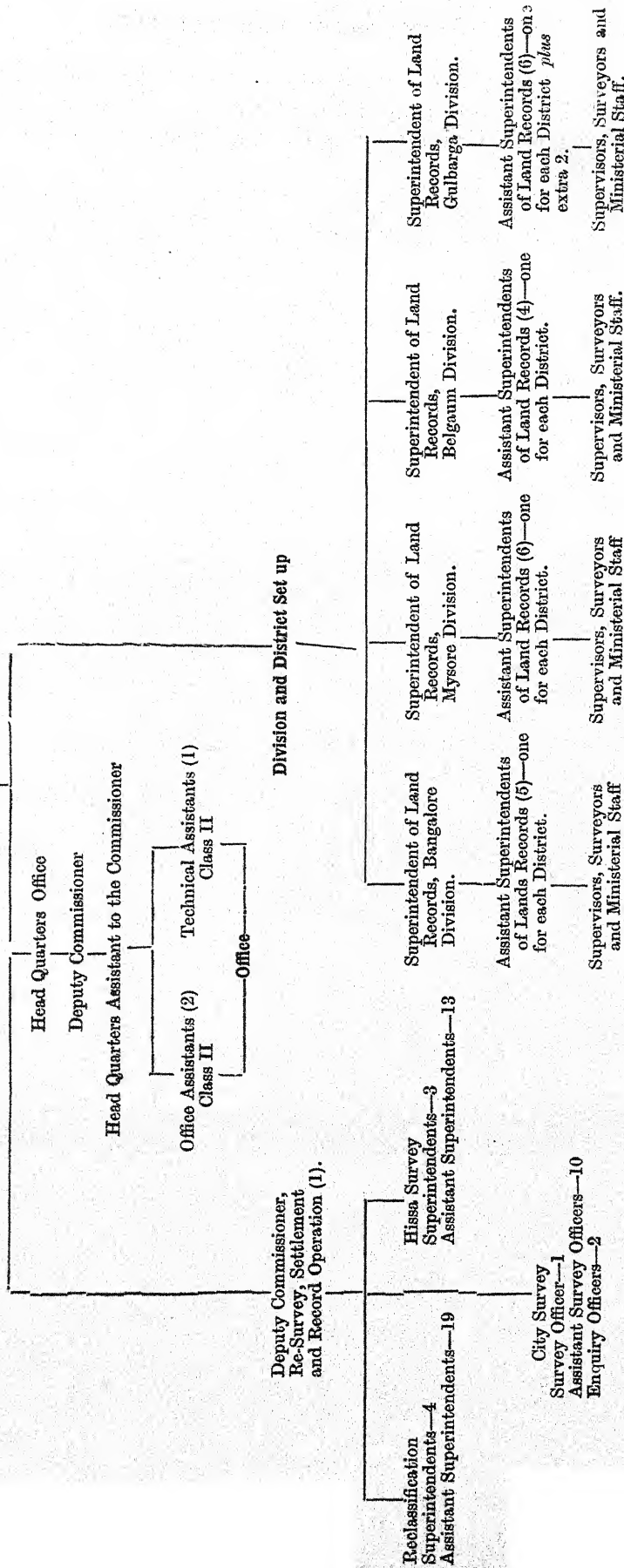
A chart showing the organisation of the Department is appended.

DEPARTMENT OF SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT AND LAND RECORDS

COMMISSIONER

(HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT)

(He is also the Commissioner for (a) Stamps and Registration and (b) Religious and Charitable Endowments).



xxiv. GOVERNMENT LAW COLLEGE.

The Government Law College, Bangalore is directly under the control of Government. There is a Governing Council for the college with the Vice-Chancellor of the Bangalore University as the Chairman to advise the Principal, Government Law College.

XXV. DEPARTMENT OF MARKETING

Organisation :—

Headquarters.—The Registrar of Co-operative Societies is the *ex-officio* Chief Marketing Officer. At the Headquarters, he is assisted by a Joint Chief Marketing Officer. There is also a Headquarters Assistant and a Senior Marketing Officer to assist the Joint Chief Marketing Officer in the various functions of the Department.

Divisions.—For purposes of supervision, the State is divided into four divisions, corresponding with the Revenue divisions and the work in each division is supervised by a Deputy Chief Marketing Officer who is a Senior Class I Officer.

Districts.—A District Marketing Officer generally looks after the work in a District. However, in the following cases, two Districts are placed incharge of one Officer.

Hassan and Chikmagalur
Mangalore and Coorg
Belgaum and North Kanara
Gulbarga and Bidar.

Such District Officers are assisted by subordinate staff of Assistant Market Superintendents, District Marketing Inspectors, Grading Demonstrators, Senior and Junior Market Superintendents.

For each regulated market, there is a Marketing Committee comprised of mostly elected members together with one or two nominated members. The District Marketing Officer renders supervisory guidance for their working.

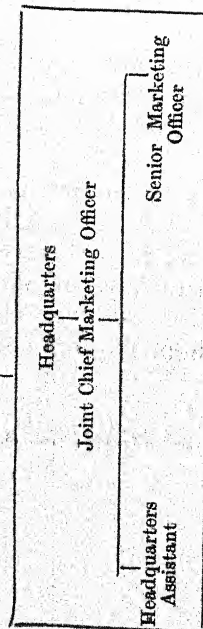
Functions.—The various agricultural produce marketing Acts in force in the five integrated areas of the State have been repealed with effect from 1st May 1968, with the enactment and introduction of the unified Mysore Agricultural Produce Marketing Regulation Act, 1966. The function of the Department is to administer the Act. The Department also attends to the implementation of the various Plan schemes and other schemes such as grading, Market Intelligence etc.

A chart showing the organisation of the Department is appended.

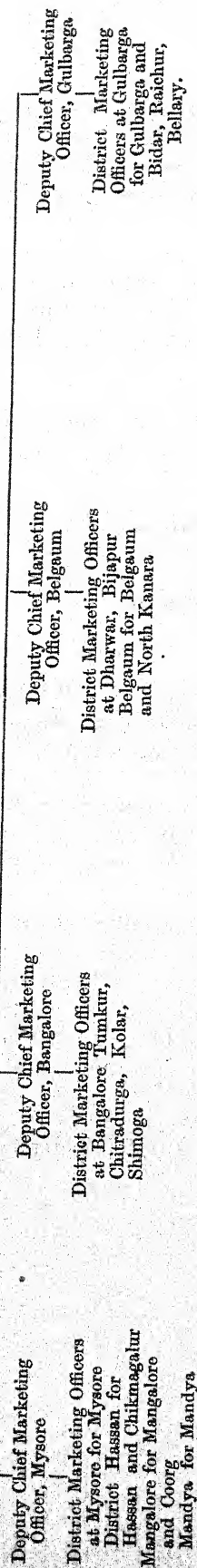
DEPARTMENT OF MARKETING

CHIEF MARKETING OFFICER
(Head of the Department)

(REGISTRAR OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES IS THE *Ex-Officio*
CHIEF MARKETING OFFICER)



Divisional set up



Regulated Marketing Committees with Officers of the Marketing Department as Secretaries.

XXVI. DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND GEOLOGY

Organisation :—

Headquarters.—The Director of Mines and Geology is the head of the Department. He is assisted at the Head Office by a Deputy Director and a Senior Geologist. The Head Office is organised into the following units.

a) Mineral Surveys and Prospecting.	}	These work under the supervision of the Deputy Director.
b) Drilling Unit.		
c) Ground Water Cell		
d) Administration	}	These work comes under the control of the Senior Geologist.
e) Survey Personnel		
f) Chemical and Metallurgical Laboratory	|	This works under the supervision of a Geologist.

Divisions and Districts.—There are three division offices at Bellary, Dharwar and Gulbarga each working under the supervision of a Geologist. Each one of the Divisions is provided with subordinate staff of Assistant Geologists, Surveyors, Draftsmen and Ministerial staff.

Functions.—The work of the Department is two-fold-administrative and scientific. On the administrative side, it deals with :

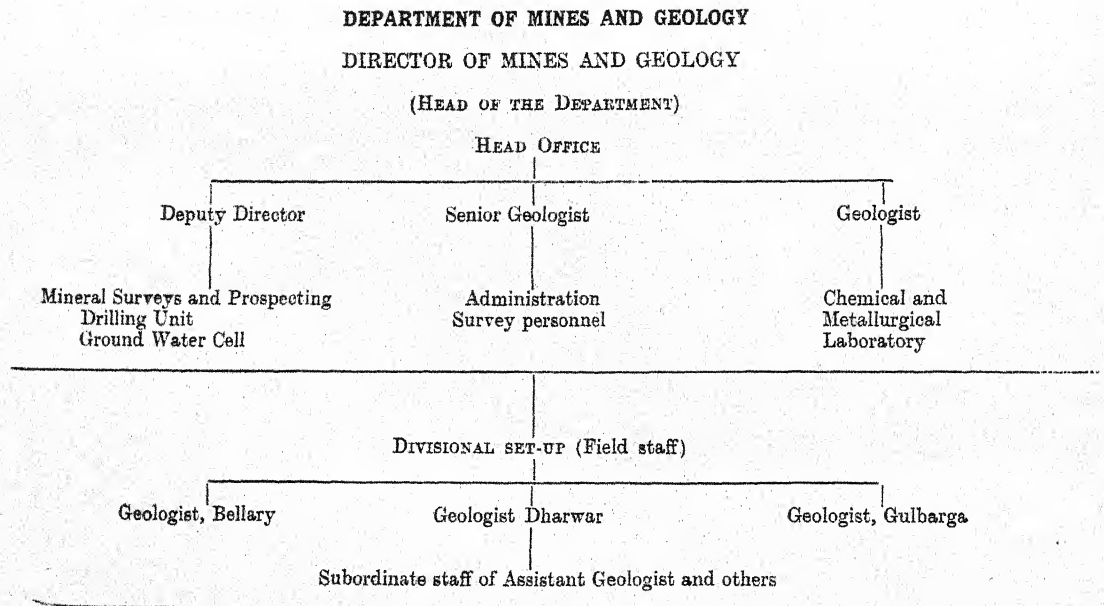
- (1) Issue of Licenses and Leases for Minerals.
- (2) Inspection of areas granted under licenses and Leases ; and
- (3) Demand and Collection of Mining revenue.

The responsibility of administration of mineral concessions in the State vests with the Director. He alone is authorised by Government to grant certificates of approval, receive application for prospecting licenses and mining leases, carry out inspections of the leased blocks, keep record of production and movement of minerals and collect mining revenues. Consequently, the Director advises the State Government in the matter of grant, renewal, determination of various mineral concessions under the provisions of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957 and the mineral concession Rules, 1960. On the scientific side, the activities are :—

- (1) Mineral Survey and exploration
- (2) Geological Survey in selected areas
- (3) Geological advice on engineering and water supply problems referred to the department
- (4) Investigations in the Geological laboratory
- (5) Analysis of rocks, ores and minerals in the Chemical Laboratory
- (6) Beneficiation tests on ores and minerals in the Metallurgical Laboratory and
- (7) Schemes under the Plan Programme.

Statutory powers of Officers of the Directorate and Revenue Officers.—The Director of Mines and Geology, the Geologists, the Assistant Geologists, the Deputy Commissioners of Districts and their subordinates upto the level of Tahsildars have been invested with powers to enter and inspect any mine for collection of royalty and rent, prevention of illegal extraction of minerals, enforcement of orders of the State Government to suspend or close mining operations, stopping and checking illegal movement of minerals and, in cases where renewal of a prospecting licence is applied for, ascertaining the necessity thereof. The Director and several other Officers of his Department are also invested with powers to examine the accounts kept by mining concessionaires, to call for information and returns and to inspect prospecting and mining operations.

The organisational set up of the Department is indicated in the accompanying chart.



XXVII. MOTOR VEHICLES (OR TRANSPORT) DEPARTMENT

Organisation :—

Headquarters.—The Commissioner is the head of the Department. He is also the *Ex-officio* Chairman of the State Transport Authority. The State Transport Authority comprises of the Transport Commissioner as the Chairman, the Deputy Inspector General of Police (Railways and C.I.D.) Bangalore, Superintending Engineer (Designs), P.W.D., Bangalore and two non-official members. Assisting the Commissioner at the head office, are the Financial Assistant (Assistant Controller of the State Accounts Department), the Headquarters Assistant and Secretary, State Transport Authority, the Planning and Development Officer, the Legal Assistant, the Assistant Transport Commissioner and an Assistant Director of Statistics.

Districts.—In each of the nineteen Districts, there is a Regional Transport Authority, with the Deputy Commissioner of the District as the Chairman, the Superintendent of Police, the Executive Engineer and a non-official as Members. The Regional Transport Officer is the Secretary of the Regional Transport Authority. Depending on the volume of work and the importance of problems to be attended to, Senior Regional Transport Officers have been put in charge of the Regional Transport Offices at Bangalore, Belgaum, Dharwar, Mysore, Shimoga and South Kanara and Regional Transport Officers have been posted to the charge of other Offices. The Senior Regional Transport Officer, Bangalore is assisted by two other Regional Transport Officers and two Assistant Regional Transport Officers. All other Senior Regional Transport Officers except that of Kolar are given the assistance of an Assistant Regional Transport Officer.

Mysore State Transport Appellate Tribunal.—The Appellate Tribunal is the authority to hear appeals under chapter IV of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939. The Presiding Officer is a Judicial Officer of the status of a District Judge. An Officer of the status of a Regional Transport Officer has been provided to the Presiding Officer as an assistant.

The subordinate staff in the Districts comprises of Motor Vehicle Inspectors ministerial and audit staff.

Functions.—The Department administers the Indian Motor Vehicles Act 1939, the Mysore Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1957, the Mysore Motor Vehicles (Taxation on Passengers and Goods) Act, 1961 and the rules framed thereunder. The specific item of work of the Department are :—

- (1) Issue of Driving Licenses.
- (2) Issue of Conductor's Licenses
- (3) Registration of Motor Vehicles
- (4) Issue of Fitness Certificates to Transport Vehicles.
- (5) Issue of permits to
 - (a) Stage Carriages
 - (b) Motor Cars
 - (c) Auto-rickshaws
 - (d) Contract Carriages and
 - (e) Goods Vehicles
- (6) Issue of Inter-State Permits to Transport Vehicles to ply in neighbouring States.
- (7) Countersigning Inter-State Permits.
- (8) Weighbridges.

A chart showing the organisation of the Department is appended.

MOTOR VEHICLES DEPARTMENT

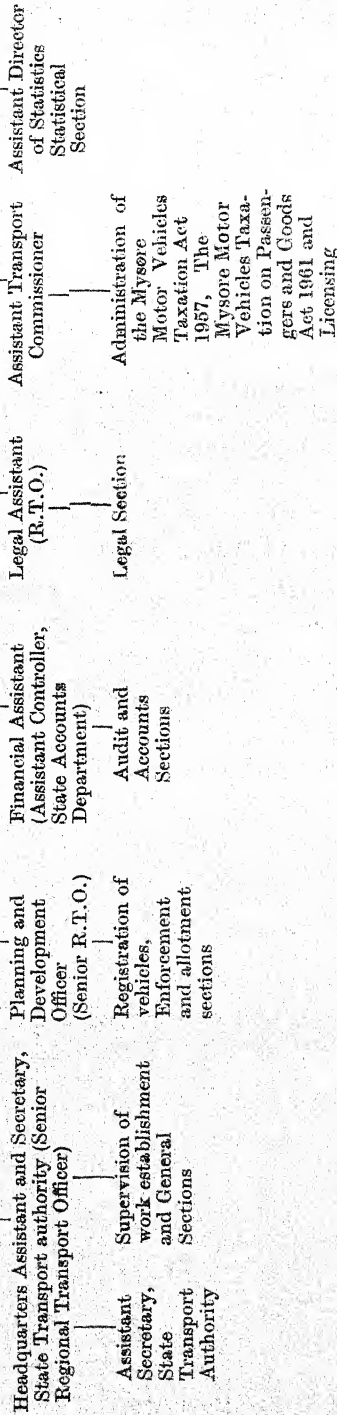
COMMISSIONER FOR TRANSPORT AND CHAIRMAN, MYSORE STATE TRANSPORT AUTHORITY, BANGALORE.

(HEAD OF DEPARTMENT)

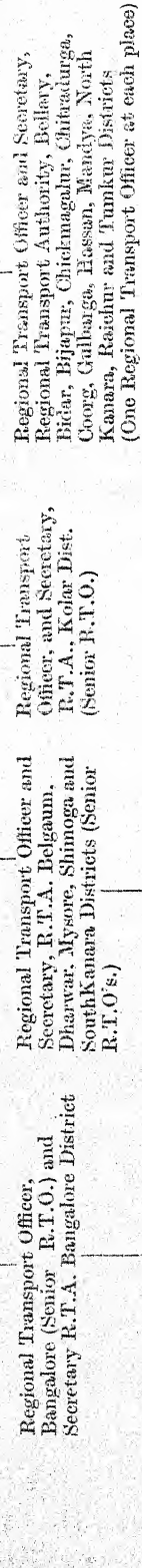
PRESIDING OFFICER,
MYSORE STATE
TRANSPORT TRIBUNAL

ADDITIONAL (GAZETTED
ASSISTANT (R.T.O.)
ASSISTING THE
PRESIDING OFFICER

HEADQUARTERS OFFICE



Regional Transport Authorities—One for each District with the Deputy Commissioner of the District as Chairman and other members.



XXVIII. POLICE DEPARTMENT

Organisation

Head Quarters.—The Head of this Department is the Inspector General of Police. At the headquarters The Inspector General is assisted by two officers—one of the rank of Deputy Inspector General of Police designated as Deputy Inspector General of Police, Headquarters and another of the rank of Superintendent of Police designated as Assistant Inspector General of Police and by two Deputy Superintendents of Police—one incharge of the Law Section and the other in charge of the Crime Section. The Deputy Inspector General of Police Head Quarters and the Assistant Inspector General of Police deal with all administrative matters. An officer of the rank of an Assistant controller deputed by the State Accounts Department functions as the Financial Assistant to the Inspector General of Police

Territorial and functional divisions.—Excluding the Bangalore City Police and the Railway Police, there are nineteen Police districts which have been grouped into four Ranges in the State, each Range being incharge of an Officer of the rank of a Deputy Inspector-General of Police as described below :

Central Range	Districts of Bangalore, Shimoga Chitradurga, Kolar and the Kolar Gold Fields.
Southern Range	Districts of Chikmagalur, Coorg, Hassan, Mandya, Mysore, and South Kanara.
Northern Range	Districts of Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar, and North Kanara.
North Eastern Range . . .	Districts of Bellary, Bidar Gulbarga and Raichur.

Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Intelligence and Railways.—The Deputy Inspector General of Police Intelligence and Railways, is incharge of the following auxiliary units:

- (a) The State Special Branch at Bangalore.
- (b) Shorthand Reporting Bureau at Bangalore
- (c) Police Radio Grid at Bangalore ; and
- (d) Railway Police.

Special officer, C.I.D.—He is in-charge of the following units.—

- (a) The State Crime Barnch at Bangalore.
- (b) The cell at head-quarters for collection of intelligence and for dealing with Food offences etc.,
- (c) The Finger Print Bureau.
- (d) Prohibition Intelligence Section at Bangalore.

Forensic Science Laboratory.—The State Forensic Science Laboratory which provides scientific aids to investigation and detection of offences works under the overall control of the Inspector General and is headed by a Director. He has two Assistant Directors and other subordinate staff to assist him.

The State Special Branch deals with collection of political intelligence. The State Crime Branch co-ordinates the crime work throughout the State. Two Superintendents of Police are incharge, one each to the two branches.

A net work of Radio Stations has been provided throughout the State, with one Radio station at the headquarters of each district and additional stations at some important places in the interior.

The tracks, lands and stations of the Railway administration throughout the State constitute a separate Police District under the charge of a Superintendent of Police.

Districts.—Each Police District has a Superintendent of Police who is incharge of the entire police administration in the district. The District is further divided into Sub-divisions, Circles, Stations and Out-posts. There are 19 Police Districts and 41 Sub-divisions. A Sub-Divisional Police Officer is called the Deputy Superintendent of Police. The charges of the Sub-Divisional Police Officers have been distributed. Except for two districts, every district has at the district headquarters a Sub-Divisional Police Officer to assist the Superintendent of Police in the day to day administration of police.

Circles.—The Officer-in-charge of a Police Circle is called an Inspector. Generally, there are three to five police stations under each Inspector of Police. Every Police Station is incharge of a Sub-Inspector of Police assisted by Assistant Sub-Inspectors, Head Constables and Constables.

Special Establishments.—At the headquarters, each Superintendent of Police has been provided with a District Crime Record Bureau and a District Special Branch. While the District Special Branch deals with collection of intelligence, the District Crime Record Bureau is charged with the responsibility of collecting, and disseminating information about crimes and criminals. In addition, at the district headquarters there is a District Armed Reserve comprising one headquarters platoon and one or more active platoons depending upon the size of the district and the conditions of law and order in it.

Bangalore City.—The Bangalore City Police is placed under the control of a Commissioner of Police of the rank of a Deputy Inspector General of Police. He is assisted by five Deputy Commissioners of Police (Officers of the rank of a Superintendent of Police), each being incharge of one of the five branches, *viz.*, Headquarters and City Special Branch Crime, Law and Order, Traffic, and City Armed Reserve. There are six territorial Sub-divisions each under the control of an Assistant Commissioner of Police of the rank of a Deputy Superintendent. The City has its own Armed Reserve.

Training.—There are two training institutions for the training of police officers, *viz.*, (1) Police Training College at Mysore and (2) Police Training Institute at Channapatna. The College at Mysore imparts training to Probationary Deputy Superintendents of Police, Sub-Inspector Cadets and also Head Constables and Assistant Sub-Inspectors who have been just selected. An Officer of the rank of a Superintendent of Police is incharge of this College. The Training Institute at Channapatna imparts training to constable recruits. A Deputy Superintendent of Police is incharge of it.

Prohibition is in force only in a few taluks of the State and the Police are entrusted with the enforcement work.

State Reserve Police.—The State Reserve Police Force consists of one and a half Standard Battalions. The State Government has agreed to participate in the South Zone Police Reserve Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Madras and Mysore.

Functions.—The functions of the Police are negatively the prevention, detection and investigation of crime and positively the preservation of law and order. It derives its powers of arrest, entry and search and of application of force where necessary from the provisions of the Mysore Police Act 1963.

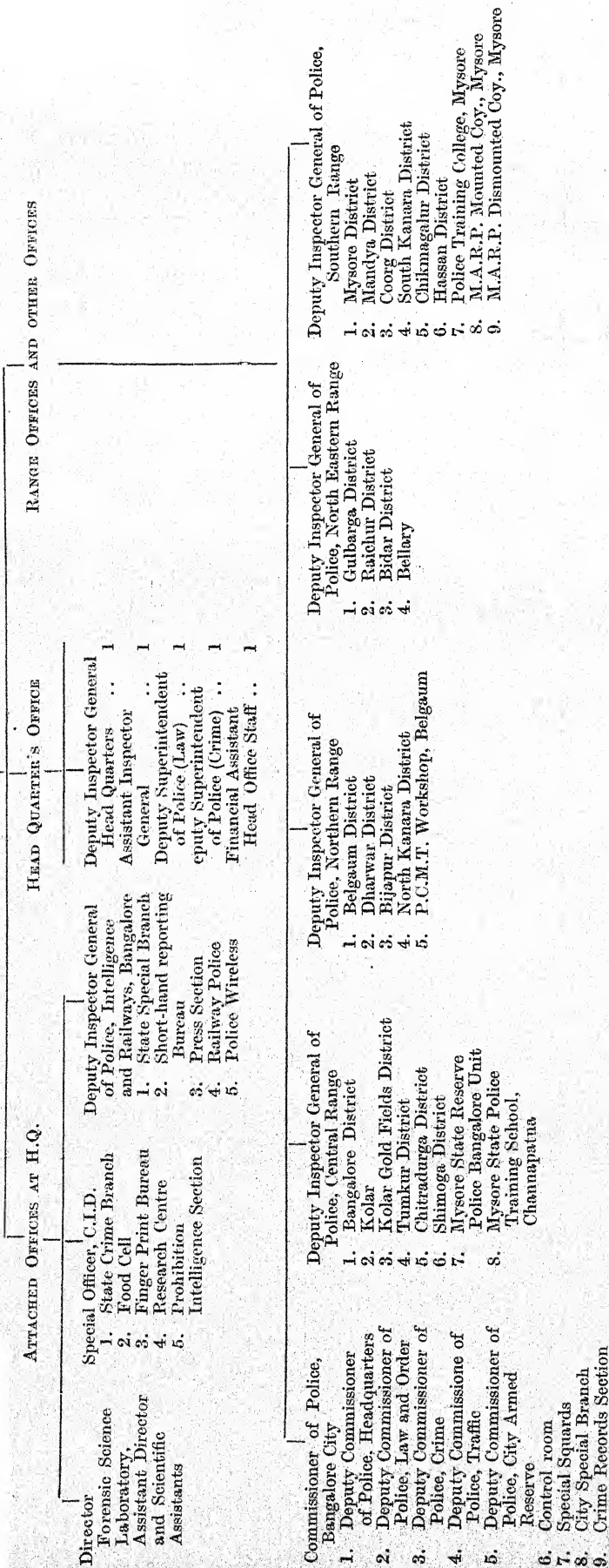
District Magistrates have control over Superintendents of Police and the Police forces in their districts only in respect of the exercise by these local Officers of powers under the Mysore Police Act in regard to the control of assemblies and processions, the issue of prohibitory orders regarding carrying of arms, weapons and the prevention of riots. The historical responsibility of District Magistrates for peace and good order in their 'charges' thus remains unimpaired. This implies that all questions relating to recruitment, internal economy, discipline and organisation are exclusively the responsibility of the Police, and in these matters the lawful authorities are the Deputy Inspector-General of Police and the Inspector-General of Police.

The subjects pertaining to postings and transfers of Officers, purchase and supply of articles, clothing and equipment, accounts, budget are dealt with in the Inspector-General's Office, in addition to originating proposals and schemes.

A chart showing the organisation of the Department is appended.

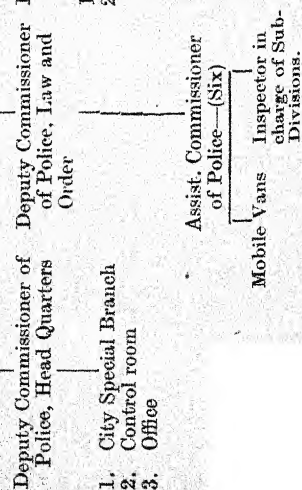
ORGANISATION CHART OF THE DEPARTMENT OF POLICE, MYSORE STATE

Inspector General of Police



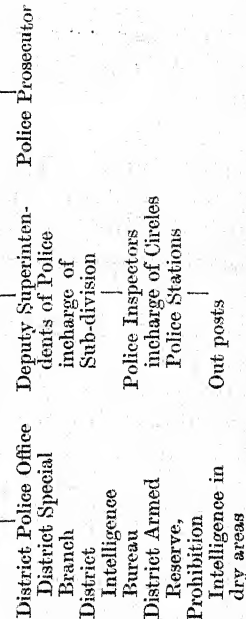
BANGALORE CITY POLICE SET UP

COMMISSIONER OF POLICE



DISTRICT POLICE SET UP

SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE



(xxix) DEPARTMENT OF PORTS.

Organisation:—Headquarters.—The State has a coastal line of about 287 kilometers on its western boundary with two intermediate ports (Karwar and Mangalore) and nineteen minor ports, out of which fourteen are in North Kanara District and five in South Kanara District. The administration and development of these ports lie with the Department of Ports under the State Ports Officer as its head. He has an Engineering Sub-division under his administrative and technical control headed by an Assistant Engineer designated as Port Engineer who performs the functions of the technical assistant to the State Ports Officer and attends to the normal maintenance works of the Department.

Divisions:—The Department has three divisions, at Karwar, Honnavar and Coondapur each incharge of a Ports Officer. The Honnavar Division has been placed under the charge of the Ports Officer of Coondapur. There is one Ports Engineering Division with an Executive Engineer at Karwar, with four Sub-divisions, to attend to execution of plan development works.

Mangalore Port:—The Mangalore Port is under the administrative control of the Mangalore Port Trust Board, which is a statutory body under the Mangalore Port Trust Act, 1953. The Deputy Commissioner, South Kanara, is *ex-officio* Chairman of this Board. A Port Officer has been appointed to look after the administration of this port with the assistance of the Secretary to the Board.

(xxx) DEPARTMENT OF PRINTING, STATIONERY AND PUBLICATIONS.

Organisation Headquarters:—The head of the Department is the Director. Assisting him at the Headquarters and in the Government Press, Bangalore there are one Senior Deputy Director, two Deputy Directors and Five Assistant Directors on the technical side, one Deputy Director and two Assistant Directors on the administration and accounts side, one Stock Verification Officer and one Labour Welfare Officer. The organisation is functioning under six wings, viz., Administration and Accounts, Labour Welfare, Printing, Stationery, Publication and *Mysore Gazette*.

Branches:—There are branch presses at Dharwar and Gulbarga, each under the control of a Deputy Director. There is a branch Press at Mercara, which is managed by a non-Gazetted Manager, under the guidance of the Senior Deputy Director at the head office. There is a separate unit for the High Court, viz., High Court Press, Bangalore, managed by a Supervisor, under the guidance of an Assistant Director at the Central Press.

Functions.—The Directorate of Printing, Stationery and Publications attends to the following items of work:—

- (a) Executing and supervising Printing and Binding works of the Government of Mysore and the several Departments;
- (b) Purchasing all types of stationery articles, typewriters and duplicators and supplying them to Government Departments including the Government Secretariat;
- (c) Preparation and Supply of Rubber Stamps;
- (d) Publication of Mysore Gazette, Acts, Rules, Reports and some Text Books, their sale or distribution as the case may be.
- (e) Printing of all confidential and security work of the Government.

The Government Press (Central) prints all matters sent by the Government Departments as well as the *Mysore Gazette*, Budget Reports, Maps, Blocks, Cheques and Text Books. It also carries out work orders relating to the Decennial Census and Elections to Parliament, State Legislature and Local Bodies. The Stationery Depot purchases all the stationery articles including Typewriters and Duplicators, required by Government Departments and supplies them to the Departments/Offices. The Book Depot stocks and sells the publications by Government, the Law Reports of the High Court, the Text Books of the Education Department.

The Government Branch Press, Dharwar caters to the printing needs of the Offices situated in the Belgaum Division and also takes up any other work entrusted to it by the Director of Printing.

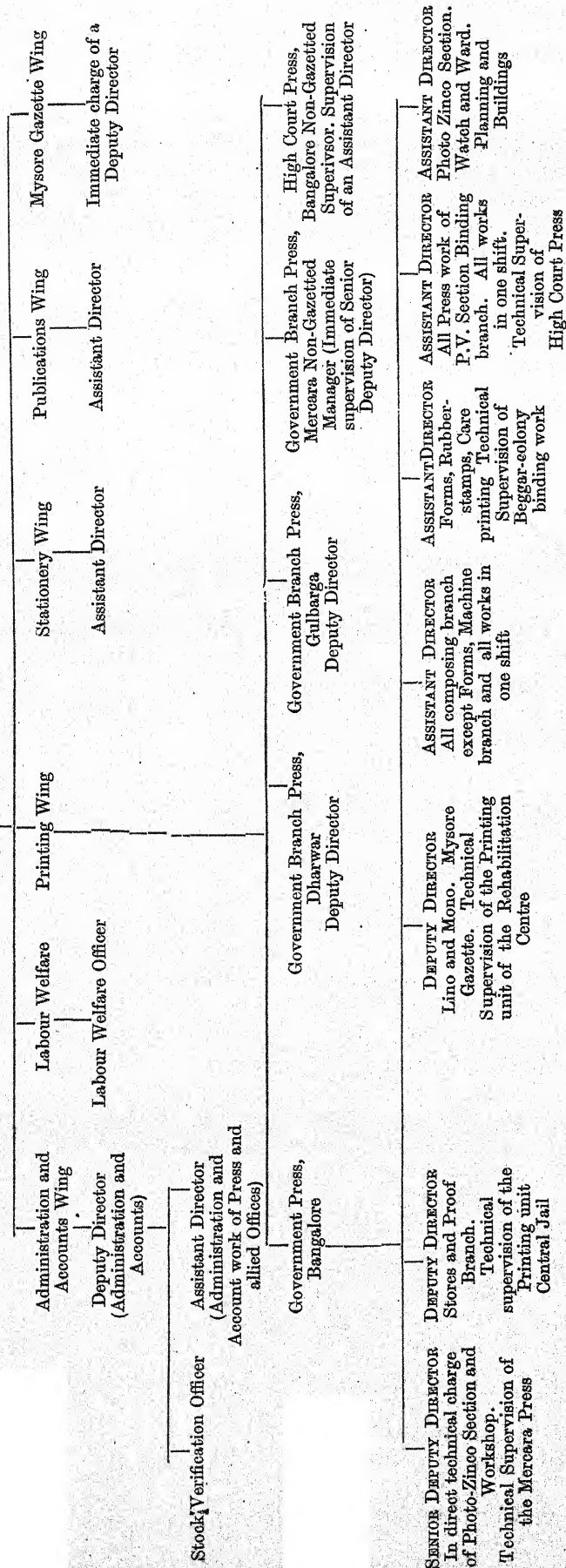
The Government Branch Press, Gulbarga caters to the printing needs of the Hyderabad-Karnataka area of the State. It also undertakes any other work entrusted to it by the Director.

The Government Branch Press, Mercara attends to the printing needs of the Coorg District and takes up any other work entrusted to it by the Director.

A chart showing the organisational set up of the Department is appended.

ORGANISATIONAL SET UP OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PRINTING, STATONERY AND PUBLICATIONS

Director and Compiler, Mysore Gazette



(xxx) DEPARTMENT OF PRISONS.

Organisation Headquarters :—The Inspector General of Prisons is the head of the Department. He is assisted at the headquarters by a Gazetted Personal Assistant. The Non-gazetted staff consisting of the Accountant, two Managers and ministerial staff work under his supervision. There are four Central Jails in the State at Bangalore, Belgaum, Bellary and Gulbarga, each in charge of a Superintendent of Central Jails.

Districts.—In addition there are District Jails, Sub-Jails and Lock-ups at District and Taluk Headquarters. The five District Jails at Bidar, Bijapur, Mysore, Raichur and Shimoga are in charge of whole time Superintendents of Jails. The District Surgeons are *Ex-officio* Superintendents of Sub-Jails and Lock-Ups at other District Headquarters. The Taluk Sheristedars are in charge of Lock-ups at taluk levels. Each of the four Central Jails at Bangalore, Belgaum, Bellary and Gulbarga are also provided with an Assistant Superintendent to assist the Superintendent in his work. The other subordinate staff at the various Central and District Jails are Chief Jailors, Jailors, Chief Warders, Warders, Technical Assistants consisting of Crafts Inspectors and ministerial staff.

Functions.—Though the major function of the Department is the 'safe custody' of the prisoners of several categories such as convicts, civil and under-trial prisoners, an equally important function is the adoption of 'reformatory' measures so that the prisoners do not revert to crime after release, but conduct themselves as normal, civil citizens.

Advisory Boards.—In accordance with the provisions of the Jail Manual, two Boards consisting of officials and non-officials are functioning at Jails. They are :—

1. The Standing Advisory Board.
2. The Board of Visitors to Jails.

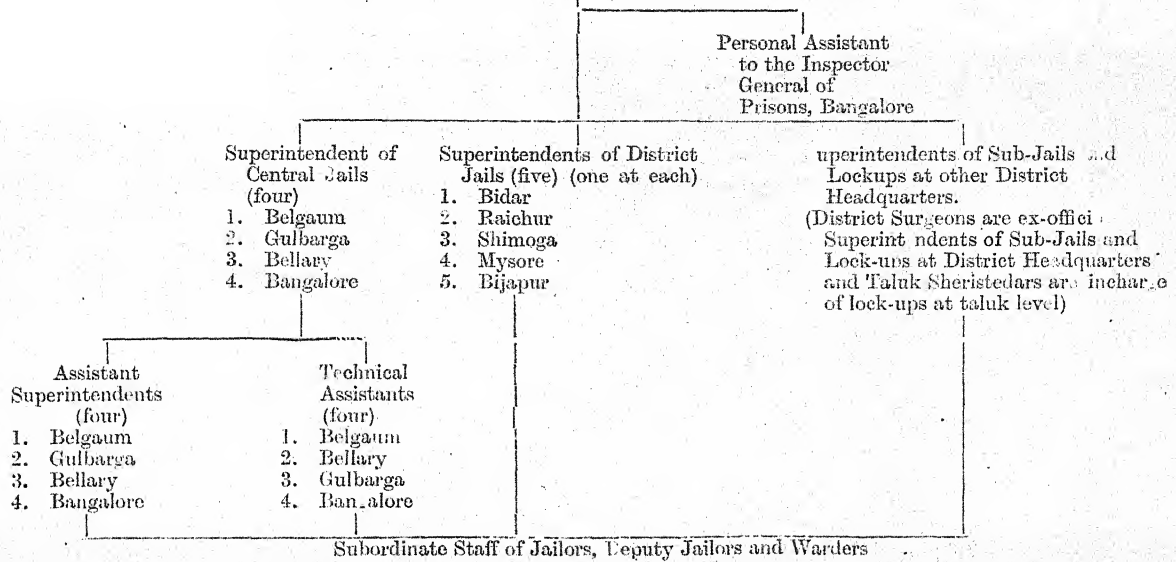
The function of the Advisory Board, which is constituted for each of the Central Jails in the State, is to advise Government in respect of premature release of the prisoners with sentences of conviction for two years and above. The Board consists of the Inspector-General of Prisons, the local Sessions Judge, the local District Magistrate, the local Superintendent of Police and two local non-official members all appointed by Government for three years.

The Board of Visitors attached to Jails is generally constituted for all jails where prisoners are confined. The function of members of this Board is to visit the jails either collectively or individually, inspect the premises and barracks, examine the food supplied to prisoners and hear the representation of prisoners. The Board also examines the management and discipline in the jail and records its assessment in the Visitors Book. The *ex-officio* visitors commonly consist of the local Additional District Magistrate, the local Sessions Judge, the local District Surgeon, Inspector-General of Police, the Chief Engineer and the Director of Health Services. The non-officials of the Board are appointed by Government and consist of Legislators, Social Workers, Education lists and persons who are interested in social uplift.

A chart showing the organisation of the Department is appended.

DEPARTMENT OF PRISONS

INSPECTOR GENERAL OF PRISONS, BANGALORE



(xxxii) DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

Organisation Headquarters :—The Director is the head of the Department. He is assisted at the headquarters by three Joint Directors amongst whom the work is distributed on a functional basis.

The Joint Director (Primary Education) is incharge of all matters connected with Primary Education including Compulsory Primary Education, Teachers Training Institutes, Mid-day Meals and Music Education. To attend to each of these subjects, Assistant Directors (Seniors or otherwise) have been provided.

The Joint Director (Secondary Education) is incharge of all matters connected with Secondary Education, Home Science Education, Commercial Education, Visual Education, Physical Education, Fine Arts Education, Medical Inspections of School Children and General Planning. He is also provided with Senior Assistant Directors and Assistant Directors for looking after each one of these subjects. The Chief Medical Inspector of Schools is a duly qualified officer of the Directorate of Health Services.

The Joint Director (Administration) looks after all Establishment matters of the Department. The Information Officer, the Librarian, the Statistical Officers, the State Educational Survey Officer, the Superintendent, Government Text Book Press—Mysore, the Chief Inspector of Sanskrit Schools and the Chief Accounts Officer of the Department come under his supervision.

The following units come under the direct supervision of the Director :

- (a) The Evaluation Unit.
- (b) The State Education Research Bureau.
- (c) The Text Book Committee.
- (d) Literary and Cultural Development Wing with the Special Officer for preparation of Kannada Encyclopadia.
- (e) The State Institute of Science ; and
- (f) Girl's Education.

Each one of these units is again under the control of a Senior Officer of the Department.

The Director also supervises the administration of the State Institute of Education, Dharwar, all the several Colleges of Education in the State, the College of Physical Education and the two Sanskrit Colleges. A Joint Director of Education works as the Director of the State Institute of Education, Dharwar.

Board of Secondary Education Examination.—The responsibility for the conduct of the Mysore Secondary School Leaving Certificate Examination, the Teachers Certificate Examination and other Examinations to be notified by Government, has been vested in the Board of Secondary Education Examination constituted by the Mysore Act, 16 of 1966. An Additional Director of Public Instruction has been appointed as the Chairman of the Board and a Joint Director as its Secretary. Two Senior Assistant Directors and Eight Assistant Directors of Public Instruction are also provided to the Board.

Divisions.—At the field level, there are five Divisional Deputy Directors of Public Instruction. Each Deputy Director has jurisdiction over three to five Districts. He has administrative control over the heads of educational Institutions, Secondary Schools, Primary Schools, Training Institutes and Special Institutes in his division except those coming under the direct control of the Director of Public Instruction/Joint Directors. He appoints the Teachers and Principals in all Secondary and other schools in the pay range of Rs. 130—250. He inspects Secondary Schools and Training Institutes in his division. The District Education Officer and other subordinate Officers of the Education Department in the District come under his immediate administrative control.

Districts.—In each District, there is a District Education Officer. Primary Education in the District is his responsibility. He is also authorised to inspect certain Secondary Schools in his District. He is empowered to appoint Teachers for all Primary Schools. Assistant Education Officers and Subject Inspectors assist him in the Inspection and Supervisory work.

Below the District Education Officers and Assistant Education Officers at the District level, there are Inspector of Schools, and Deputy Inspector of Schools, at the Taluka level with defined jurisdiction who attend to the inspection of Lower Primary Schools and some Senior Primary Schools. They are also in supervisory control of all Lower Primary Schools.

Policy.—Uniformity in all the areas of the State has been maintained in respect of Secondary Education, but diversity continues in regard to Primary Education. For example, in the Bombay area, the District and Municipal School Boards continue to be in charge of Primary Education; in the authorised Municipalities of the Ex-Madras areas and in the towns of Belary and Hospet, the Municipalities are incharge of Primary Education. In all other areas Primary Education is the responsibility of Government. Compulsory Education was introduced in the State from August 1961 under the provisions of the Compulsory Primary Education Act of 1961.

Functions.—The overall control, academic, administrative and supervisory of pre-primary, primary and secondary schools and social education is vested in the Department :

(a) The important academic functions of the Department are :—

1. To recognise and aid educational institutions or pre-primary education ;
2. To implement the scheme of free and compulsory primary education ;
3. To start and aid Government and Private High Schools for the spread of secondary education ;
4. To set up the programme of social education and adult literacy programmes ;
5. To provide educational facilities for the physically handicapped and mentally retarded ;
6. To start and aid Teacher Training Institutions or primary and secondary school teachers ;
7. To recognise and aid special institutions for music, drawing, physical education, etc ; and
8. To aid youth and other voluntary educational organisations.

(b) The important administrative functions of the Department are :--

1. To appoint necessary staff and to arrange for their training ;
2. To prescribe courses of studies and to frame syllabi for the different levels of education ;
3. To conduct examinations and issue certificates
4. To prepare and publish text books and to start research institutions for improving the standard and quality of education ;
5. To hold seminars and conferences of teachers and administrators ; and
6. To appoint statutory and advisory committees for advising Government on educational problems.

(c) The important supervisory function of the Department is (1) to appoint inspecting officers for supervising and guiding the work of all teachers at all levels and (2) to evaluate the work of different educational institutions.

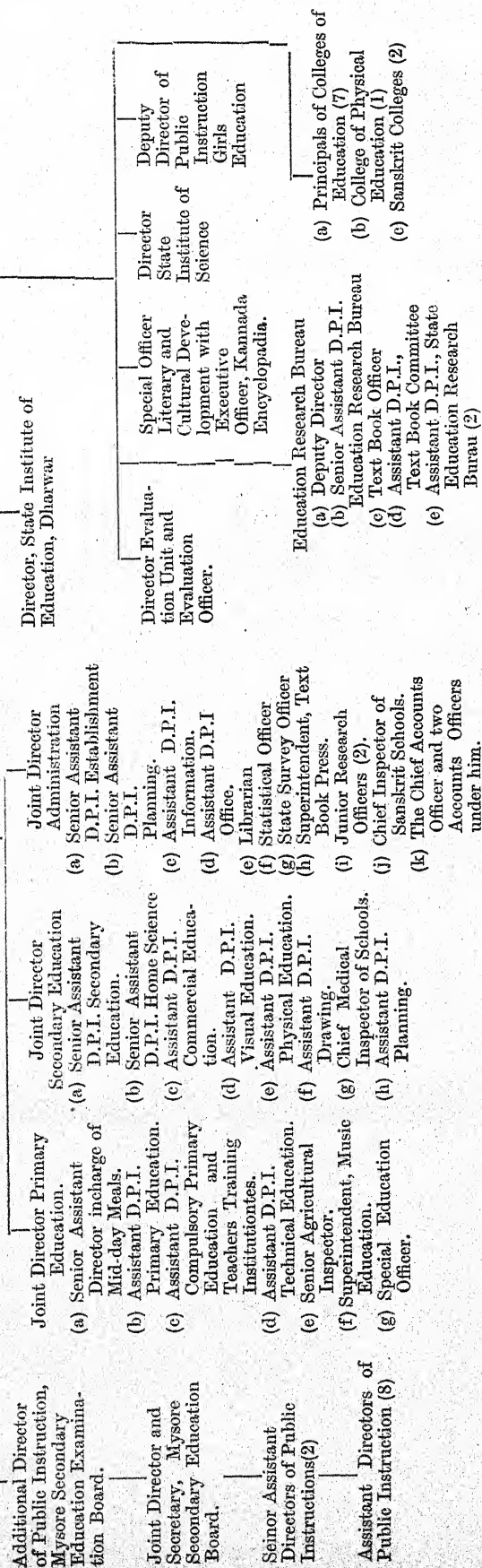
Among the Plan, activities of the Department are :--

1. Development of pre-primary education ;
2. Implementation of the scheme of free and compulsory primary education ;
3. Expansion of secondary education ;
4. Conversion of high schools into higher secondary schools ;
5. Stepping up the training programme of primary and secondary grade teachers ;
6. Encouragement to girls' education by implementing several incentive schemes ; and
7. Development of Hindi, Sanskrit, Science, Physical Education and Education of Physically-Handicapped.

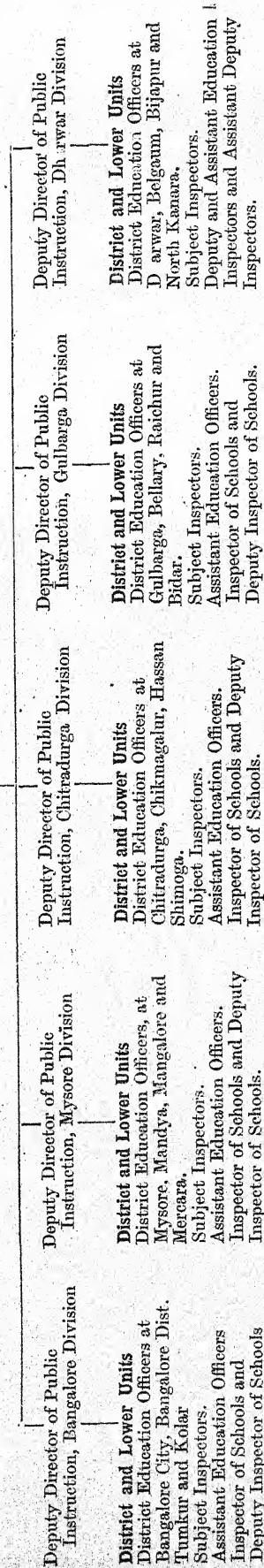
A chart showing the organisation of the Department is appended.

THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

HEAD OFFICE



DIVISIONAL UNITS



(xxxiii) DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

Organisation—Headquarters.—A Department of Public Libraries with a State Librarian as its head has been constituted in accordance with Section 12 of the Mysore Public Libraries Act, 1965. The State Librarian is a Class I (Junior) scale Officer. He is assisted at the headquarters by a Deputy Librarian and ministerial staff.

Districts.—City Central and District Central Libraries have been constituted and functioning at the following places :

City Central Library,	Bangalore.
Do	Mysore.
Do	Hubli-Dharwar.
District Central Library,	Belgaum.
Do	Bijapur.
Do	Chitradurga.
Do	Gulbarga.
Do	Kolar.

There is a Chief Librarian and ministerial staff for attending to each of the above Libraries.

Functions.—The Department of Public Libraries is responsible for the administration of the Mysore Public Libraries Act, 1955. The Department.—

- (a) Superintends and directs all matters relating to all Public Libraries ;
 - (b) Promotes the establishment of Public Library Service ;
 - (c) Supervises and directs all matters relating to libraries receiving aid from State Government ;
 - (d) Maintains State Registers of Libraries and Librarians ;
 - (e) Superintends, directs and deals with the exercises of powers and the performance of duties by local Library Authorities ;
 - (f) Ensures the proper utilisation of the Library Funds and Library manpower of the State ;
 - (g) Performs such other functions as may be entrusted to the Department ;
-

(xxxiv) DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND ELECTRICITY

Organisation—Headquarters.—The work of this Department is divided among five Chief Engineers, all independent of one another but co-ordinated at the Secretariat and by the Minister for Public Works and the Chief Minister. There are thus five Chief Engineers in the State with functional charges—

- (i) Chief Engineer .. Buildings and Communications ;
- (ii) Chief Engineer .. General (in charge of Minor Irrigation and Public Health) ;
- (iii) Chief Engineer .. Irrigation Projects (North) ;
- (iv) Chief Engineer .. Irrigation Projects (South) ;
- (v) Chief Engineer .. Investigation of Hydro Electric and Projects.

For co-ordinating the work at the departmental level among the various Chief Engineers in all common matters relating to Establishment, General Stores, Machinery, and in order to ensure that collective opinion is available on matters of importance pertaining to the Public Works Department, there is a Board of Chief Engineers consisting of all the Chief Engineers.

The Chief Engineer (Buildings and Communications).—The Chief Engineer, Buildings and Communications is also in charge of the general establishment and administration of the Department. On establishment matters he is assisted by a General Assistant who is of the rank of an Assistant Commissioner.

The Chief Engineer is assisted by one Superintending Engineer, for Designs, Highways and Planning. There are two Deputy Chief Engineers and nine Technical Assistants all working in the central office to assist the Chief Engineer on technical matters. He is also provided with a Financial Assistant, a Statistician and a Registrar.

Circles, Divisions and Sub-divisions are organised on a territorial basis, and all the public works activities relating to roads, buildings, minor irrigation, rural water supply and drainage are looked after by the officers in charge of the circles, divisions and sub-divisions.

For purposes of administration, the Public Works Department is divided into a number of circles each incharge of a Superintending Engineer who is responsible to the Chief Engineer for administrative and general professional control of all the public works in the circle. Each circle comprises a number of executive divisions and as generally a jurisdiction of two to three districts.

The executive unit of the Department is the division incharge of an Executive Engineer who is responsible to the Superintending Engineer for the execution and management of all works within his division. The jurisdiction of the division is a district or a portion of a district. The work load of a Division ranges from Rs. 50 to Rs. 60 lakhs.

Each division is divided into sub-divisions; each is headed by an Assistant Engineer. The jurisdiction of a Sub-division is generally a taluk. The work load of a sub-division ranges from Rs. 10 to 12 lakhs.

As on 31st December 1967 there were seven such circles and forty four divisions in the State.

The Central Stores is incharge of the Controller of Central Stores of the rank of an Executive Engineer. He attends to the pooling of stores and the supply of tools and plants to the various divisions. The Chief Accounts Officer attached to the Department attends to all accounting work. These officers work under the administrative control of the Chief Engineer, Buildings and Communications.

The Chief Engineer (General).—The work relating to minor irrigation and public health engineering (i.e., urban water supply and drainage) in the State except in Bangalore City is under the control of the Chief Engineer (General). The supervisory control over investigation and preparation of plans and estimates of works relating to minor irrigation and Public Health Engineering and execution of these works are done by this wing of the Public Works Department.

The Chief Engineer (General) is assisted at the headquarters by three Executive Engineers (including one for Investigation of Rural Water Supply Schemes), seven Assistant Engineers, one Accounts Officer and one Registrar. The Superintending Engineers, Executive Engineers and Assistant Engineers in charge of regular Public Works Department Circles, Divisions and Sub-divisions assist the Chief Engineer (General) in his field work.

There are four Special Divisions and twenty one Sub-divisions for the investigation of Minor Irrigation Schemes. The establishment of the regular divisions is supplemented by temporary additional establishment (Special Minor Irrigation Staff) to cope with the execution of minor irrigation works).

A 'Minor Irrigation' work is defined as an irrigation work costing not more than Rs. 15 lakhs. Such Minor Irrigation works in the State are of the following kinds :—

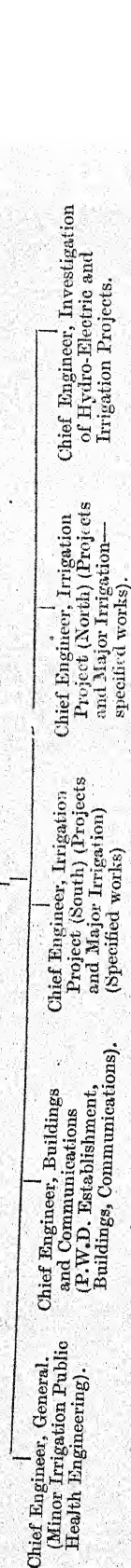
- (1) Construction of new tanks ;
2. Restoration of tanks ;
3. Desilting-cum-reclamation ;
4. Percolation tanks ;
5. Construction of new anicuts, pick-ups, bandharas, etc. ;
6. Opening feeder channels to existing tanks ;
7. Improvements to existing anicuts, pick-ups, bandharas, etc. ;
8. Flood control and drainage works including Kharland schemes.

On the Public Health Engineering side, there are two special circles one at Bangalore and the other at Dharwar in charge of a Superintending Engineer each. The Bangalore Circle has five divisions attached to it inclusive of a special water supply division at Mangalore. The Dharwar Circle has four Divisions. These Circles, Divisions, and Sub-divisions attend to the implementation of urban water supply and drainage schemes.

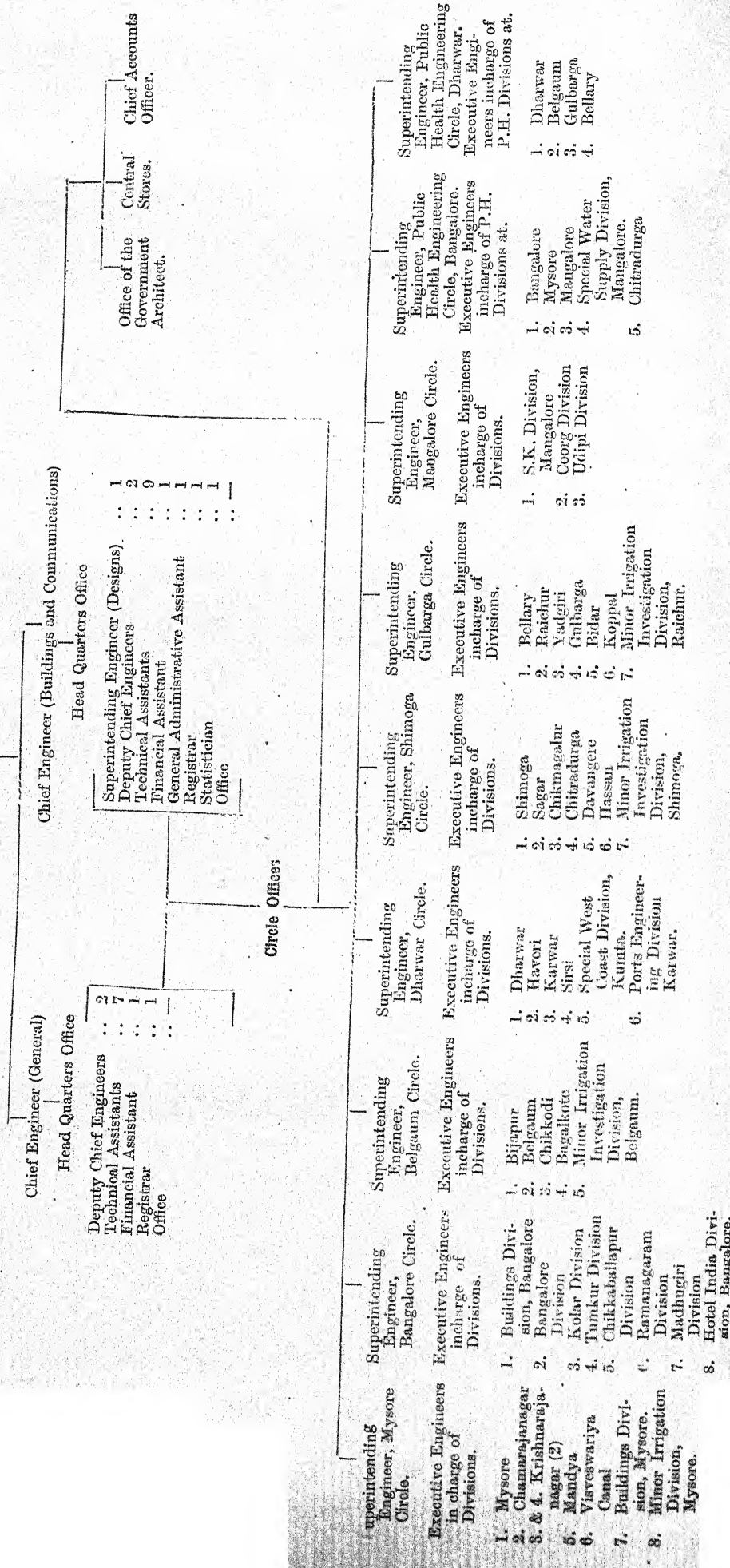
Functions.—The executive jurisdiction of all public works is vested in the regular circles, divisions and sub-divisions. The Superintending Engineers exercise supervisory powers and control-technical, administrative and financial. The Executive Engineers and the Assistant Engineers are responsible for discipline in their respective units, for the regulation and control of expenditure, the maintenance and upkeep of Government buildings, irrigation works and other properties entrusted to their care, and for proper, efficient and economic expenditure on works.

A chart showing the organisation of the two Chief Engineers (Buildings and Communication, and General) is appended.

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE



MYSORE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT
(OTHER THAN IRRIGATION AND OTHER PROJECTS)



MAJOR IRRIGATION PROJECTS

THE CHIEF ENGINEER, IRRIGATION PROJECTS (SOUTH)

Organisation.—For purposes of execution of Major Irrigation Projects, the State has been bifurcated into two Zones, the South and the North and each is placed incharge of a Chief Engineer. The Chief Engineer, South has his Headquarters at Bangalore for the time being. He is assisted at the head office by one Superintending Engineer, two Deputy Chief Engineers of the rank of Executive Engineers, Five Technical Assistants of the rank of Assistant Engineers and one Registrar. The Mysore Engineering Research Station at Krishnarajanagar and the Superintending Engineers incharge of Bhadra Canal Circle, Kabini Project Circle, Hemavathi Project Circle, Tungabhadra Project Circle and the Tungabhadra Canal Circle come under his administrative supervision. There are seven Superintending Engineers and twenty three Executive Engineers working under the Chief Engineer, Irrigation (South).

MYSORE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

CHIEF ENGINEER, IRRIGATION PROJECTS SOUTH

Chief Engineers Office, Bangalore

Superintending Engineer—1
Deputy Chief Engineer—1
Technical Assistants—5
Registrar—1

Bhadra Canal Circle.
Superintending Engineer—1
Personal Assistant—1

Kabini Project Circle, Kabini Colony.
Superintending Engineer—1
Assistant Engineer—1
Registrar—1

Hemavati Project Circle, Gorur.
Superintending Engineer—1
Assistant Engineer—1
Registrar—1

Tungbhadra Project Circle,
Munirabad.
Superintending Engineer—1
Assistant Engineer—1
Registrar—1

Tunabhadra Canal Circle
Yernarus.
Superintending Engineer—1
Assistant Engineer—1
Registrar—1

Executive Engineers in charge of
1. No. 4, Bhadra Reservoir Left
Bank Channel Division.
2. Canal Division, Thyavanige.
3. Canal Division, Malebennur.
4. Canal Division, Davanagere.
5. Canal Division, Harihar.

Executive Engineers in charge of
Divisions at
(a) Kabini Dam Division, Kabini
(b) Kabini Canal Division,
Mysore.
(c) Kabini Dam Division No. 2,
Kabini Colony.

Executive Engineers in charge of
Divisions at
(a) Dam Division, Gorur.
(b) Hemavati Canal Division,
Hassan.
(c) Workshop and Mechanical
Division, Gorur.
(d) Harangi Dam Division,
Kushalnagar.

Executive Engineers in charge of
Divisions at
(a) T.B. Reservoir Division,
Munirabad.
(b) R.B. Low Lev 1 Canal
Division, Bellary.
(c) High Level Canal, Distri-
butory Construction
Division, No. 1, Bellary.
(d) High Level Canal
Distributory Construction
Division, No. 2, Bellary.

Executive Engineers in charge of
Divisions at
(a) Canal Division, Oldarahatla.
(b) Canal Division, Sindhanur.
(c) Canal Division, Sirwar.
(d) Canal Division, Yernarus.

Mysore Engineering Research Station, K.R. Nagar.

Superintending Engineer—1

1. Headquarters Division, K.R. Nagar.
2. Hydraulic Division, K.R. Nagar.
3. Minor Irrigation Research Division, K.R. Nagar.

THE CHIEF ENGINEER, IRRIGATION PROJECTS (NORTH)

The Chief Engineer Irrigation (North) has his Head-quarters at Dharwar. At the Head Office, he is assisted by a Superintending Engineer, three Deputy Chief Engineers, Six Technical Assistants and a Registrar. The Irrigation and Drainage Research Division, Dharwar, the Central Mechanical Organisation, Dharwar, the Ghataprabha Project Circle, the Upper Krishna Project Circle and the Malaprabha Project Circle, the divisions and sub-divisions thereunder come under his supervision. In all six Superintending Engineers and twenty Executive Engineers come under his supervision.

Functions.—The two Chief Engineers, the Superintending Engineers, Divisions and lower staff are incharge of the execution of the various major and medium Irrigation Projects.

A chart showing the organisations under the two Chief Engineers are appended.

MYSORE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT
CHIEF ENGINEER, IRRIGATION PROJECTS (NORTH)

Chief Engineers Office, Dharwar

Superintending Engineer—1

Deputy Chief Engineers—3

Technical Assistants—6

Registrar—1

Ghataprabha Project Circle, Hidkal

Superintending Engineer—1

Personal Assistant—1

Registrar—1.

Executive Engineers in charge of Divisions at—

- (a) Ghataprabha Left Bank Canal Division, Jamkhandi.
- (b) Workshop and Mechanical Division, Hidkal.
- (c) Dam Division, L.B. 1, Hidkal.
- (d) Dam Division, R. Bank, Hidkal.
- (e) Quality Control Division, Hidkal.
- (f) Dam Division, L.B. 2, Hidkal.
- (g) Rehabilitation Division, Hidkal.

Upper Krishna Project Circle, Almatti.

Superintending Engineer—1

Personal Assistant—1

Executive Engineers in charge of Divisions at—

- (a) Dam Site Division No. 1, Almatti.
- (b) Survey Division, Narayanapur.
- (c) Workshop and Mechanical Division, Narayanapur.
- (d) Canal Division, Narayanapur.
- (e) Dam Division, Narayanapur.

Malaprabha Project Circle, Saundatti.

Superintending Engineer—1.

Assistant Engineer—1.

Executive Engineers in charge of Divisions at—

- (a) Canal Division, Nargund.
- (b) Dam Division at Dam Site.
- (c) Workshop and Mechanical Division at Dam Site.
- (d) Rehabilitation Division, Manoli.
- (e) Distributory Division, Nargund.

Central Mechanical Organisation, Dharwar.
 Superintending Engineer—1.
 Assistant Engineers—3.
 Central Mechanical Organisation.

Irrigation and Drainage Research Division, Dharwar.

THE CHIEF ENGINEER, INVESTIGATION OF HYDRO ELECTRIC AND IRRIGATION PROJECTS.

Organisation—Headquarters.—The Chief Engineer, Investigation of Hydro Electric and Irrigation Projects has two wings under him, viz., (1) the Hydro-Electric Investigation Wing, and (2) the Irrigation Investigation Wing. On the Hydro-Electric side, he is assisted at the Headquarters by a Superintending Engineer, a Deputy Chief Engineer, two Technical Assistants a Geologist and a Registrar. On the Irrigation side, a Deputy Chief Engineer, a Senior Geologist and three Technical Assistans, assist him in the preparation of Investigation Projects.

Field Staff—Hydro Electric Investigation.—There are two Hydro Electric Investigation divisions, each incharge of an Executive Engineer. They are :

Investigation Division, Kargal.

Kalinadi Investigation Division.

Irrigation investigation.—There are two Major Irrigation Investigation Circles—one at Mysore and the other at Yermarus, each having a Superintending Engineer as its Chief. Under each of these circle, there are two major Irrigation Investigation Divisions.

Functions.—The organisation is intended solely for the purpose of conducting preliminary investigation-surveys into the potentialities of major Irrigation and Hydro-Electric Schemes and preparation of designs and estimates, which are necessary before any major project is decided upon for execution.

A chart showing the organisation is appended.

MYSORE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

CHIEF ENGINEER, HYDRO ELECTRIC INVESTIGATION PROJECTS

CHIEF ENGINEERS OFFICE, BANGALORE	
HYDRO ELECTRIC WING	IRRIGATION, INVESTIGATION WING
Superintending Engineer	1
Deputy Chief Engineer	1
Technical Assistants	2
Registrar	1
Geologist	1

HYDRO ELECTRIC INVESTIGATION

Executive Engineers incharge of Divisions

- (a) No. 3 Investigation Division, Kargal
- (b) Kalnadi Investigation Division

INVESTIGATION OF IRRIGATION PROJECTS

Irrigation Investigation Circle—Mysore	
Superintending Engineer	1
Personal Assistant	1
Executive Engineers incharge of Divisions	
(a) No. 1 Major Irrigation Investigation Division, Mysore.	
(b) No. 2 Major Irrigation Investigation Division, Hassan.	
Irrigation Investigation Circle, Yernarus	
Superintending Engineer	1
Assistant Engineer	1
Executive Engineers incharge of Divisions	
(a) Major Irrigation Investigation Division, Bagalkot.	
(b) Major Irrigation Investigation Division, Gulbarga.	

HYDRO-ELECTRIC CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

CHIEF ENGINEER, HYDRO-ELECTRIC CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

Organisation—Headquarters.—The Department is meant for the execution of hydro-electric projects including major transmission lines and receiving stations.

The Chief Engineer, Hydro-Electric Construction Projects is the head of the department and the several hydro-electric projects under construction are under his administrative control. The staff required for the execution of electrical works is lent by the Mysore State Electricity Board, and the staff required for civil works is drawn from the Public Works Department of Government. The Chief Engineer is assisted at the headquarters by one Superintending Engineer, two Executive Engineers and a number of Assistant Engineers. Two Accounts Officers are also provided.

The main project under execution is the Sharavathi Valley Project.

Circles—For purposes of administration, three project circles have been created, one on the civil side and two on the electric side. The circles and the Divisions thereunder are as follows:

(a) There are two divisions under the direct control of the Chief Engineer—

(i) Executive Engineer, S.V.P. Cell, Bangalore.

(ii) Reservoir Construction and Stores Division, Kargal.

(b) Superintending Engineer, Designs (Civil)—

Two Executive Engineers and four Assistant Engineers are attached to the designs circle.

(c) Superintending Engineer, Sharavathi Valley Project (Electrical), Jog
There are four divisions under him—

(i) No. 2 Electrical Division, S.V.P., Jog.

(ii) Sharavathi Receiving Station, Peenya.

(iii) Sharavathi Receiving Station, Shimoga.

(iv) Sharavathi Receiving Station, Hubli.

(d) Superintending Engineer, Transmission Line, Shimoga— There are six divisions under him—

No. 1. Hydro-Electric Construction Projects Division, Peenya.

No. 2. Hydro-Electric Construction Projects Division, Shimoga.

No. 3. Hydro-Electric Construction Projects Division, Shimoga.

No. 4. Hydro-Electric Construction Projects Division, Hubli.

No. 5. Hydro-Electric Construction Projects Division, Mangalore.

No. 6. Hydro-Electric Construction Projects Division, Mysore.

The Bhadra Hydro Electric Project Division at the Bhadra Reservoir Project comes under the direct control of the Chief Engineer.

A chart showing the organisation is appended.

MYSORE PUBLIC WORKS AND ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT
CHIEF ENGINEER, HYDRO ELECTRIC CONSTRUCTION PROJECT

CHIEF ENGINEERS OFFICE, BANGALORE

Superintending Engineer	..	1
Executive Engineers	..	2
Assistant Engineers	..	13
Accounts Officers	..	2

Divisions :

(a) Executive Engineer, SVP. Cell, Bangalore
 (b) Reservoir Construction and Stores
 Division, Kargal

Audit Office :

Chief Accounts Officer

Superintending Engineer
 Designs Circle (Civil)

Designs Office :

Executive Engineers .. 2
 Assistant Engineers .. 4

Superintending Engineer
 S.V.P. (Electrical), Jog

Superintending Engineer
 Executive Engineers

Assistant Engineers

No. 2. Electrical Division, S.V.P., Jog

Sharavati Receiving Station, Peenya

Do

Do

Shimoga

Hubli

Superintending Engineer
 Transmission Line, Shimoga

Superintending Engineer
 Assistant Engineers

1

2

Bhadra Hydro Electric Project Division

No. 1	H.E.C.P. Division, Peenya
No. 2	Do
No. 3	Shimoga
No. 4	Shimoga
No. 5	Hubli
No. 6	Mangalore
No. 6	Mysore

XXXV. DEPARTMENT OF REGISTRATION AND STAMPS

Organisation - Headquarters.—The Commissioner for Survey, Settlement and Land Records is also the Inspector-General of Registration and Commissioner for Stamps with the powers of the chief controlling revenue authority under the Mysore Stamps Act, 1957 and the Mysore Court Fees and Suits Valuation Act, 1958. He is also ex-officio the Registrar of Societies under the Mysore Societies Registration Act, 1960 and ex-officio the Registrar of Firms under the Indian Partnerships Act, 1932.

At the headquarters, he is assisted by a Headquarters Assistant of the rank of an Assistant Commissioner in regard to the Registration work. There is another Headquarters Assistant for the Stamp work who also functions as Ex-officio Superintendent of Stamps at Bangalore in charge of the Stamps Depot. Attached to the Commissioner's Office, five Class I (Junior) Officers have been provided, who work as Inspectors of Stamps on a regional basis.

Districts.—For the purpose of registration work, the State is divided into Nineteen districts and one hundred and seventy nine sub-districts. For the purpose of Mysore Stamps Act and the Mysore Court Fees and Suits Valuation Act, 1958, the State is divided into nineteen districts.

The Deputy Commissioners are Ex-officio the District Registrars under the Indian Registration Act. Headquarters Assistants (Class I or II have been provided in all Districts for attending to Registration work and such offices have been given the powers of Inspectors in respect of Sub-Registry Offices. The Deputy Commissioners of Districts and the Assistant Commissioners in charge of Sub-Divisions are also the Ex-officio Deputy Commissioners and Assistant Commissioners respectively under the Stamp Act in respect of their jurisdiction.

Sub-Registrars (Class II at the District Headquarters and Class III elsewhere) are in charge of Sub-Registry Offices. They work under the supervision of the Headquarters Assistants to the Deputy Commissioner (Registration).

The Taluk Treasuries, sell stamps through recognised Stamp Vendors.

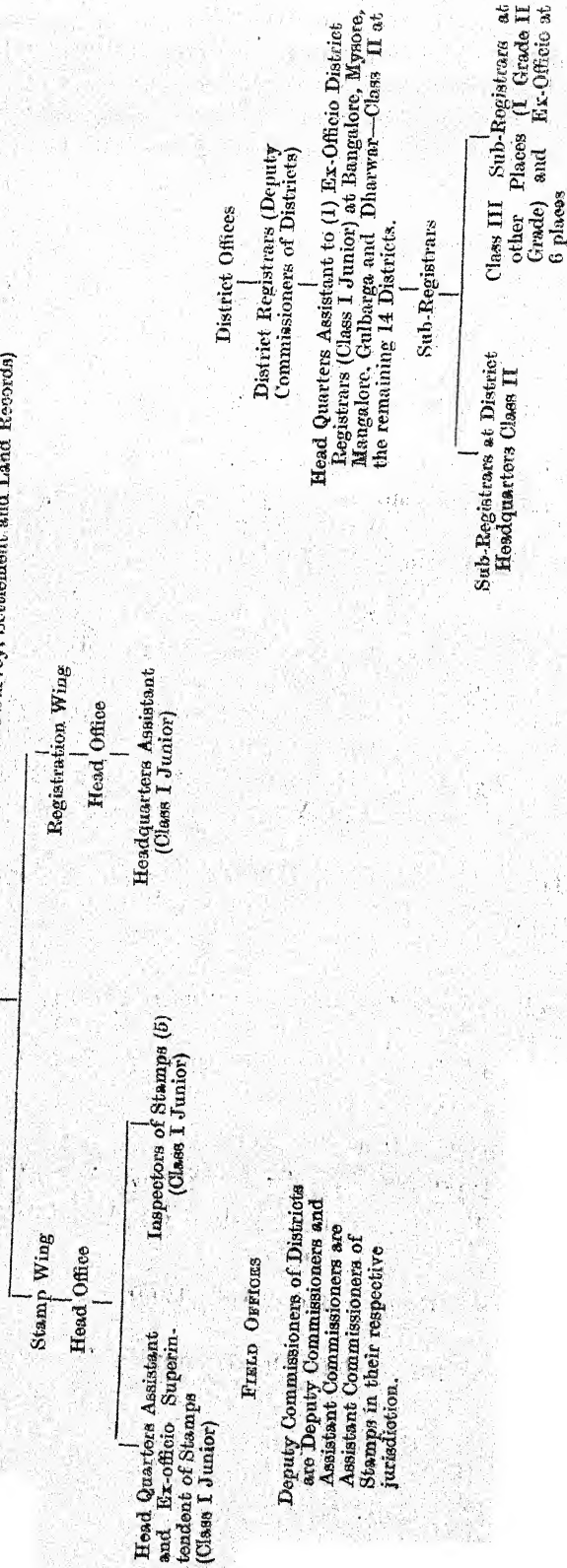
Functions.—The functions of the Department pertain to the administration of the following Acts :

1. Indian Registration Act 1908.
2. Indian Stamp Act 1899 and the Mysore Stamp Act, 1957.
3. The Mysore Court Fees and Suits Valuation Act, 1962.
4. The Indian Partnership Act, 1932.
5. The Mysore Societies Registration Act, 1960.

A chart showing the organisation of the Department is appended.

DEPARTMENT OF REGISTRATION AND STAMPS
COMMISSIONER OF REGISTRATION AND STAMPS

(At present held jointly by the Commissioner of Survey, Settlement and Land Records)



XXXVI. DEPARTMENT OF RELIGIOUS AND CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS

Organisation - Headquarters.—The Commissioner for Survey, Settlement and Land Records is also the Commissioner for Charitable and Religious Endowments and is thus the head of the Department. At the head Office, he is assisted by an Assistant Commissioner and the Office Manager.

Districts.—The Revenue Deputy Commissioners of Districts, the Assistant Commissioners and Tahsildars are entrusted with the work connected with the administration of Religious and Charitable Endowments. There are, however, regional subordinate officers one at Mangalore and another at Belgaum with Assistant Commissioners in charge of them. The Assistant Commissioner, Mangalore is subordinate to the local Deputy Commissioner. The Assistant Commissioner, Belgaum works under the Commissioner. These Officers are provided with subordinate inspecting staff.

Committees of Dharmadarsis.—The management of religious institutions is entrusted to local Committees of Dharmadarsis consisting of the leading devotees of the institutions. Such Committees are appointed by the Deputy Commissioners of Districts or on their recommendations by the Commissioner and Government.

Functions.—The functions of the Department are to control and supervise the working of religious and charitable endowments and to see that there is no misuse of charitable grants normally the Assistant Commissioners in charge of Sub-divisions are given the powers of 'Muzrai Officers' in their respective jurisdiction. The Deputy Commissioners of Districts and the Commissioner for Endowments exercise appellate and supervisory powers over those below.

A chart showing the organisation of the Department is appended.

ORGANISATION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF RELIGIOUS AND CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS

COMMISSIONER (HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT)

HEADQUARTERS

Personal
Assistant

Office
Manager

Office

DISTRICT ORGANISATION

Deputy Commissioners
of Districts

Assistant Charity Commissioner, Belgaum

Inspectors

Assistant
Commissioner,
Mangalore,
H.R. and C.E.

Assistant Commissioners
in charge of Sub-Divisions
in Districts except
Mangalore and in Belgaum
Division.

Tahsildars and
Subordinate
Revenue staff

XXXVII. REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Divisional Commissioner

Headquarters.—The Divisional Commissioner of a Division is the head of the Revenue administration within his jurisdiction and exercises the highest authority for the implementation of all development programmes.

There are four Divisional Commissioners in the State one each at Bangalore, Belgaum, Gulbarga and Mysore as his headquarters. A Divisional Commissioner is assisted by two Gazetted Assistants of the rank of Assistant Commissioners. One Gazetted Assistant is in charge of the Development and Local Government Section and the other of the Revenue Section. In addition, there are also a few officers of the rank of Tahsildars to assist him at headquarters.

Deputy Commissioner.—There are nineteen Revenue Districts in the State and each is in charge of a Deputy Commissioner. The Deputy Commissioner is assisted by two officers of the rank of Assistant Commissioners, one called the Headquarters Assistant with revenue, local Government administration and miscellaneous duties and the other designated as the District Development Assistant in charge of all Development work. There are also one or two Office Assistants of the rank of Tahsildars to assist him in the office administration. The ministerial staff consists of Sheristedars, I and II Division Clerks.

Sub-Divisions and Lower Organisation.—In each district there are the Assistant Commissioners in charge of the Sub-Divisions, the Tahsildars of Taluks, the Revenue Inspectors for revenue circles and the Village Accountants and the Village Headmen of the villages. Barring Bidar and Coorg districts which have only one Sub-division each, the other districts have three or four Sub-divisions under Assistant Commissioners, who in turn have two, three or four Tahsildars working under their orders. Each Tahsildar has three to six Revenue Inspectors under him.

Functions.—All proposals relating to revenue from a Deputy Commissioner to Government for sanction are routed through the Divisional Commissioner having jurisdiction in his district. Similarly, proposals relating to Municipal, Community Development and Panchayati Raj administration are routed through him. The Divisional Commissioner is the appellate authority on matters of revenue administration as regards revenue law and disciplinary matters relating to the revenue staff. Powers have been delegated to the Divisional Commissioner to enable him to sanction programmes and works expeditiously. He has also powers to sanction leave and give postings to Tahsildars working in his division, to appoint persons to the cadre of Deputy Tahsildars, to appoint, sanction leave and advances and transfer subordinate staff working directly under him. He inspects the revenue and development officers and in his capacity as the Chairman of the Divisional Level Co-ordination Committee, he co-ordinates the development departments in his division. By inspection and touring the Commissioner keeps in close touch with the actual conditions of the local area, and thus he functions as the eye and the ear and the mouth of the Government.

Generally, Government take decisions on important policy matters after receiving the advice or opinion of the Divisional Commissioners and it is the practice in Mysore that the Divisional Commissioners meet periodically to discuss common problems of revenue and development administration and submit

to Government their recommendations either *suo moto* or on the specific issues referred to them by Government.

The Divisional Commissioner is also the Chairman of the working groups and advisory Boards for the major irrigation projects within his division. In the meetings of these institutions, measures for expediting the development of irrigation under their purview are considered and bottlenecks removed.

In the sphere of Community Development and Panchayati Raj, the Divisional Commissioner is designated as Joint Development Commissioner and powers have been delegated to him for the quick implementation of schemes within their areas.

Functions of a Deputy Commissioner.—The work of a Deputy Commissioner is divided into (i) Revenue, (ii) Magisterial, (iii) Developmental and Co-ordination and (iv) Public Relations. In general, he is 'executive' *i.e.*, carrying Law and Order in effect.

Revenue.—He is responsible for the collection of land revenue in his district with the assistance of a hierarchy 'revenue' officials. The arrears of other Central and State taxes are also collected by these officials who have powers to recover them as 'arrears of land revenue'. Even though for practical purposes land revenue is not the pre-eminent source of revenue and development work has taken precedence over revenue work, the apparatus of administration by a Deputy Commissioner continues with minor modifications in Mysore State.

Another important aspect of revenue administration in a district is the maintenance of Land Records. The maintenance of 'record of rights', up-to-date and correct, is of fundamental importance for determining the rights of lakhs of farmers, since in any tenancy or civil suit, a copy of the land records referred to in the proceedings is required to be produced. Here the administration comes into direct contact with the vast majority of citizens in the country.

An Assistant Commissioner in charge of a Sub-Division exercises statutory powers. To him have been delegated powers both under revenue enactments and under community development programmes. He is also the appellate authority above the orders of a Tahsildar.

The Tahsildar is primarily a revenue official. He is the chief agent of the Government in the Taluk to which he is appointed. The Revenue Inspector as the name suggests is the Inspector of revenue demand and collection. He supervises the work of the Village Accountants, scrutinises the Village Maps and is required to acquaint himself generally with agricultural conditions. He makes inquiries in all cases referred to him for report by making personal enquiries with the village officers and the parties concerned and wherever necessary by an on-the-spot inspection.

Magisterial Functions of Deputy Commissioner.—The Deputy Commissioner in his capacity as the Additional District Magistrate maintains law and order. Thus firstly, he enforces law and order with the assistance of the police, secondly, he takes regulatory and penal action in exercise of the authority vested in him under the Criminal Procedure Code, the Police Act and statutes.

The Assistant Commissioners incharge of Sub-Divisions and Tahsildars incharge of Taluks also exercise some executive magisterial functions as Ex-officio I Class or II Class Magistrates respectively.

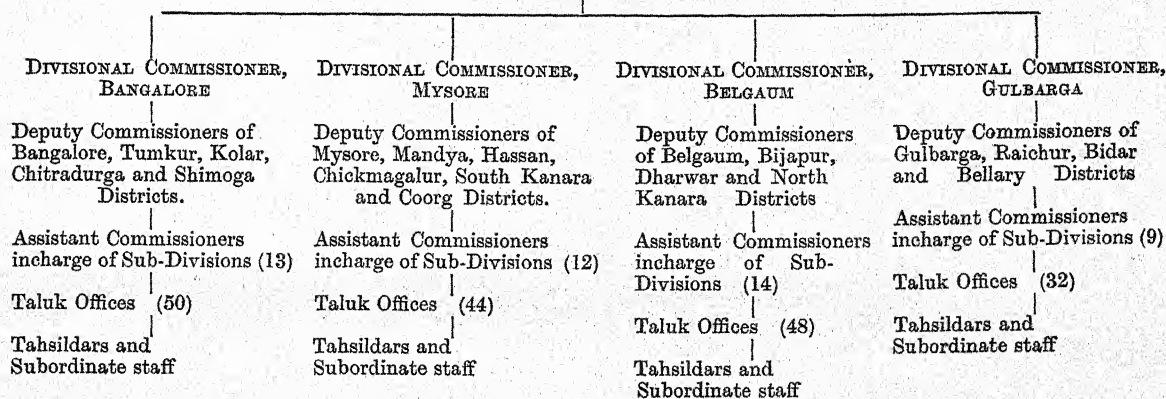
'Development' Functions of Deputy Commissioner.—The third function of a Deputy Commissioner is developmental administration. The implementation of all development schemes and the co-ordination of the activities of all development departments are his responsibility. For this purpose he is the Chairman of the District Development Council and of the District Co-ordination Committee. In order to ensure effective operations he acts as the 'captain of the team' and also prepares and submits to Government the confidential reports of all 'district' officers of the development departments. As the Co-ordinator of local work he maintains close contact with the Central Government Officers in the District. The Deputy Commissioner plays a big role by co-ordinating the activities of the departments of Agriculture, Irrigation, Co-operation, Family Planning and by attracting non-official agencies to evince interest, in increasing agricultural production in the district.

Public Relations in District.—A Deputy Commissioner maintains contacts with the general public as well as the leaders of public opinion and explains the policies of Government to them. He acquaints the people with the activities of the Government by suitable Notices and Meetings.

Miscellaneous Functions of Deputy Commissioner.—A Deputy Commissioner is entrusted with miscellaneous functions such as the holding of elections to Parliament, State Legislatures and District bodies, providing emergency relief during calamities, food procurement and civil supplies, land acquisition, land management, management of estates and court awards, grant of cinema licenses, control and regulation of essential commodities, administration of local bodies including municipalities and all other executive functions which are undefined.

A chart showing the organisation of the Department is appended.

ORGANISATION SET UP OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE



XXXVIII. DEPARTMENT OF SERICULTURE

Organisation :

Headquarters.—At the head of the Department is the Director of Sericulture. He is assisted at the Headquarters by a Deputy Director, an Assistant Director, an Administrative Assistant, an Accounts Officer, an Assistant Registrar of Co-operatives and a Sericulture Assistant. For administrative purposes, there are six Divisions with headquarters at Mysore, Chamarajanagar, Channapatna, Kolar, Kunigal and Kollegal and each in charge of an assistant Director. In addition for attending to the Cocoon Market work, there are four divisions at Chamarajanagar, Yelandur, T.-Narasipur and Ramanagar each in charge of an Assistant Director. A Government Silk Conditioning and Testing House has been established at Bangalore. A Mulberry Research Division is working at Kollegal. An Assistant Director is in charge of each of these Units.

Functions.—The functions of the Department are: the promotion of mulberry cultivation; silk-worm rearing; silk marketing; education and research; establishment of filatures and popularisation of Mysore Silk; formation of co-operatives; improvement of reeling machinery; utilisation of silk waste and other bye-products; development of non-mulberry silk industry; control of production; supply of distribution of silk-worm seed and cocoons; and issue of loans for sinking wells for cultivation of mulberry.

As per the provisions of the Mysore Silk worm Seed and Cocoon (Regulation of Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 1959, the rearing of silkworms with tested seeds is made compulsory, and cocoons are to be bought only in notified Cocoon Markets.

A chart showing the organisation of the Department is appended.

ORGANISATION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SERICULTURE

DIRECTOR OF SERICULTURE
(HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT)

HEADQUARTERS

Deputy Director
(Development Schemes)

Assistant Director
Cocoon Markets

Administrative
Assistant
Establishment
matters

Accounts Officer
Budget Accounts
and Audit

Assistant Registrar of
Co-operative Societies
Organisation and
supervision of Sericulture
Cooperatives.

Sericultural
Assistant
Technical

FIELD ORGANISATION

DIVISION OFFICES

Cocoon Markets Divisions :

1. Chamarajanagar
2. Yelandur
3. T. Narasipur
4. Ramanagaram Assistant
Director one for each
Division.

Mulberry Research
Division, Kollegal
Assistant Director

Government Silk Condi-
tioning and Testing
House, Bangalore Assis-
tant Director

Mysore
Assistant
Director

Chamarajanagar
Assistant Director

Channarayana
Assistant
Director

Kolar
Assistant
Director

Kunigal
Assistant
Director

Kollegal
Assistant
Director

Government Silk Farms, Grainages,
Sericultural Assistants and
Subordinate Staff

XXXIX. DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE

Organisation

Headquarters.—The Head of the Department is the Director of Social Welfare. He is assisted at the headquarters by four Assistant Directors of Social Welfare, a Project Officer, an Evaluation Officer and a Special Officer for Scheduled and other Tribes, who is in charge of the schemes relating to the welfare of Scheduled Tribes, Denotified Tribes, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes. A woman Welfare Officer assists the Director regarding the welfare of women and children belonging to the Backward Classes. There is also an Accounts Officer (Class I).

Advisory Boards and Committees.—At the State level, there are three bodies to advise the Government on matters relating to the effective implementation of the various schemes of amelioration, an Advisory Board for Scheduled Castes, an Advisory Committee for Scheduled Tribes and another Advisory Committee for Denotified Tribes, Nomadic Tribes and Semi Nomadic Tribes. The Minister for Social Welfare is the Chairman for all the three bodies.

At the district level, there are District Social Welfare Officers, one for each district, under the control of the revenue Deputy Commissioners and their Development Assistants. They are for this purpose designated as Executive Assistants to the Deputy Commissioners in Social Welfare service matters.

At the Taluk level, there are Social Welfare Inspectors, one for each taluk, to assist the Block Development Officers in the implementation of social welfare schemes. Funds for the social welfare schemes are remitted through the respective Taluk Development Boards after consulting the Functional Sub-Committees for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes concerned.

Article 16(4) of the Constitution provides for the reservation of appointments or posts for any Backward Class of citizens which in the opinion of the State is not adequately represented in the service of the State. The lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are prepared and published by the Government of India under the Constitution. In this State 15 per-cent and 3 per-cent of all Direct Recruitment appointments are reserved for members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes respectively. As regards the criteria for backwardness in respect of other backward classes it has been held that caste alone cannot be the criterion for deciding backwardness under Article 16(4) of the Constitution. In view of this, Government ordered that backwardness should be based on income and occupation of the parents or guardians of a candidate applying for a post under the State Government Service. Government also decided that a candidate whose parent or guardian's income is Rs. 1,200 per annum or less and who (parent or guardian) is engaged in any one of the occupations mentioned below :

viz.,

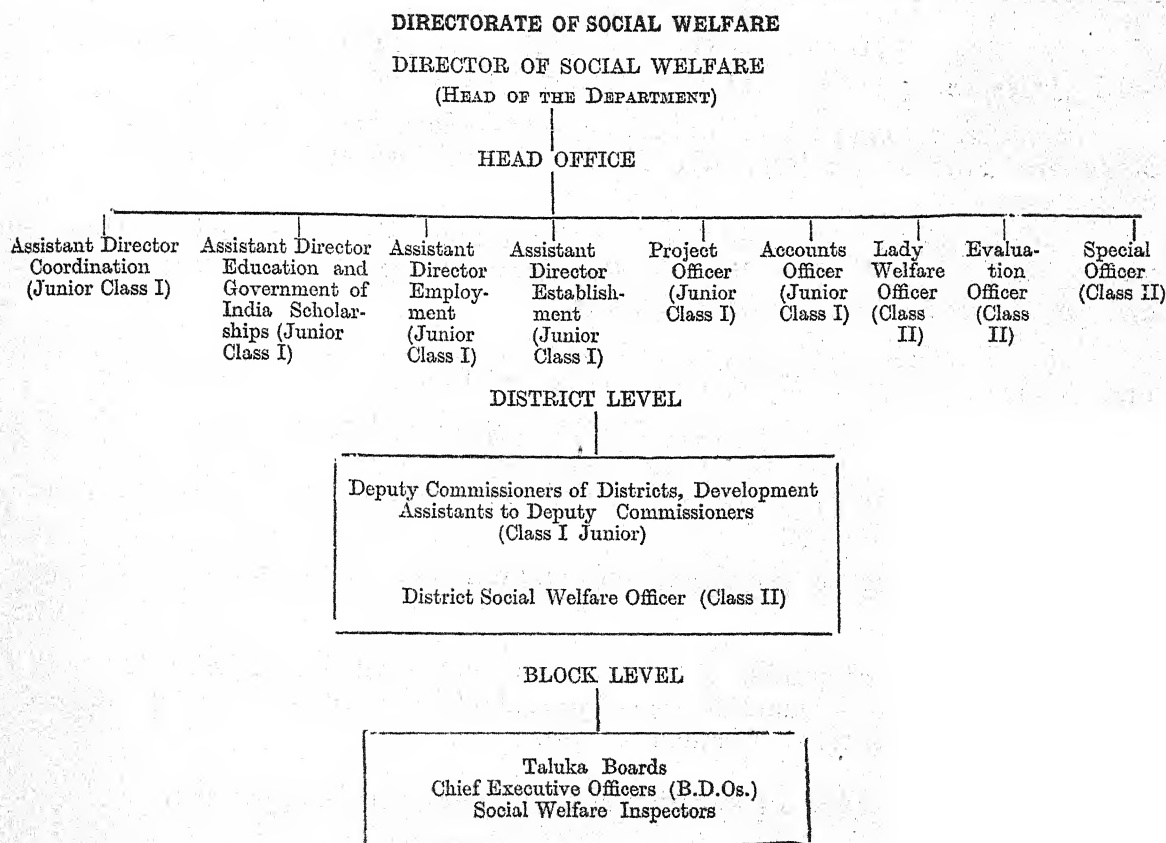
1. Actual cultivation ;
2. Artisan ;
3. Petty Business ;
4. Inferior services (*i.e.*, Class IV in Government Services and Corresponding class or in private employment) including casual labour ; and
5. Any other occupation involving manual labour.

should be considered as Backward for the purposes of Article 16(4) of the Constitution.

The above Reservation Orders in favour of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes do not apply in the case of appointments to posts for conducting research, or organising guiding and directing research under the State Government. If, however, a candidate belonging to one of these classes is of equal merit with another candidate not belonging to these classes, preference is given to the former while filling up vacancies.

The Department is concerned with the uplift of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Denotified Tribes, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes and such others who are socially and educationally backward. The activities are : running nursery-cum-women welfare centres and residential schools ; opening tailoring units ; formation of agricultural colonies for Scheduled Castes ; giving aid to craft co-operatives ; supplying of ambar charakas ; giving subsidies to development of poultry ; supplying plough bullocks, bullocks with carts ; and milch cows and she-buffaloes ; sinking wells and repairs to old wells ; constructing of school buildings ; supplying of clothing to children ; awarding of scholarships ; supply of equipment to school-going children ; giving grants for boarding and equipment.

A chart showing the organisation of the Department is appended.



XL. DEPARTMENT OF STATE ACCOUNTS

Organisation.—Consequent on deferral financial integration, the Department of State Accounts was formed for conducting the audit of accounts of local bodies and other organisations in the State, which is not the statutory responsibility of the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India.

The Controller, State Accounts Department as the head of this Department is in overall direction of its work. He also functions as *ex-officio* Treasurer of Charitable Endowments. The Controller is assisted at the headquarters by a Deputy Controller who is in immediate charge of the audit of Panchayati Raj institutions. For the purpose of local audit administration, the State is divided into few circles, each under the control of an Assistant Controller. A part of the staff of the Department also works in the Food Supplies Department where it compiles *proforma* accounts of State trading schemes and conducts internal audit of the accounts of food supplies transactions.

Deputations.—Officers of the Department are deputed to work in various industrial concerns, other departments, local bodies and Universities, etc., and function as internal auditors, Financial Advisers or Accounts Officers.

Functions.—It is the function of the Department to audit the accounts of local bodies and other institutions. This work consists of—

(1) Conducting post audit of the accounts of local bodies, Muzrai institutions, Mangalore Port Trust, Regulated Market Committees and other miscellaneous institutions ;

(2) Pre-audit of Establishment, Travelling Allowance and contingency bills of certain institutions like the City Improvement Trust Board, Bangalore and post-audit work in the Central Office ;

(3) Pre-audit in the City Municipalities of Mysore, Bellary and Davangere and concurrent audit in Mysore University and Bangalore City Corporation ;

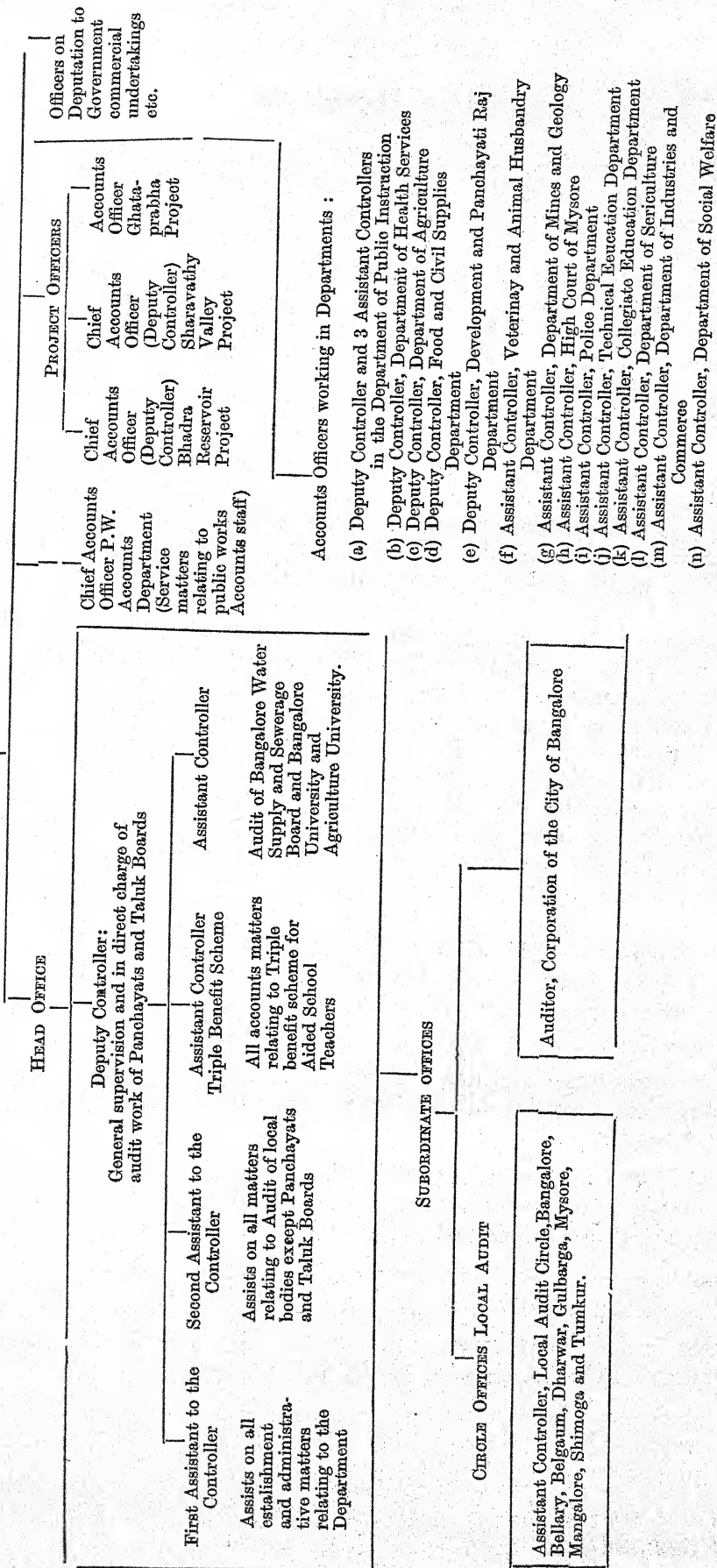
(4) Audit of the accounts of (a) the Mysore Housing Board, (b) City Improvement Trust Boards Mysore and Bangalore, (c) the Water Supply and Sewerage Board and (d) the Bangalore University, the Karnataka University and the Agricultural University;

(5) Attending to pre-check and maintenance of accounts of the major irrigation projects.

The audit of accounts of local development works is also entrusted to this departments as also the maintenance of provident fund accounts under the triple benefit scheme for teachers of aided schools.

A chart showing the organiastion of the Department is appended.

**STATE ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT
CONTROLLER**
(HEAD OF DEPARTMENT OVERALL SUPERVISION)



XLI. DEPARTMENT OF STORES PURCHASE

Organisation

Headquarters.—The Head of the Department is the Director. He is assisted by three Assistant Directors. There is an Executive Committee to deal with the purchases which are beyond the powers of the Director. Having regard to the ultimate responsibility of Government for the proper functioning of the Stores Purchase Department, purchases beyond the powers of this Executive Committee require previous approval of Government. The Director is the Chairman of the Executive Committee. He is associated on this body and for the correct discharge of his duties and responsibilities with the Secretary to Government, Commerce and Industries Department or his nominee and the Secretary to Government, Finance Department or his nominee.

The Director is empowered to dispose of all cases of purchases up to Rs. one lakh with a margin of ten per cent while the Committee has powers up to Rs. two lakhs with a five per cent margin. Cases above these limits are submitted with the recommendation of the Executive Committee directly to the Minister-in-charge, *i.e.*, without the intervention of the Secretariat.

Procedure.—The procedure for making stores purchase generally follows the pattern in the Government of India's Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals and Commercial Undertakings. The tabulation of quotations and other related matters is made by the representatives of Indenting Departments. A Liaison Officer from each of these Indenting Departments comes to the Stores Purchase Office whenever required for personal discussion and advice. The entire work relating to all indents, enquiries about them and the placing of final orders is organised on a functional and non-departmental basis. Detailed instructions for the conduct of work in the Purchase Department are drawn up and issued in the form of a Manual.

Functions.—The functions of this Department are :—

- (1) Consolidation and classification of indents for the purchase of stores of all departments of Government every year ;
- (2) Publication of information, in as wide and effective a manner as possible as regards large purchases likely to be made on behalf of Government so as to attract the most favourable terms as regards price, quality, delivery and incidental matters ;
- (3) Preserving close touch with the market and its conditions and with the wholesale manufacturers and dealers and supplying correct information to the various purchasing departments from time to time ;
- (4) Obtaining and comparing of quotations received ;
- (5) Securing and listing correct and up-to-date information regarding firms in general and Mysore firms in particular who are able to supply any of the requirements of the purchasing departments ;
- (6) Supervising and checking contracts and agreements and enforcement of the terms of the contracts as regards delivery, prices, inspection, and instrumental matters ;
- (7) Arranging for the inspection of goods ordered, during the course of their manufacture ;

(8) Arranging for prompt clearing at ports of goods ordered and received from foreign countries and reported as arrived and instituting claims for losses in transit ;

(9) Making arrangements for carrying out tests of goods on delivery ;

(10) Generally serving as a co-ordinating agency for all purchasing departments as well as for inter-departmental purchases.

Detailed rules relating to purchase of Stores by Departments are to be found in Appendix IX.

XLII. DEPARTMENT OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Introduction.—The Technical Education Department controls the education and administration in the following Technical Education Institutions. However, the Bangalore and Mysore Universities have the academic control in respect of the Sri Krishnarajendra Silver Jubilee Technical Institute, Bangalore and the College of Engineering, Davangere respectively.

The College of Engineering, Davangere.

Sri Krishnarajendra Silver Jubilee Technological Institute, Bangalore.

The Silver Jubilee Polytechnic, Bangalore.

The School of Mines, Kolar Gold Fields.

Polytechnics at Bellary, Belgaum, Bidar, Bijapur, Channapatna, Chickmagalur, Chintamani, Davangere, Gulbarga, Hassan, Kushalnagar, Mysore, Mangalore, Raichur and Tumkur.

Women Polytechnics at Bangalore and Hubli.

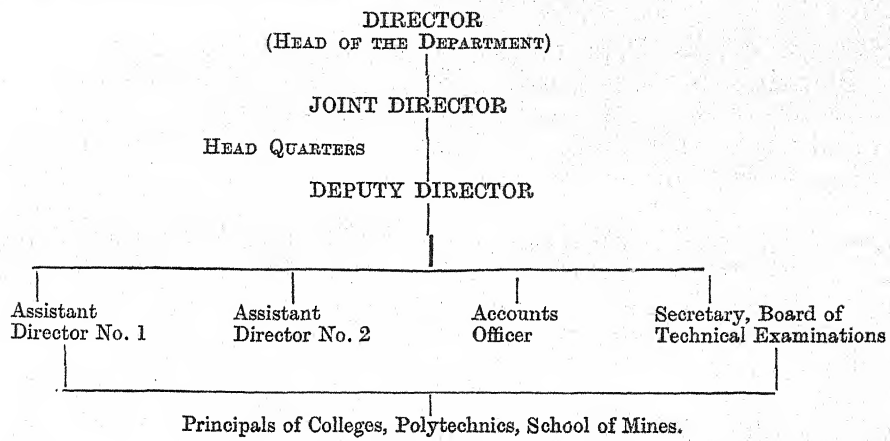
Technical Education is co-ordinated on a national basis through the Southern Regional Committee of the All India Council for Technical Education which is formulating the general policies and principles of the development of technical education in the country. The State Board of Technical Education with the Minister for Education as its Chairman advises Government on the planning and policies of the Department.

Organisation.—The Director is the head of the department. He is assisted by a Joint Director, a Deputy Director, a Secretary for Board of Technical Examinations, an Accounts Officer and two Assistant Directors.

Functions.—The Director is in overall control of the policies and administration of the Department. The Joint Director is in charge of Inspection. The Deputy Director, the Accounts Officer and the Assistant Directors assist the Director and the Joint Director. The Department also attends to the payment of grants to private technical institutions.

A chart showing the organisation of the Department is appended.

ORGANISATION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION



XLIII. DEPARTMENT OF TOWN PLANNING

Organisation

Headquarters.—This Department was started in 1959. The Director of Town Planning is the head. He is assisted at the headquarters by six Assistant Directors who are in their turn assisted by Junior Engineers, Draftsmen and ministerial staff. At Bangalore, there is a Town Planning Officer for the Metropolitan Planning Board assisted by a technical and ministerial staff.

Field.—At the field level, there are eight Regional Assistant Directors, one each at Belgaum, Gulbarga, Hubli, Bhadravati, Mysore, the K.G.F., Karwar and Mysore. Each of these is assisted by a technical and ministerial staff. There is in addition a Town Planning Officer for preparation of a Master Plan for Mangalore.

Functions.—The Mysore Town and Country Planning Act, 1961 has been promulgated to constitute the State Town Planning Board and various Planning Authorities to prepare Master Plans and Town Planning Schemes and implement them on a phased programme. The Government of India provides financial assistance to the State Government for the implementation of these schemes.

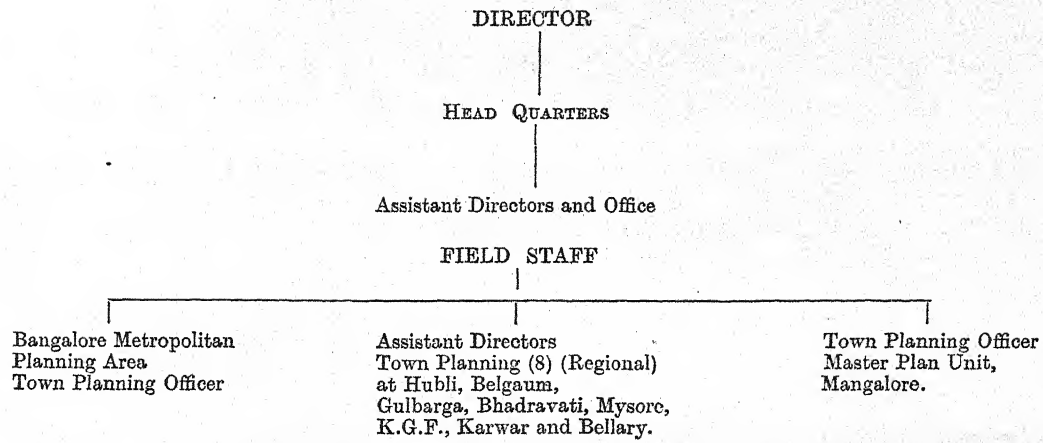
According to the Act, the Government has to get Master Plans for all towns, villages and resource regions prepared and implemented under the expert guidance and advice of the technical experts working in the Department. Planning authorities are to be appointed for different areas, the financial commitments for the preparation of such plans being their respective responsibility. In addition, the Department furnishes lay-outs to various town and villages to regulate their extension. Other regulatory measures such as zoning regulations, Master Plan proposals are enforced by the Department.

Three survey teams are working to survey the large towns in the State and prepare up-to-date town maps. The expenditure is met by the concerned Municipalities.

Since Town Planning is a specialised subject, the Department is offering facilities to Junior Engineers working in the Department of Town Planning to undergo post-graduate training in "Town and Country Planning" in the School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi, at the cost of the State Government; the duration of this training is two years.

A chart showing the organisation of the Department is appended.

DEPARTMENT OF TOWN PLANNING



xliv. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSLATION

Organisation.—The Translation Department of the State Government consists of the Chief Translator with three Assistant Translators and subordinate staff consisting of a Superintendent, Senior and Junior Translation Assistants, Typists and Clerks. The Chief Translator's Office is under the administrative control of the Secretariat of the Department of Law and Parliamentary Affairs.

Functions.—The functions of the Chief Translators Office are primarily to translate into Kannada, the several Legislative Enactments. The Department also attends to the rendering into Kannada of important speeches of Ministers and also any other translation work that is entrusted to it by Government.

xlv. DEPARTMENT OF TREASURIES

Organisation.

Headquarters.—The Treasuries in the State were brought under the unified control of the Director of Treasuries from 1st October 1964. The Directorate consists of the Director (a Senior Scale I.A.S. Officer), a Deputy Director, and two Assistant Directors with subordinate staff.

District and Subordinate Units.—The State Huzur Treasury at Bangalore is in charge of a Senior Treasury Officer with three Assistant Treasury Officers to assist him. For each of the District Treasuries (which are 18 in number), there is a whole-time District Treasury Officer. Sub-Treasuries in Districts and Taluks (161 in number) are manned by Sub-Treasury Officers (Non-Gazetted Officers of the rank of Deputy Accountants) also known as Taluk Sheristedars. The subordinate staff consists of Head Accountants, Deputy Accountants, I and II Division Clerks, Typists, Treasurer and Shroffs.

Functions.—The State Huzur Treasury, Bangalore, all the District Treasuries and 100 Sub-Treasuries have no cash transactions. The Reserve Bank of India or its subsidiaries have taken over the cash work. The Treasuries have to scrutinise the challans and vouchers, see that the classifications are correct in respect of receipts and that the claims are valid in respect of payments. Only authorised challans and vouchers are accepted by the Banks for transactions. The District Treasuries are also responsible for compilation of accounts of the District as a whole inclusive of Sub-Treasuries. Treasuries also stock postal stationery, Court fee and General Stamps and issue the same to authorised Vendors.

xlv. DEPARTMENT OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Organisation

Headquarters.—The Chief Marketing Officer is the *Ex-Officio* Controller of Weights and Measures. He is assisted at the headquarters by a Joint Controller of Weights and Measures and two Assistant Controllers of Weights and Measures.

District.—The State is divided into 17 Divisions and for each division there is an Assistant Controller of Weights and Measures who supervises the work of Inspectors of Weights and Measures working under him in the district. The Assistant Controllers and Inspectors have been given adequate staff to assist them. Each Assistant Controller of Weights and Measures supervises the work of about two to four Inspectors according to the size of the district. There are in all forty-five Inspectors, consisting of nine Senior Inspectors and thirty-six Junior Inspectors. Each Inspector has jurisdiction of 2,500 to 3,000 establishments.

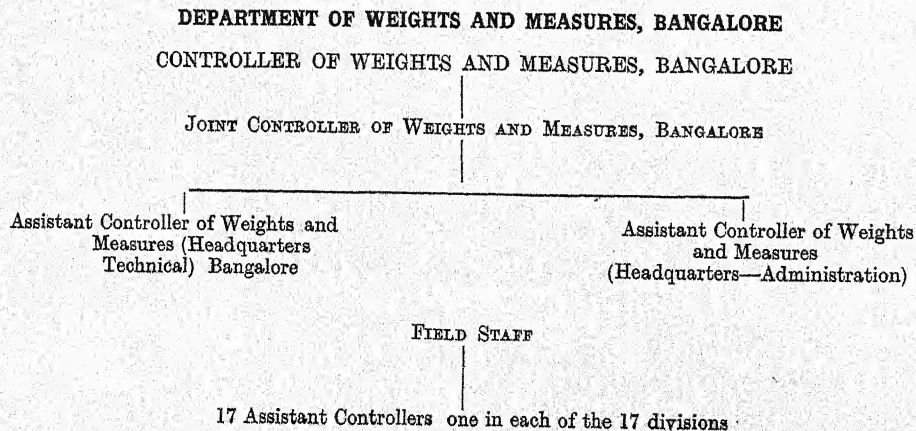
A separate Laboratory attached to the Office of the Controller of Weights and Measures has been started, and a Senior Inspector is in charge of it guided by an Assistant Controller of Weights and Measures (Headquarters) in all technical matters.

Functions.—The Department has duties relating to the licencing of manufacturers, dealers and repairers of weights, measures, weighing and measuring instruments ; the introduction of the metric system of weights and measures in all commercial transactions and in Government departments and industrial establishments in the State ; the periodical verification and stamping of commercial weights, measures weighing and measuring instruments ; inspection of traders' establishments ; the seizure of illegal weights, measures, the launching of prosecutions against the users of illegal weights, measures, and other offences under the Weights and Measures Act in a Law Court ; and the checking accounts of licenced manufacturers, dealers and repairers of weights and measures.

The Metric System of Weights and Measures was brought into force under the Mysore Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1958.

The Laboratory at the Headquarters attends to the minor repairs of weights, measures and balances of the department.

A chart showing the organisation of the Department is appended.



xlvii. MISCELLANEOUS 'FREEDOM FIGHTERS' WELFARE SCHEME

According to the Mysore State Freedom Fighters Welfare Rules, 1967, which were issued in Government Order No. GAD 5 PPN 67, dated 17th October 1967, 'Freedom Fighters' for the purpose of the rules has been defined as a person.

"(i) who has been sentenced to imprisonment or held under detention (including detention as under-trial prisoner) for not less than six months, or who was killed in action, or who was sentenced to death, or died due to firing or lathi-charge, or who lost his/her job or means of livelihood or the whole or substantial part of his/her property, on account of participation in the National Movement, the last campaign of which was launched in the former State of Hyderabad in the year 1948 ; or

(ii) Who has participated in the activities of the Indian National Army (I.N.A.)".

Such persons, or their widows/widowers/minor children will be granted a monthly pension not exceeding Rs. 50 p.m., if their annual income does not exceed two thousand and four hundred rupees. Such pension will be granted for the life time of the Fighter or his/her/widow/widower or till the minor attains majority in the case of minors.

A committee has been constituted to administer the rules with the Chief Minister as the Chairman and three other Ministers as Members. The Chief Secretary to Government of Mysore is the Chief Controlling Officer and the Deputy Commissioners of Districts are the Drawing and Disbursing Officers.

So far, such pensions have been sanctioned in 420 cases.

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xlvi. INDO-DANISH PROJECTS IN MYSORE STATE

(A) PROJECTS IN OPERATION

I. Indo-Dansih Dairy Project, Hessarghatta.

1. The Indo-Danish Dairy Project is a Joint Venture of the Government of India and the Government of Denmark, established in July 1964, through an Agreement between the two Governments for a period of six years. The Government of Mysore is a participant in the Project on behalf of the Government of India.

2. The main objects of the Project are to undertake extensive Cross-Breeding Programme, with the local breeds in order to achieve increased production of milk. This is sought to be achieved through :

- (a) Extensive Cross Breeding through distribution of Bulls and Semen.
- (b) Training of Young Farmers in Dairy Husbandry methods and also fodder cultivation.
- (c) Extension Programme to educate the Rural Farmers in Scientific Dairy Farming methods.
- (d) To establish Sub-Stations in the Rural areas for demonstration purposes.

3. According to the Agreement between the Government of India and the Government of Denmark, it has been agreed that 450 acres of land at Hessarghatta, necessary buildings as well as 5 Indian Counterparts including the Director to the Project should be provided by the Government of India, through the State Government. The Danish Government on their part to provide Red Dane Cattle (90 females and 11 males), 5 Danish Counterparts and equipments.

4. The Administration of the Project is to be managed jointly by the Danish Director and the Indian Director. In addition a Board of Control has been constituted as per Agreement which consists of the Joint Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, New Delhi, Secretary, Danish Embassy, New Delhi and the Secretary to Government of Mysore, Agriculture and Forest Department, to review periodically the progress and problems relating to the Project.

5. The Recurring Expenditure of the Project is to be shared between the Government of India (Government of Mysore) and the Government of Denmark as per an agreed procedure and formula.

Dairy and Breeding Programme

6. About 1,300 litres of milk is produced daily and sold to the Bangalore Dairy Project. It is hoped that the present young female stock and heifers when they come into production the milk produced at the farm would substantially increase and expected to reach about 1,500 to 2,000 litres of milk per day. The average yield of milk of Red Dane Cows on the project is about 4,500 Kgs. with 4.2% fat in 305 days of lactation. This compares very favourably with the breed average in Denmark.

7. To intensify Cross-Breeding work the Project has so far distributed 43 Pedigree Red Dane Bulls to the various States, major part of it i.e., 24 bulls have been supplied to the Mysore State. The Project has a target of raising about 60 to 70 breeding Bulls per year for distribution under this programme. They are sold at a nominal price of Rs. 1,500 to 1,800 per bull depending upon the dams yield as recommended by the Board of Control.

8. In addition semen from the Red Dane Bulls is being extensively distributed both in the State and outside through the Department of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services, National Dairy Research Institute and Military Farm, Hebbal. The average quantity of treated semen distributed from the Project is about 7,000 c.c. per month.

9. The present strength of the livestock on the farm is as follows :—

		<i>R. D. M.</i>	<i>Others</i>	<i>(Cross Breeds)</i>
Bulls	..	34	3	(Bullocks)
Cows	..	107	42	
Heifers	..	48	33	
<i>Calves.—</i>				
Males	..	36	4	
Females	..	31	16	
Total		256	98	
Grand Total		354.		

The average birth rate of calves is about 100 per year.

Training Programme.—

10. Under the Training Programme the Project undertakes training of young farmers in batch of 10 to 15 specially selected from the Development Blocks. These farmers are given training for a period of 6 weeks with emphasis on the practical aspects on Dairy Husbandry and Fodder cultivation. So far 123 young farmers have been trained at the Project in 9 batches. In addition the Project has also undertaken to give Orientation Training Course for Gramasevaks from the Development Blocks for 3 days and so far 102 Gramasevaks have been trained. This is in addition to grown up farmers, brought on the project and given one day orientation training.

Extension Programme.—

11. Under the Extension Programme, the Project has selected compact areas round about the Project for this work namely Doddaballapur, Bangalore North, Devanahalli, and Nelamangala Taluks. So far the Project has distributed 86 Cross-Breed Cows and improved varieties of grass slips in addition to supply of fertilisers on no profit and no loss basis and followed up with advisory services.

Establishment of Sub-Station.—

12. Establishment of Sub-Station is under consideration.

13. The present agreement is to expire in 1970. The continuance of the agreement for a further period of five years is under consideration.

(B) DANISH VOLUNTEER SERVICE

"The Danish Association for International Co-operation" (Mellemsfolkkelikgt Samvirke) initiated a programme in 1963, under which skilled people from Denmark were sent to developing countries to assist in constructive work at projects agreed upon by the Danish Association and the respective Governments. This programme known as **Danish Volunteer Service** started in East Africa, but was in 1966 extended to India, where a Government agreement was signed.

The personnel sent out by the Association are recruited in Denmark for particular projects, and the criteria for the selection are technical qualifications, professional experience, and human qualities. The Danish volunteers serve for 2 (maximum 3) years, and, while the individual projects have to provide housing, all other expenses are covered by the Danish Association.

The background for extending the Danish Volunteer Service Programme to India was the collaboration between the Mysore State Adult Education Council and the Danish Association for International Co-operation, which had earlier resulted in the initiation of "Danish Mysore Project, Shivaragudda" (1958-66) and "Danish Mysore Project, Tunga" (1965-68). At the termination of these projects the Danish Association was requested to continue its assistance to the Vidyapeeth movement in Mysore by posting some skilled Danish volunteers who could help developing further the Vidyapeeths agriculture, dairy, poultry and crafts and assist in the training of students. When at the same time other organizations in South India showed interest in the Danish Volunteer Service Programme, a regional office was established in Bangalore.

Danish volunteers are now working in 3 South Indian States.

The projects in Mysore are at present:

(a) Mysore State Adult Education Council Vidyapeeths : 5 volunteers :

The 5 Danish Volunteers, who are experienced agriculturists and craftsmen, are posted to Shivaragudda, Tunga, Kengeri, and Pampa Vidyapeetha, respectively. For the development of these institutions and for training purpose, funds have been allotted by the Danish Association.

(b) Indo-Danish Project, Hessarghatta, : 11 volunteers :

For this project, experienced agriculturists, dairy farmers and technicians have been selected to assist in the practical training and in the extension work among farmers in Bangalore North, Devanahalli, Doddballapur, and Nelamangala Taluks.

(c) Other institutions : 3 volunteers :

Some more requests have been considered by the Danish Association and approved by the State Government and Central Government. The present postings are,

- One machine cabinet maker to S.C.I. School of Industries, Tumkur,
- One laboratory technician to Holdsworth Memorial Hospital, Mysore,
- One arts and craft teacher to Lowry Memorial High School, Bangalore.

The following are some of the planned future volunteer projects, which have been approved or are under consideration by the Government and the Danish Association,

- One bacon technician to C.F.T.R.I., Mysore,
- One machine cabinet maker to the Academy of General Education, Manipal,
- One nurse to First Pestalozzi Children's Village, Bangalore,
- One drilling engineer to MIDAS (Mysore Irrigation Development Agricultural Section).

(C) PROJECTS UNDER CONSIDERATION

The Danish Government have initiated a series of discussions with the Officers of the Mysore Government with a view to assisting them in the different Projects, as indicated below :—

(1) *Water Development Project :—*

The Danish Board of Technical Co-operation have agreed in principle to the project, which will be carried out under the Freedom from Hunger Campaign Committee and in collaboration with the Mysore State Agro-Industries Corporation. The Government of Denmark will supply bore well drilling equipment and other machinery, and also send experts in the field for a period of two to three years. The Mysore State Agro-Industries Corporation will pay the Indian personnel, and the local costs (accommodation) of the Danish personnel. It will also provide Rs. 1 lakh as working capital, and give loans to the farmers. It is hoped that the project will start in July or August 1969. A number of borewells are to be dug particularly in the areas affected by scarcity conditions.

(2) *Tool Room for the Industrial Estate at Rajajinagar, Bangalore, and the Training of Tool-makers.—*

The Danish Board of Technical Co-operation have expressed their positive interest in the scheme, and have recently sent two Danish experts to India, who spent a week in Bangalore. The Industrial Estate at Rajajinagar, Bangalore, is in need of a modern Tool Room. The provision of the Tool Room will help the industrialists in undertaking diversified jobs. The Danish experts have recommended strongly the grant of assistance to construct the Tool Room in the Rajajinagar Industrial Estate, to be operated by the Mysore Small Industries Corporation. The Tool Room will render service to small scale industries particularly in South India. A Training School will also be started as an adjunct to the Tool Room. The Danish Government may give assistance for equipment for the modern Tool Room, as well as Danish advisers for a period of two to three years.

(3) *Institute for the Production of vaccine for foot and mouth disease among cattle.—*

Foot and mouth disease among the cattle is prevalent in Mysore State, and this effectively reduced the milking capacity of the cattle. The Animal Husbandry Commissioner of the Government of India has recommended the starting of an Institute to produce foot and mouth disease vaccine. This will be a valuable Institute, as there are considerable number of cross-bred cattle in and around Bangalore, and the cross-breeding scheme is quite popular in Mysore State. Two Danish experts visited Bangalore, and have had discussions with the Government of India. After the State Government indicates its interest in the scheme, further action might be taken.

(4) *Carcass Utilisation Plant in Bangalore :—*

The Danish Board for Technical Co-operation have decided in principle to supply equipment to a carcass utilisation plant, to be located in Bangalore. (Denmark has already given such equipment to Delhi). Two Danish experts have discussed the possible location in or near Bangalore. The project can be taken up only after the Mysore Government indicates its interest in the scheme. It has since been decided not to request for this assistance.

(5) *Equipment for a Modern Slaughter House at Bangalore :—*

The construction of a modern slaughter house by the Corporation of Bangalore with the assistance of the Central and State Governments, is being examined. If a modern slaughter house is constructed, it will result not only in the supply of clean and healthy meat to the citizens of Bangalore, but also result in the proper utilisation of the by products like tallow, animal casings, etc., A lot of foreign exchange is being used now for the import of tallow, and this could be saved by the construction of a modern slaughter house. If the proposal goes through, it is proposed to request the Danish Government for the supply of the equipment for the modern slaughter house, as a gift.

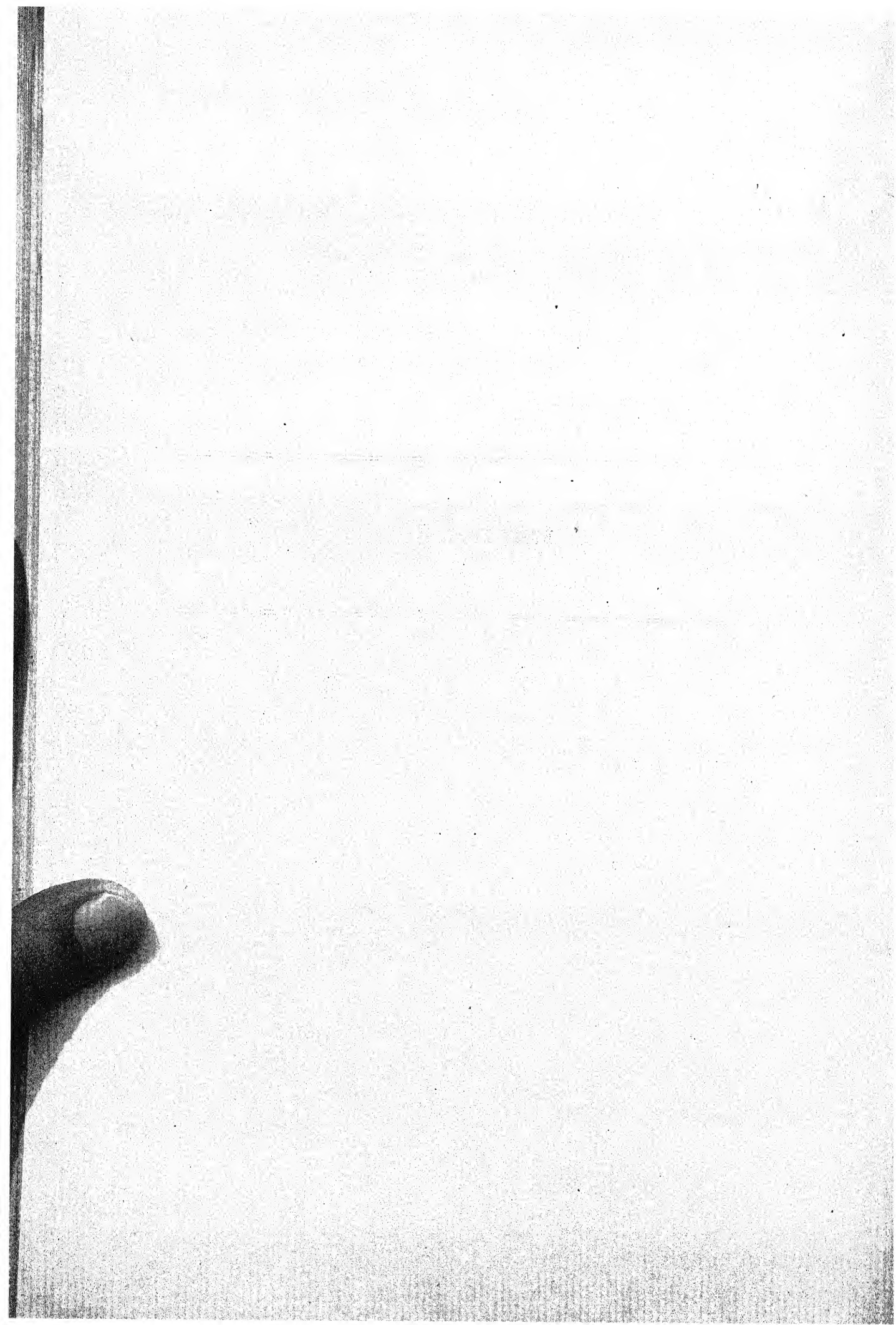
(6) *Training of Village Smiths :—*

Considering the rapid mechanisation of Indian agriculture, it has been felt that a more up-to-date training of village smiths is needed. Shri M. S. Gurupada swamy, the then Union Minister of State for Community Development and Co-operation, who visited Denmark recently, has expressed a desire that a training course for artisans should be started with Danish assistance.

(7) *All-India Institute of Speech and Hearing :—*

An agreement regarding Danish assistance of Rs. 28 lakhs to the All-India Institute of Speech and Hearing in Mysore City, is about to be signed.

PART IV



SERVICES UNDER THE STATE

1. GENERAL

Constitutional provisions.—According to Article 309 of the Constitution of India, an Act of the appropriate Legislature is required to regulate the recruitment and conditions of service of persons appointed to public services and posts in connection with the affairs of any State. It is, however, competent for the Governor of the State to make rules regulating the recruitment and the conditions of service until provision is made by an Act of the appropriate Legislature.

Accordingly, in exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to Article 309 of the Constitution, the Governor of Mysore has made rules known as Cadre and Recruitment Rules governing recruitment to the various posts under our State. These rules indicate, in respect of each specified category of posts under a Service, the methods of recruitment, the minimum qualifications and the period of probation. Methods of recruitment include direct recruitment through interview or on the basis of a competitive examination, or deputation, or normal promotion or promotion by selection, all either fully or partially. Conditions of service are regulated by the Mysore Civil Services Rules also made by the Governor in exercise of the powers conferred on him by the Constitution.

Rules.—Under Article 310 of the Constitution, every person who is a member of the Civil Service of the State or holds any civil post under the State holds office during the pleasure of the Governor of the State. He cannot, however, be dismissed or removed or reduced in rank except after an enquiry in which he has been informed of the charges against him and given a reasonable opportunity of being heard in respect of those charges. Where it is proposed, after such enquiry, to impose on him any of the penalties mentioned above, he has to be given further reasonable opportunity of making representation, if any, in respect of the penalty proposed. It is essential that the penalty should be based on the evidence adduced during such enquiry. This will not apply to any case ;

- (a) where a person is dismissed or removed or reduced in rank on the ground of conduct which has led to his conviction on a criminal charge ; or
- (b) where the authority empowered to dismiss or remove a person or to reduce him in rank is satisfied that for some reason, to be recorded by that authority in writing, it is not reasonably practicable to hold such enquiry ; or
- (c) where the Governor is satisfied that in the interests of the security of the State, it is not expedient to hold such enquiry.

If, in respect of any such person as aforesaid in (b) above, a question arises whether it is reasonably practicable to hold such enquiry, the decision thereon of the authority empowered to dismiss or remove such person or to reduce him in rank is declared as final.

Classification.—The present system of Service classification in the State is vertical and horizontal. Vertically, there are three main categories ; (1) the Indian Administrative Service and the State Civil Service ; (2) Functional Services e.g., the State Accounts Service ; and (3) the Specialist Services, e.g., the State

Health Service, the Engineering Cadres of the State Public Works Department. Although the administrative services, *viz.*, No. 1 above are primarily concerned with work relating to the administration of the land revenue system and regulatory functions of Government, their personnel have, however, been employed in recent years to manage industrial and commercial undertakings of the State. In a broad sense, therefore, these administrative services are also functional. There also exist a State Secretariat Service and Ministerial Service. But all these non-executive services are horizontally grouped into four classes, *viz.*, Class I, Class II, Class III and Class IV.

Services.—The services and posts under the State Government are classified broadly on the basis of status and equivalent rank into (a) gazetted services and posts and (b) non-gazetted services and posts. The Gazetted Government servants are those whose appointment, transfer and posting are notified in the Official Gazette. All Gazetted Officers are “self drawing” officers in so far as their salary and allowances are concerned. The Audit Officer issues to a gazetted officer an authority known as ‘Pay slip’ authorising him to draw his pay and allowances at the rate shown in that authority from the date indicated therein. Gazetted services and posts are further sub-divided into (a) All-India Services and (b) Class I and Class II State Services with a number of isolated posts of equivalent status which are not specifically assigned to a particular service. Non-gazetted services and posts are further sub-divided into (a) Class III Services and (b) Class IV Services. Within Class III Services the Government have included a few posts appointments to which are notified for special purposes in the Official Gazette by Heads of Departments but which are not recognised under the service rules as having the status of gazetted posts.

Security of Tenure.—From the protection afforded under Article 311 of the Constitution against arbitrary dismissal or removal from service or reduction in rank and further from the fundamental right to equality of opportunity in public employment given by Article 16(1) of the Constitution, the services derive security of tenure, stability of conditions of service and protection from discrimination in the matter of promotion.

In terms of rank, powers and emoluments, the services follow a hierarchical structure. There is a clear and definite line of authority from the Governor, advised by the Council of Ministers, at the top to the lowest functionary in the field establishment. There are separate services as studied in Part III of this book for each of the major executive departments, and each of these services is divided into two or more grades. There are also services which combine the functions of more than one department or which, though under the control of a particular department for administrative purposes, lend specialised personnel for other departments.

All-India Services.—All India Services are the Services common to the Union and the States which have been constituted under the provisions of Article 312 of the Constitution. These services serve the needs of the States but they are recruited on All-India basis through the Union Public Service Commission. Initial appointments are made by the President, and though members of the service are, thereafter, allotted to the various States and are under the administrative control of the State Governments under whom they are serving, the conditions of their service are regulated, except in matters of certain allowances, by rules made by the Central Government after consultation with the State Governments. The State Governments may impose minor penalties on the members of the Services serving under them after consultation with the Union Public Service Commission

Major penalties, including dismissal and reduction in rank, may be imposed only by the Central Government after consultation with the State Government concerned and the Union Public Service Commission. Appeals therefore against penalties are any other orders of the State Government which adversely affect members of the Services lie only to the Central Government. At present, there are three All-India Services, *viz.*, the Indian Administrative Service, the Indian Police Service and the Indian Forest Service.

Composition of Indian Administrative Service.—This service is composed of fixed cadres for each State divided into (i) senior posts under the State Government, (ii) senior posts under the Central Government filled by the officers on the State cadre, (iii) a deputation reserve meant to cover appointments to posts outside the prescribed cadre, (iv) a leave reserve, (v) a training reserve and (vi) junior posts. The cadre allotted to Mysore State consists of 169 posts, of which the senior posts under the State Government number 82. Senior Posts under the Central Government number 33, the deputation reserve number 17, the leave reserve number 10, the training reserve number 9 and the junior posts number 18. The senior posts under the State Government included in the cadre of the Service No. (i) above have been specifically and properly described and except for temporary periods, they are not filled except by members of this group of the Service. These posts for example are—Chief Secretary to Government, Secretaries to Government, Divisional Commissioners, Deputy Commissioners incharge of revenue Districts, the Secretary to the Governor, the Registrar of Co-operative Societies. A specified number of other senior posts (No. ii above) with the same designations and duties as those of the above also exist in the cadres of the State Services. Junior posts (No. vi above) under the State Government included in the cadre of this Service are not specified, but they are generally those of Assistant Commissioners or Under Secretaries to Government.

Appointments to the Indian Administrative Service, which are not made by promotion or by selection from among members of the State Service, are filled ordinarily on the results of a competitive examination held annually by the Union Public Service Commission. The allocation of direct recruits to the State cadre is made by the Central Government on consultation with the State Government 'Promotional vacancies' are however filled by the Central Government on the basis of a Select List (prepared in consultation with the Union Public Service Commission) of members of the State Civil Services who have served as Deputy Commissioners and who are considered fit for promotion.

Composition of Indian Police Service.—This service, like the Indian Administrative Service, is composed of fixed cadres for each State. The total authorised strength of the Mysore cadre is 85 consisting of (i) 41 senior posts under the State Government, (ii) 16 senior posts under the Central Government, (iii) a deputation reserve of 9 posts, (iv) a leave reserve of 5 posts, (v) a training reserve of 5 posts and (vi) 9 junior posts. The senior posts under the State Government included in the cadre of service No. (i) above have been specifically and properly described and except for temporary periods they are not filled except by members of this group of service. The posts for example are : Inspector General of Police, Deputy Inspectors General of Police, Commissioner of Police, Bangalore, the D.I.G., Bureau of Investigations, the Commandant, Home Guards, the Superintendents of Police incharge of Districts and other Units and Deputy Commissioners of Police, the Assistant Inspectors General of Police, and the Principal Training College. The junior posts No. (vi) above are not specified but consist mainly of Deputy Superintendents of Police. Appointments to the entire Service are made ordinarily on the results of a competitive examination held annually by the Union

Public Service Commission. A few, however, are made by the promotion from the State Police Service of Officers who have served for not less than eight years as Deputy Superintendent of Police. Select Lists are maintained for purposes of every promotion. As in the case of the Indian Administrative Service, the allocation of direct recruits to the State cadre is made by the Central Government in consultation with the State Government.

Composition of the Indian Forest Service.—This service came into force with effect from 1-7-1966. It is composed of fixed cadres for each State. The total authorised strength of the Mysore cadre is 69, consisting of 47 senior posts under the State Government, 4 Senior posts under the Central Government, a deputation reserve of 5 posts, a leave reserve of 4 posts, a Training reserve of 2 posts and 7 junior posts. As in the case of I.A.S. and I.P.S., the senior posts under the State included in the cadre have been specified and include the posts of the Chief Conservator, the Conservators of Forests incharge of circles and working plans, Deputy Conservators incharge of Divisions, the Technical Assistants, the working plans and similar units. Only members of the I.F.S. cadre should be posted to these charges except during short vacancies. Junior posts in the State included in the cadre have not been specified. A certain number of posts in the cadre are to be filled by promotion on the basis of a select list from among members of the State Service who have served as Assistant Conservators and who are considered fit for promotion.

The allotment of direct recruits to the State is made by the Central Government in consultation with the State Government.

Classification of State Services.—The Civil Services of the State of Mysore are classified as follows:—

- (i) State Civil Services, Class I
- (ii) State Civil Services, Class II
- (iii) State Civil Services, Class III, and
- (iv) State Civil Services, Class IV.

State Civil Services Class I consists of Gazetted Posts, the initial pay for each of which is not less than Rs. 450/- per mensem. State Civil Services Class II consists of Gazetted Posts other than Posts under State Civil Services Class I. State Civil Services Class III consists of non-gazetted posts of :

1. Primary School Teachers (Non-S.S.L.C., untrained).
2. Assistant Inspectors of Shops and Establishments.
3. Compounders.
4. Talathis
5. Bill Collectors.
6. All other posts the pay, or maximum pay of which if on a time-scale, is more than Rs. 90/- per mensem other than the posts specified under Class IV. State Civil Services Class IV consists of all other non-gazetted posts but below Class III.

State Civil Services.—The State Civil Services Class I, II, III and IV consist of the Services specified below :—

1. The Mysore Administrative Service
2. The Mysore Judicial Service
3. The Mysore Police Service
4. The Mysore Secretariat Service
5. The Mysore State Accounts Service
6. The Mysore Co-operative and Marketing Services
7. The Mysore Education Service
8. The Mysore Labour Service
9. The Mysore Local Government Service
10. The Mysore Jail Service.
11. The Mysore Insurance Service
12. The Mysore Industries and Commerce Service
13. The Mysore Public Works Engineering Service
14. The Mysore Electrical Engineering Service
15. The Mysore Medical Service
16. The Mysore Public Health Service
17. The Mysore Forest Service
18. The Mysore Agriculture Service
19. The Mysore Horticulture Service
20. The Mysore Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services
21. The Mysore Fisheries Service
22. The Mysore Excise Service
23. The Mysore Commercial-tax Service
24. The Mysore Sericulture Service
25. The Mysore Assistant Public Prosecutors' Service
26. The Mysore Mines and Geological Department Service
27. The Mysore Information and Tourism Services, and
28. The Mysore General Service (consisting of posts not included in any of the above service).

- (a) Development Branch
- (b) Gazeteer Branch
- (c) Treasury Branch
- (d) Registration and Stamps Branch
- (e) Revenue Appellate Tribunal Branch
- (f) Religious and Charitable Endowment Branch
- (g) Settlement and Land Records
- (h) Electrical Inspectorate
- (i) Civil Aviation Branch
- (j) Ports Branch
- (k) Hydro-Electric Construction Project Branch.
- (l) Archaeological Branch

- (m) Printing, Stationery and Publications Branch.
- (n) Chief Translators Branch
- (o) Statistical Branch
- (p) Motor Vehicles Branch
- (q) Social Welfare Branch
- (r) Hospitality Organisation
- (s) State Vigilance Commission Branch
- (t) Forensic Science Laboratory Branch
- (u) Probation and After-care Services Branch
- (v) Food and Civil Supplies Branch
- (w) Town Planning Branch
- (x) Advocate General's Branch
- (y) Revenue Subordinate Branch
- (z) Library Services Branch

Appointments to State Civil Services.—(1) All first appointments to the State Civil Services, Class I and Class II, are made by the Government.

(2) All first appointments to State Civil Services, Class III and Class IV, are made by the authorities to whom powers to appoint them are delegated.

Nature of penalties.—The following penalties are for good and sufficient reasons imposed on Government Servants, namely :—

(i) fine in the case of Government Servants belonging to the State Civil Service Class IV;

(ii) censure

(iii) withholding of increments or promotion

(iv) recovery from pay of the whole or part of any pecuniary loss caused by negligence or breach of orders to the State Government, any other State Government, any person, body or authority, to whom the service of the officer had been lent;

(v) reduction to a lower service, grade or post or to a lower time-scale or to a lower stage in a time-scale ;

(vi) compulsory retirement;

(vii) removal from service which shall not be a disqualification for future employment; and

(viii) dismissal from service which shall ordinarily be a disqualification for future employment.

Disciplinary authorities.—The Governor imposes any of the penalties specified above on any Government servant.

The High Court of Mysore imposes on Government servants belonging to Mysore Judicial Service below the rank of a District Judge, any of the penalties specified above in clauses (ii), (iii) and (iv).

The Divisional Commissioners may impose on Tahsildars, any of the penalties specified above in clauses (ii) and (iv) and the penalty of withholding of increments.

The head of the Department imposes on a member of the State Civil Service, Class II, any of the penalties specified above in clauses (ii) and (iii).

Suspensions.—The appointing Authority or any authority to which it is subordinate or any other authority empowered by the Government in this behalf places a Government servant under suspension.

(a) where a disciplinary proceeding against him is contemplated or is pending or

(b) where a case against him in respect of any criminal offence is under investigation or trial.

Without prejudice to the provisions of any law applicable to the Government servant, no order imposing on a Government servant any of the penalties specified can be passed except after an inquiry is held.

Appeals against Governor's Order.—No appeal lies against any order made by the Governor.

Governor's extraordinary powers to Review.—The Governor may, on his own motion or otherwise, after calling for the records of the case, review any order which is made or is appealable and, after consultation with the Public Service Commission where such consultation is necessary :—

(a) confirm, modify or set aside the order;

(b) impose any penalty or set aside, reduce, confirm or enhance the penalty imposed by the order;

(c) remit the case to the authority which made the order or to any other authority directing such further action or inquiry as he considers proper in the circumstances of the case; or

(d) pass such other orders as he deems fit;

Provided that an order imposing or enhancing a penalty shall not be passed unless the person concerned has been given an opportunity of making any representation which he may wish to make against such enhanced penalty.

Representations.—The following procedure has been prescribed regarding submission of representations by Government servants :—

(1) All representations should be concise and clearly specify the reliefs sought.

(2) A Government servant seeking relief must send the representation in his own name and through the proper channel.

(3) Joint representations by more than one Government servant is not in order but this will not apply to representations made by recognised Service Associations.

(4) A representation should invariably be accompanied by a copy of the order appealed against, if any.

(5) An appeal or representation can only be submitted within 3 months of the order appealed against. An appeal or representation submitted after

that period will be entertained only at the discretion of the Government on being satisfied that there were adequate reasons for not submitting the representation within time.

(6) Where Government have already passed an order on a representation, a fresh representation on the same subject will not be entertained, unless the representation on the face of it discloses new grounds not brought before Government when the previous order was passed and adequate reasons are furnished for not placing these grounds before Government at the time. Any such representation received will be merely recorded and no action will be taken thereon.

(7) A superior officer who receives a representation from his subordinate is required to see to the prompt transmission of the papers to proper authorities with his comments and with relevant records if any, in his possession within the maximum limit of 14 days. Similarly, a deciding authority is also required to see that the decision in such cases is taken with the least possible delay.

(8) Representations are to be withheld in the following cases —

- (i) if it is time barred and sufficient reasons are not assigned for the delay in submitting the representation; and
- (ii) if a copy of the order appealed against is not annexed to the representation.

(9) A representation received from a Government servant should be forwarded by his immediate superior officer to the authority to which it is addressed through the official channel. The practice sometimes adopted of handing back the representation to the aggrieved officer himself with the remarks of the higher officer, for being taken personally to the higher authority is incorrect. All noting on representations by officers at all levels and in the Secretariat is confidential and should not be communicated to unauthorised persons.

(10) Government servants are permitted to submit advance copies of their representations to the competent authorities directly, originals of which have been submitted through proper channel.

(11) Under Rules 27 of the Mysore Civil Services (Conduct) Rules, 1966, any representation by a Government servant can only be made through proper channel and whenever it is addressed to the Government, an advance copy can only be submitted to the Secretary to Government of the Department concerned and not to the Minister in charge of that Department.

2. PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Constitutional provisions :—

Appointment and terms and conditions of office of members.—Under Article 315(1) of the Constitution of India, there is to be a Public Service Commission for each State. As nearly as may be, one-half of the members of the Public Service Commission is to consist of persons who at the dates of their respective appointments had held office for at least ten years under Government. The Chairman and other members of the Public Service Commission are appointed by the Governor. A member of the Public Service Commission holds office for a term of six years from the date on which he enters upon his office or until he

attains the age of sixty years, whichever is earlier. A member of the Public Service Commission may resign his office at any time. He can be removed from his office only by an order of the President of the Union of India after the Supreme Court has after enquiry reported that the member ought to be removed for misbehaviour. Pending enquiry, he can also be suspended by the Governor. The President may order the removal from office of the Chairman or any other member of the Public Service Commission if the Chairman or member is—

- (a) adjudged an insolvent ; or
- (b) engaged during his term of office in any paid employment outside the duties of his office ; or
- (c) is, in the opinion of the President unfit to continue in office by reason of infirmity of mind or body.

The Governor determines the number of members of the Commission and their conditions of service and makes provision with respect to the number of members of the staff and their conditions of service.

On ceasing to hold office, the Chairman of a State Public Service Commission shall be eligible for appointment as the Chairman or any other member of the Union Public Service Commission or as the Chairman of any other State Public Service Commission, but not for any other employment either under the Government of India or under the Government of a State ;

On ceasing to hold office, a member other than the Chairman of a State Public Service Commission shall be eligible for appointment as the Chairman or any other member of the Union Public Service Commission or as the Chairman of that or any other State Public Service Commission but not for any other employment either under the Government of India or under the Government of a State.

Function.—It is the duty of the State Public Service Commission to conduct examinations for appointments to the Services of the State.

Under Article 320(3) of the Constitution, the Commission is required to be consulted :—

(a) on all matters relating to methods of recruitment to civil service and civil posts ;

(b) on the principles to be followed in making appointments to civil services and civil posts and in making promotions and transfers from one service to another and on the suitability of candidates for such appointments or promotions or transfers ;

(c) on all disciplinary matters affecting a person serving under a Government in a civil capacity including considering memorials and petitions relating such matters ;

(d) on any claim by or in respect of a person who is serving or has served under Government in a civil capacity that any costs incurred by him in defending legal proceedings instituted against him in respect of acts done or purporting to be done in the execution of his duty should be paid out of the Consolidated Fund of the State.

(e) on any claim for the award of a person in respect of injuries sustained by a person while serving under the Government and on any question as to the amount of such award ;

It is the duty of the Commission to advise on any matter so referred to them and on any other matter which the Governor may refer to them. The Governor can, however, by making regulations specify the matters in which either generally or in any particular class of cases or in any particular circumstances, it is not necessary for the Commission to be consulted.

The State Public Service Commission.—The strength of the Public Service Commission is fixed at four members besides the Chairman. Two of the members should have held offices for not less than ten years under Government at the time of their appointment as members of the Commission.

Consultation regulations.—According to the regulations issued by the Governor of Mysore, in exercise of the powers vested in him under proviso to Article 320 of the Constitution of India, it is not necessary for the State Public Service Commission to be consulted :

(i) as respects any of the matters mentioned in sub-clauses (a) to (e) of clause (3) of Article 320 of the Constitution, in the case of the posts specified in Annexure I presented below ;

(ii) as respects any of the matters mentioned in sub-clauses (a) and (b) of clause (3) of Article 320 of the Constitution in the case of the posts specified in Annexure II presented below :

(iii) in regard to the suitability of candidates for promotion or transfer within the same class of service ;

(iv) in regard to the making of appointment to :

(a) any honorary post ;

Explanation.—Honorary post, means a post the holding of which does not carry with it the right to receive any emolument or remuneration for services rendered other than an allowance for covering travelling and other expenses incurred in the performance of these services.

or

(b) any post the terms of which are governed by a clear cut contract, provided that in every case of appointment on contract in excess of a total of three years of service and where the recruitment to the post can be made only in consultation with the State Public Service Commission, the Commission is consulted before the said contract is made or renewed.

(v) in regard to the re-employment in any service of a person who has retired on a civil pension or Gratuity or who, while in service, was a subscriber to a contributory Provident Fund, provided that the period of re-employment does not exceed one year ;

(vi) regarding the appointment of a person temporarily to a post to which appointment has to be made in consultation with the Commission where the vacancy is not likely to last for more than nine months ;

(vii) on any disciplinary matter affecting a person serving the State except :—

- (a) where the State Government proposes to pass an order on appeal, or to modify an order in reversion or on review ; or
- (b) where the State Government proposes to pass an original order imposing any of the following penalties, *viz.*, :—
 - (1) reduction to a lower rank in the seniority list or to a lower post or time-scale, whether in the same service or in another services or to a lower stage in a time-scale ;
 - (2) recovery from pay of the whole or part of any pecuniary loss, caused to the State Government, the Central Government, any other State Government or to any person, body or authority to whom the service of the Officer had been lent, by negligence or breach of orders ;
 - (3) compulsory retirement ;
 - (4) removal or dismissal from the service of the State Government ;

(viii) upon in any case relating to :

- (a) the termination of probation of any person before the expiry of the prescribed or extended period of probation or the discharge of a person on the expiry of such period on the ground that he has not qualified in any prescribed departmental or other tests ;
- (b) the discharge or reversion of an Officer otherwise than as a penalty ;
- (c) the termination of the employment of any person in accordance with the terms of his contract of employment ;
- (d) the order passed in respect of any officer otherwise than as a penalty ;
- (e) the retirement before attaining the age of superannuation where under the rules applicable to the Government servant.
 - (i) he can be retired on completion of a prescribed number of years of service or on reaching a prescribed age without any reasons being assigned or in the public interest and the Government servant concerned has completed such service or reached such age ; or
 - (ii) he can be retired on invalid pension and the conditions prescribed in respect thereof are fulfilled ;
- (f) an order under proviso (c) to sub-section (2) of Article 311 of the Constitution ;
- (g) the cases where at a previous stage the Commission have been consulted regarding the orders to be passed or the Commission has given advice and no fresh matter has thereafter arisen for further consideration or determination ; where, however, the order to be passed is in modification of previous orders of Government and is not in accordance with the advice the Commission may have tendered previously such order can be passed only after consulting the Commission ; and

(ix) an appeal from or a memorial against an order of suspension pending enquiry into charges against the person suspended.

ANNEXURE I

1. Advocate General
 2. (a) State Public Prosecutor
(b) High Court Government Pleader
(c) High Court Special Government Pleader
 3. All services and posts which are filled by the appointment of –
 - (a) "Cadre Officers" as defined in the Indian Civil Administrative Cadre Rules, 1950, and the Indian Police Cadre Rules, 1950, and
 - (b) officers of the former Secretary of State's Services who have continued in service under Government after the 15th August 1947.
 4. All posts on the personal and Secretarial establishment of the Governor.
 5. All staff on the establishment of the High Court appointed under Art. 229 of the Constitution.
 6. Officers of the Armed Forces of the Union.
 7. Officers of the All India Services, the Central Services or the Services of any other State.
 8. Trade Agent for the Government of Mysore in England and his establishment.
 9. The State Vigilance Commissioner.
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ANNEXURE II

1. District and Sessions Judges and Judicial Officers appointed under Rules made under Art. 234 of the Constitution except to the extent provided in those Rules.

2. Public Prosecutors and Assistant Public Prosecutors.

3. Government Pleaders and Assistant Government Pleaders.

4. Official Receivers and Official Assistant Receivers.

5. Appointments on part-time basis.

6. Posts of Honorary Medical Officers.

7. Chairman and Members of the Co-operative, Revenue and Sales-tax Tribunals or any other Tribunal or Authority set up by or under a Central or State Law.

8. Chairman and Managing Directors and other Directors of Government Industrial Concerns.

9. All employees of any other State Industrial or Commercial Concerns which Government may by Notification in this behalf add to this list in consultation with the Commission.

10. Private Secretary to the Chief Minister.

11. The Personal Staff of Ministers

12. Appointments on daily wages.

13. Primary School Teachers

14. Appointment of Drivers and Conductors for Motor Cars and other Vehicles.

POLICE DEPARTMENT

15. Sub-Inspectors of Police

16. Head Constables.

17. Havildars.

FIRE FORCE DEPARTMENT

18. Sub-Officer

19. Firemen

20. Firemen Driver

21. Fire Brigade Mechanic

22. Fitter

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES

23. Mid-wives

24. Compounders.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING PRESS

25. Compositors

26. Machine Minders

27. Binders

28. Type Casters

29. Carpenters and Workmen in the Photo-Zinco Section and Workshops

INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT AND IN GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL CONCERN

30. All posts in Government Industrial Concerns.

31. Assistant Instructors, Artisan Training Institute and Technical Institute, Mysore for all Crafts.

32. Fitters and Fitter-cum-Welders of the Model Carpentry and Smithy Centres.
33. Black Smiths, Model Carpentry and Smithy Centres.
34. Carpentry Helpers, Model Carpentry and Smithy Centres.
35. Carpenter, Handloom Research and Designing Centres, Bangalore.
36. Assistant Instructors, Dolls and Toys making Centre, Belgaum.
37. Lady Assistant Instructor, Dolls and Toys making Centre, Belgaum.
38. Assistant Instructor, Pile Carpet Centre, Belgaum.
39. Lady Weaving Demonstrator, Office of the Lady Weaving Supervisor.
40. Cloth Printing Demonstrator, Office of the Lady Weaving Supervisor.
41. Mat Weaving Demonstrator, Office of the Lady Weaving Supervisor.
42. Mechanic Operator.

OTHER DEPARTMENTS

43. Village Accountants in the Revenue Department.
44. Posts in the Temple Establishment and in the Establishment of Mysore State Charities. (Thirupathy and Varanasi)
45. Forest Rangers in the Forest Department.
46. Warders in Jails in Prisons Department.
47. Helpers in the Department of Mines and Geology.

ALL DEPARTMENTS

48. Veterinary Compounders and Salustries.
49. Bill Collectors
50. Copyists
51. Laboratory Technicians
52. Wardens
53. All appointments in the Class IV Services.

Recruitment by Examination.—Whenever any competitive examination is to be conducted by the State Public Service Commission for the purpose of direct recruitment to State Service, the Commission—

- (1) advises the Government in regard to the rules or regulations to be made for the—
 - (a) qualifications for eligibility of candidates, and
 - (b) the syllabus of the examination.
- (2) after the rules or regulations so made have been approved by Government, and a requisition for recruitment has been received, invites application from intending candidates after giving due publicity to points relating to eligibility, nature of competition, number of vacancies to be filled wherever possible, and any other relevant material ;
- (3) makes all arrangements for the actual conduct of the examination, at such centre or centres as may be selected by Government in consultation with the Commission ;
- (4) arranges the candidates in order of merit on the results of the examinations ;
- (5) forwards a list of the candidates so arranged to the Appointing Authority for further action ;
- (6) publishes the results of the examination in the *Mysore Gazette* ; and

- (7) makes such arrangements as may be prescribed by the Commission for supplying the marks card showing the marks obtained by any candidate on payment of such fee not exceeding two rupees for a marks card.

Recruitment by selection.—Whenever recruitment to a service or post is to be made by selection and previous consultation with the Commission is required, the Commission—

- (1) advises the Government in regard to the qualifications for eligibility of candidates ;
- (2) after the rules so made have been approved by Government and a requisition for recruitment has been received, invites applications from intending candidates after giving due publicity to points relating to eligibility, nature of competition, number of vacancies to be filled wherever possible, and any other relevant material ;
- (3) considers all applications received and when necessary interviews the candidates who fulfil the prescribed conditions and whom it considers suitable for appointment :

Provided that nothing contained in these rules precludes the Commission from considering the case of any candidate possessing the prescribed qualifications brought to its notice by Government, even if such a candidate has not applied in response to the advertisement of the Commission.

- (4) forwards to the Appointing Authority a list, consisting of such number as it may fix, of the candidates whom the Commission considers suitable for appointment in the order of preference :

Provided that the Commission may invite Government to nominate an Officer to represent the Service or Department for which recruitment is being made to be present at the interview referred to above to assist the Commission in its task of selection.

Recruitment by Promotion.—Whenever recruitment is to be made by promotion to any post and previous consultation with the State Public Service Commission is required, the Commission—

- (i) considers the claims of the candidate nominated by the Government or the Head of the Department, as the case may be ;
- (ii) considers the case of every candidate senior to the candidates so nominated ;
- (iii) thereafter makes a selection according as the appointment is to be by selection or on the basis of seniority subject to fitness, and advises the Government in respect of each candidate referred to in (i) and (ii) above whether his qualifications are sufficient and whether his record proves him to have the requisite character and ability for the post or service to which it is proposed to appoint him ; and
- (iv) arranges the candidates in the order of its preference.

If and when the fitness of any candidate or his suitability for recruitment under these rules is in doubt, the Commission may summon that candidate for an interview :

Provided that when considering the claims of a Government servant nominated by Government or by the Head of a Department and when the candidate is summoned for an interview, the Commission may invite Government to nominate a representative to be present on its behalf.

Recruitment by transfer.—Whenever recruitment is to be made by transfer of an Officer from one Service of the State to any post in another Service in the State and previous consultation with the Commission is required, the Commission advises the Government in respect of any candidates nominated whether his qualifications are sufficient and whether his record proves him to have the necessary character and ability for the Service or Post to which it is proposed to recruit him by transfer.

Disciplinary and other matters.—In any case in which the State Public Service Commission is consulted under sub-clause (c) of clause (3) of Article 320 of the Constitution on any disciplinary matter or on any memorial or petition relating to such matter, the record of the case is forwarded to the Commission and the opinion given by the Commission forms part of the record. A copy of its opinion or of that portion of its opinion which relates to a particular Officer or Officers, unless the Government otherwise directs, is to be communicated to the Officer or Officers concerned along with a copy of the final order of the authority empowered to pass orders on the case.

Miscellaneous.—The Commission may, at any time, request the Government for any information which may be necessary for consideration of any matter referred to it for opinion and such information is to be furnished to the Commission by the Government unless it is certified that it—

- (a) cannot be furnished without undue labour, or
- (b) should be withheld in the public interest.

The authority to issue such a certificate is the Chief Secretary to Government.

Under the Mysore Public Service Commission (Conduct of Business and Additional Functions) Act, 1959, the procedure to be followed by the Mysore Public Service Commission for the performance of its functions is prescribed. All questions arising for decision by the Commission are to be decided either at a meeting of the Members of the Commission or by circulation among them. Every question at a meeting shall be decided by a majority of the votes of members present and voting on the question and in the case of an equal division of votes, the Chairman has a second or a casting vote.

Whenever the Commission is required to give advice or forward proposals to, or to be consulted by any authority, the opinion or the decision of the Commission is communicated in a letter signed by the Secretary or Assistant Secretary and, in a case where the opinion or the decision is not unanimous, neither the fact of nor the grounds for, dissent is to be communicated unless the Commission so directs.

The Commission may depute one or more of its members to be associated with any committee which Government may set up to deal with problems relating to recruitment or promotion. Where consultation with the Commission is

required on any point, the recommendations of the Committee with Government's comments thereon are forwarded to the Commission for advice.

The Act also provides for the exercise by the Commission of functions similar to those exercised in the case of Government servants in respect of employees of local authority.

In the case of any difference of opinion between the Commission and a local authority on any matter, the local authority concerned shall refer the matter to the Government and the decision of Government shall be final.

Local Authority.—Local authority referred to in the preceding two paragraphs means a municipal council, municipal committee, municipal corporation, town committee, notified area committee, town board, sanitary board, taluk board, village panchayat or other authority, by whatever name called, constituted under any law for the time being in force for the purpose of local self-Government or village administration and also the Board constituted under the City of Mysore Improvement Act, 1903 (Mysore Act III of 1903), and the City of Bangalore Improvement Act, 1945 (Mysore Act V of 1945).

Autonomy of the Public Service Commission and acceptance of its advice.—The State Public Service Commission is a body having statutory functions prescribed under the Constitution. The members of the Commission have security of appointment and are removable only according to the special procedure prescribed in the Constitution. The Commission is provided with its own Secretariat and staff. Though the functions of the Commission are of an advisory nature, they have more weight and authority than are apparent. Under Art. 323 of the Constitution, a State Public Service Commission has to present annually to the Governor a report of the work done by it and the Governor has to lay before the Legislature a copy thereof together with a memorandum explaining the cases if any, where the advice of the Commission was not accepted and the reasons for such non-acceptance. During the year 1964-65, there were only 4 cases where the advice of the Commission was not accepted. It will be obvious from this that in its own interest and to avoid adverse comments criticisms on the floor of the Legislature, the Governor would do well as far as possible to follow the advice of the Public Service Commission.

3. VIGILANCE COMMISSION

Appointment, qualifications, salary and tenure.—The State Vigilance Commission consists of the Vigilance Commissioner, a Directorate of Vigilance under a Senior Officer of the Indian Administrative Service and a bureau of Investigation working under a Police Officer of the Indian Police Service and of the rank of a Deputy Inspector-General of Police.

The State Vigilance Commissioner as the Chief Executive authority of the Commission is responsible for the proper performance of the duties and responsibilities assigned to the Commission and for generally coordinating the work of and advising the Departments/Undertakings in respect of all matters pertaining to maintenance of integrity in administration. The Vigilance Commissioner is appointed by the Governor, and the Heads of the Directorate of Vigilance and Bureau of Investigation are appointed by the State Government in consultation with the Vigilance Commissioner. A person is not qualified for appointment as Vigilance Commissioner unless he is a citizen of India and has held a high judicial

or administrative office. He holds office for five years from the date of his appointment ; he is paid a consolidated salary of rupees three thousand and five hundred *per mensem* ; he can only be removed from his office by an order of the Governor after a Judge of the High Court appointed by the Governor, on a proper enquiry, has reported that the Vigilance Commissioner ought to be removed for misbehavior. The Government may remove the Vigilance Commissioner from office if this Officer—

- (i) is adjudged an insolvent ; or
- (ii) engages during his term of office in any paid employment outside his office ; or
- (iii) is, in the opinion of the Governor, unfit to continue in office by reason of infirmity of mind or body.

On ceasing to hold office, the Vigilance Commissioner is ineligible for further employment under the State Government or for holding any political or public office in the State.

The Bureau of Investigation works under a Deputy Inspector-General of Police and consists of one Superintendent of Police and four Deputy Superintendents of Police. In addition, a small unit of subordinate executive staff for collection of vigilance intelligence and other duties of investigation is also provided. The Director of Vigilance is assisted by two Deputy Directors of Vigilance, one of whom is an officer of the senior scale of I.A.S., or M.A.S., and the other an officer with judicial experience. The Vigilance Commissioner has a Headquarters Assistant and a staff. Four Assistant Directors have also been provided for conducting enquiries.

Powers and Jurisdiction.—In the exercise of powers and functions, the Vigilance Commission has the same measure of independence and autonomy as the State Public Service Commission. It has jurisdiction and powers, in respect of all matters to which the executive powers of the State extends, to—

- (a) undertake an inquiry into any transaction in which a Government servant is suspected or alleged to have acted for an improper purpose or in a corrupt manner ;
- (b) cause an enquiry or an investigation to be made into—
 - (i) any complaint that a Government servant had exercised or refrained from exercising his powers for improper or corrupt purposes ;
 - (ii) any complaint of corruption, misconduct, lack of integrity or any other kind of malpractice or mis-demeanour on the part of a Government Servant ; or
 - (iii) any complaint relating to any act or omission or administrative procedure or practice on the ground that it is unreasonable, unjust, oppressive or improperly discriminatory ;
- (c) initiate, from time to time, a review of procedures and practices of administration in so far as they relate to maintenance of integrity in the administration ;
- (d) collect such statistics and other information as may be necessary for the discharge of its functions ; and
- (e) call for any information from the departments of Government or Government Undertakings or any Government servant on any matter in respect of which the Vigilance Commission has jurisdiction.

Any complaint against a Government servant in respect of any matter received by the Vigilance Commission, or which may come to its notice in any manner, may, if in the opinion of the Commission, such complaint requires, investigation, cause the matter to be investigated by the Bureau of Investigation. The report of every investigation by the Bureau of Investigation will be considered by the Vigilance Commission and taking into consideration the circumstances of the case, the Vigilance Commission may—

(a) advise the appropriate authority to prosecute the Government servant concerned ; or

(b) advise the appropriate authority to take disciplinary proceedings against the Government servant concerned ; or

(c) advise the appropriate authority that no action may be taken against the Government servant concerned.

Procedure.—The following provisions are applicable for purposes of proceedings against a Government servant whose alleged misconduct has been investigated into by the Vigilance Commission either *suo motu* or on a reference from Government or from any other authority—

(a) where on investigation into any allegation against a Government servant the Vigilance Commission is of opinion that disciplinary proceedings shall be taken, it forwards the record of investigation along with its recommendations to the Government, and the Government, after examining such records, may either direct an inquiry into the case by the Vigilance Commission or direct the appropriate disciplinary authority to take action.

(b) where the Vigilance Commission is directed to hold an inquiry into a case, the inquiry may be conducted either by the Vigilance Commissioner or by an Officer of the Directorate of Vigilance authorised by the Vigilance Commissioner to conduct the inquiry ;

The inquiry of a case relating to a Government servant cannot be conducted by an officer lower in rank than himself.

The inquiry of a case relating to a Government servant who is not lower in rank than that of Deputy Commissioner cannot be conducted by any person other than the Vigilance Commissioner or the head of the Directorate of Vigilance.

(c) After the inquiry is completed the records of the case with the findings of inquiring officer and the recommendations of the Vigilance Commissioner are sent to the Government ;

(d) On receipt of the records, the Government takes action in accordance with rules and in all such cases the Government will be the disciplinary authority competent to impose penalties.

The Vigilance Commission presents annually to the Governor a report as to the work done by the Vigilance Commission and the Governor on receipt of that report cause a copy thereof together with a memorandum explaining any case where the advice of the Vigilance Commission was not acceptable or could not be accepted and the reasons for such non-acceptance to be laid before the Legislature of the State.

Technical Audit Cell.—The administrative control of the Technical Audit Cell (P.W.D.) was transferred from P.W.D. Secretariat to the State Vigilance Commission during April 1968.

The Cell consists of a Superintending Engineer as its head with an Executive Engineer two Assistant Engineers, an Accounts Officer and subordinate Technical and Accounts staff for inspection and scrutiny of works and documents connected therewith.

Functions.—The following are the main functions of the Technical Audit Cell ;

(a) Quality inspection of important works during execution and after completion ;

(b) Inspection of departmental works ensuring no excess use of materials and labour ;

(c) checking of concluded contracts ;

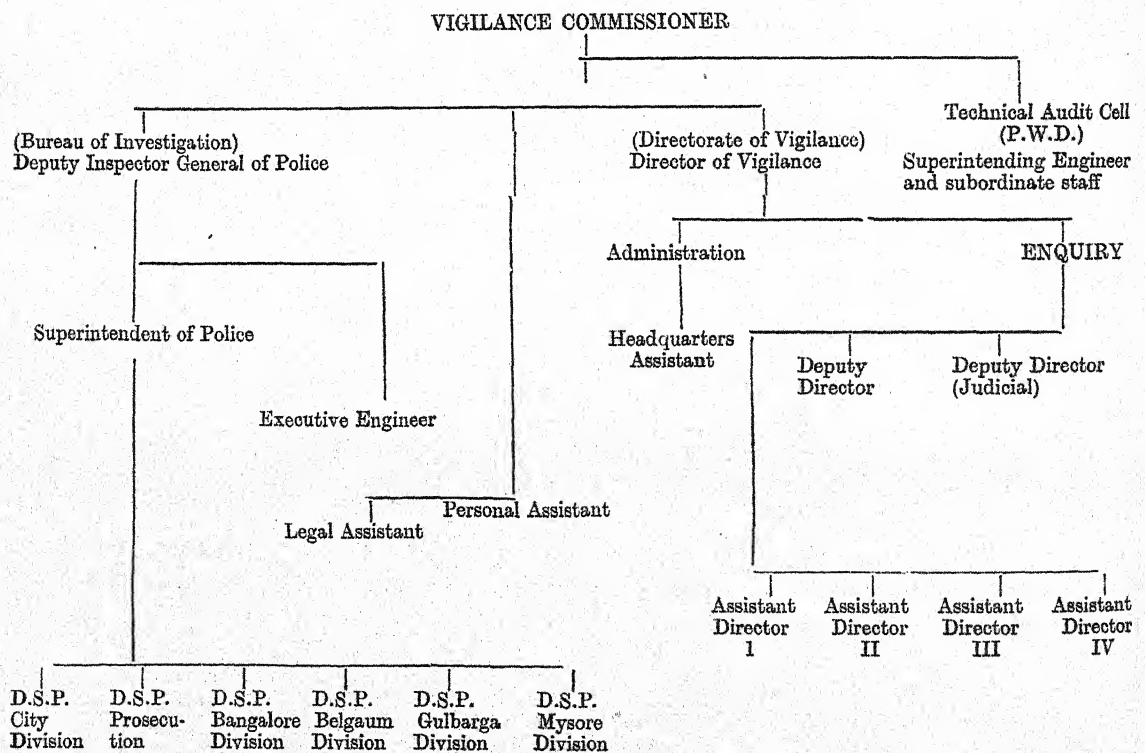
(d) checking of a percentage of paid work bills ;

(e) investigations into allegations against P.W.D. Officers.

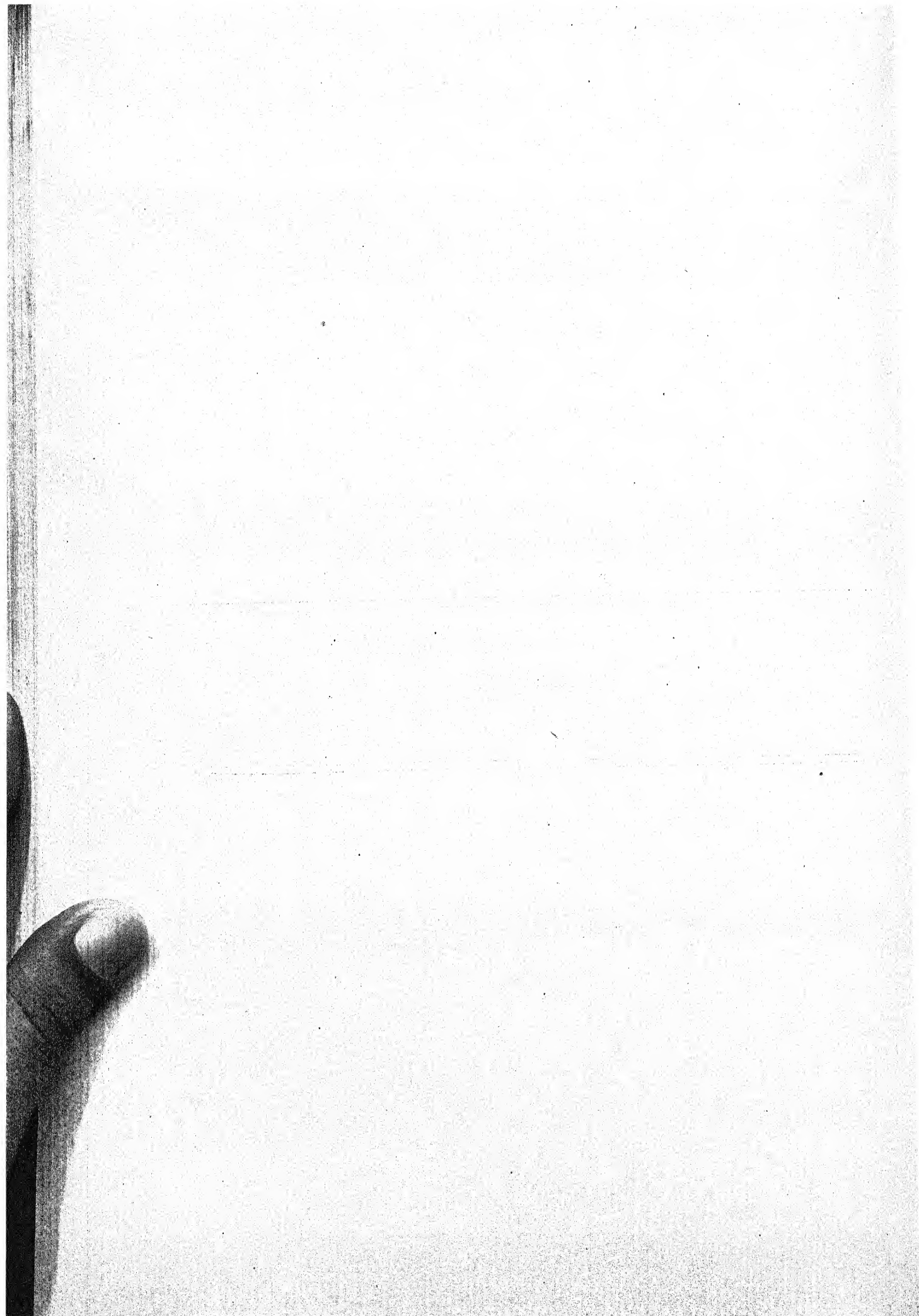
Generally works costing over a lakh of rupees attract the cognisance of the Cell.

A Chart showing the organisation of the Department is appended.

MYSORE STATE VIGILANCE COMMISSION



PART V



FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION.

The Union and the States are separate financial entities.

The State and the Union Governments have each one Consolidated Fund and one Public Account. The Consolidated Fund is a reservoir of all revenues, taxes and collections realised by the Government. Into the Consolidated Fund are paid all revenue and capital receipts, and proceeds of loans floated or received by Government. Loans given by the Government and repayments of those loans also form part of the Consolidated Fund.

Funds can be withdrawn from the Consolidated Fund only by means of an Appropriation Act, which is an Act of Parliament/State Legislature giving authority to the executive Government to spend up to a certain ceiling amount of moneys on a specified purpose. Withdrawals from the Public Accounts do not require such legislative authority.

Contingency Fund.—The Government has, apart from the Consolidated Fund and the Public Account, a Contingency Fund for meeting unforeseen and emergent expenditure. The transactions of the Contingency Fund have to be regularised by Parliament/State Legislatures after which, payments from the Consolidated Fund make good the expenses already incurred and restore the Contingency Fund to its original amount.

The financial year from the 1st April to the 31st March is the accounting time-unit for Government transactions. Budget grants for a financial year are available for expenditure from 1st April to 31st March of the year. They lapse on 31st March.

Comptroller and Auditor-General.—The Comptroller and Auditor-General of India is responsible for compiling the Government accounts and auditing them. The Comptroller and Auditor-General has an Accountant-General under him in each State for the purpose.

The audit reports of the Comptroller and Auditor-General are placed before the Union or the State Legislatures as the case may be. The Committee on Public Accounts considers these reports on behalf of the legislatures.

The Demands for Grants show separately the charged and the voted expenditure. Only an Appropriation Act can give legal authority to withdraw money, both voted and charged, from the Consolidated Fund.

Once the Appropriation Bill becomes an Act, it provides the legal authority for the withdrawal of money out of the Consolidated Fund. All the Demands for Grants are separately mentioned in the Appropriation Act with the upward monetary limit of expenditure to be incurred against them. Both charged and voted expenditures are mentioned in it.

The 'Vote on Account' is a device for giving the House time to consider the budget estimates at leisure. The business of the house commences early in March, but when the new financial year opens on 1st April, the House will not have passed the budget. A grant has to be made to the executive for carrying

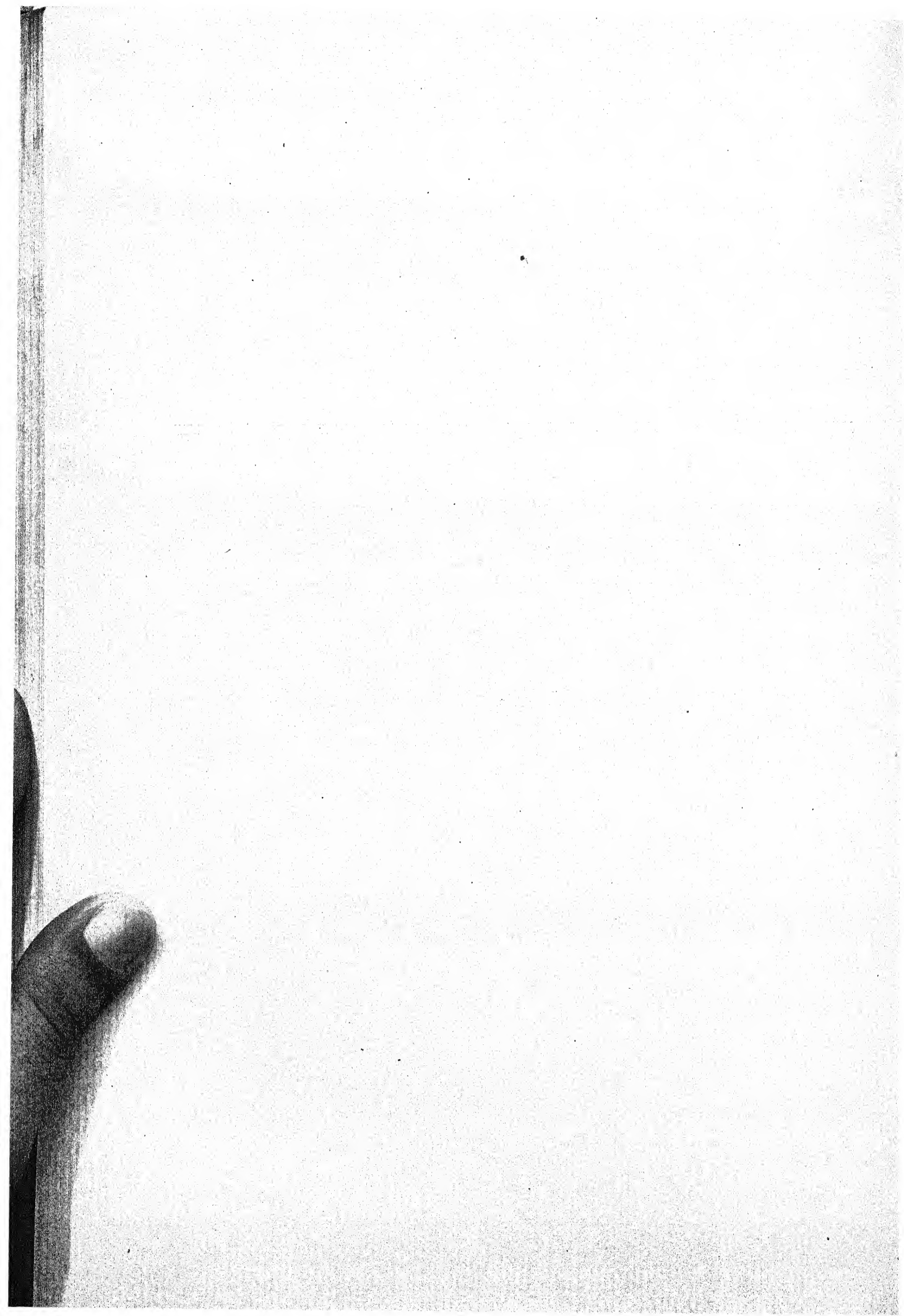
on the Government till the Annual Appropriation Act would be passed. Money voted to the executive for carrying on current Government activities until the Annual Budget is passed is called a 'Vote on Account.' The 'Vote on Account' is passed any day after the presentation of the Budget but before the new financial year starts.

It often happens that under a particular grant there is a saving in one unit of appropriation and an excess in another. If funds are transferred between the units, the deviations will be accommodated provided the total allotment available under the unit is not exceeded. The process of transfer is called re-appropriation. The mandate of the legislature to the executive is to keep within the amount voted for a grant. Re-appropriation cannot be made from one grant to another because each grant is fixed by the legislature and the executive is not empowered to make deviations. If the demand is exceeded, a supplementary grant must be obtained. No transfers of Funds are possible after 31st March, when all unspent balance lapse. Re-appropriation cannot be made to restore a grant cut by the legislature. Savings in funds allotted to charged items cannot be transferred to voted items and *vice versa*. Re-appropriations between revenue and capital portions of the grant are also generally forbidden. If at the end of the financial year there is a saving under a particular grant, it has to be surrendered to Government. It cannot be held in reserve, until the next financial year, to meet expenditure. Similarly, an excess over expenditure also has to be taken care of in time. When the supplementary budget is framed, it is known exactly what funds are available to the Government because of savings in expenditure under some of the grants.

The Comptroller and Auditor-General of India compiles and audits the accounts of the Government of India. He has responsibilities towards the State Governments also. The Comptroller and Auditor-General has a headquarters organisation in Delhi and there are offices of Accountants-General in each State.

The State Accounts-General are concerned with the transactions of the State and the Central Governments in their respective account circles. A State Accountant-General who receives a voucher for a payment made on behalf of the Central Government finally accounts for it, with certain exceptions, in his own books. Broadly speaking, a State Accountant-General deals with transactions both of the Central and the State Governments and brings them to account finally. An Accountant-General audits all expenditures made from the revenue of the Government of India which falls in his account circle. He is to satisfy himself that the expenditure is legal and conforms to the authority which governs it. The Accountant General is not responsible for the initial accounts kept by the departments. He accepts certificates from the departmental officials that proper rules and regulations concerning the initial accounts are being observed. The Accountants-General, from time to time, send out test-audit parties to carry out a check of these accounts on the spot. Certificates of disbursing officers are checked against actual records.

PART VI



STATE LEGISLATURE

The State Legislature consists of the Governor and two Houses, the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly.

Secretariat of State Legislature.—Article 187 of the Constitution of India provides for a separate Secretariat for the State Legislature. It is permissible to have separate staff for each House of the Legislature. In Mysore there is a combined staff under the joint control of the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly and the Chairman of the Legislative Council. Pending enactment of Legislation by the State Legislature, the recruitment and conditions of service of persons appointed to the staff are regulated by rules made by the Governor after consultation with the Speaker and the Chairman.

Composition of Assembly.—The Legislative Assembly consists at present of 217 members, of whom 216 are elected by single-member territorial constituencies, and one member is nominated under the Constitution by the Governor to represent the Anglo-Indian community. The members of the Council of Ministers, even if they are not members of the Legislative Assembly, and the Advocate General have the right to speak in, and otherwise take part in the proceedings of that House but not to vote unless they are duly returned as its regular members.

Term of Assembly.—The Legislative Assembly has a term of five years from the date of its first meeting after General Election, but it may be dissolved earlier by the Governor. A dissolution of the Legislative Assembly is followed by a fresh general election. A casual mid-term vacancy caused by death, resignation or removal of a sitting member is filled for the unexpired term of his membership by holding a by-election in the constituency represented by that member.

Composition of Council.—The Legislative Council at present consists of 63 members, of whom $1/3$ are elected by members of the Legislative Assembly of the State from amongst persons who are not members of that body, $1\frac{1}{3}$ are elected by single member constituencies consisting of local authorities grouped on a territorial basis, $1/12$ are elected by constituencies consisting of graduates, $1/12$ are elected by two constituencies consisting of teachers and the remainder are nominated under the Constitution by the Governor from among persons who have special knowledge or practical experience in respect of literature, science, arts, co-operative movement or social service. Members of the Council of Ministers, even if they are not members of this House and the Advocate General have the right to speak in and otherwise take part in its proceedings but not to vote unless they are duly returned as regular members.

Term of members of Council.—The Legislative Council is not subject to dissolution, but as nearly as possible, one-third of the members retire as soon as may be on the expiration of every second year.

Central Election Commission.—The conduct of elections to the State Legislature, including by-elections, is under the control of the Central Election Commission seated at New Delhi and appointed under the Constitution.

Election Machinery at State Level.—The machinery at the State Level for the conduct of elections, including the preparation and revision of the electoral rolls, consists of Chief Electoral Officer, who functions under the Central Election Commission. He supervises the preparation and revision of electoral rolls and the conduct of elections.

Functions of State Legislature and Legislative Powers of Governor.—The functions of the State Legislature relate to the enactment of legislation and to the voting of grants. Legislation is considered and passed in the form of Bills. A Bill becomes law after it has been passed or is deemed to have been passed by both Houses of the Legislature. A Money Bill, that is to say, a Bill which contains provisions dealing exclusively with the imposition, abolition, remission, alteration or regulation of any tax, regulation of borrowing or the giving of a financial guarantee by the State, financial administration, including the appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of the State, cannot be introduced in the Legislative Council and in the Legislative Assembly it can be introduced or moved only on the recommendation of the Governor. This means that no liability to incur expenditure can be imposed by legislature without the express consent of the Executive.

Supervisory Functions.—Under Article 164 (2) of the Constitution of India, the 'Council of Ministers' is collectively responsible to the Legislative Assembly of the State, and can remain in office only so long as it retains the confidence of the Legislative Assembly. The accountability of the Council of Ministers to the Legislature is secured mainly by requiring it to explain its own policies and to answer criticism of its administration. Various means of securing this exist. First in importance is the discussion which takes place on the address which the Governor is required to make at the opening of the first session in each year. Then questions may be put by members which the Ministers are required to answer and unless the question is put down for written reply, supplementary questions may be put on the answers given. Discussions may be raised on matters arising out of answers to questions or on matters of urgent public importance either on notices for raising a discussion or calling-attention notices in very important urgent matters, on motions for adjournment. Resolutions may be moved in which recommendations may be made for action by the Executive. Finally, motions of want of confidence in the Ministry may be moved in the Assembly. Control is also exercised through Committees of the Legislature. Apart from Committees dealing with finance and accounts, mention may be made of the Committees of each House on Government assurances, which scrutinise reports made by the Secretariat Departments regarding action taken on the assurances given by Ministers to the Legislature, and the Joint Committee on Subordinate Legislation, which scrutinises the use made by executive authorities of the power conferred by certain statutes to make rules, regulations or bye-laws in matters of detail.

Submission of Reports to Legislature.—One important device for keeping the Legislature informed of the actions of the Executive or of statutory authorities exercising important functions is that of requiring reports to be laid before the Houses of the Legislature. These reports are discussed on motions for consideration. Another device which has been incorporated in a few statutes is a requirement to secure the approval of the Legislature before action is taken by the Executive be laid before the Legislature which may modify or rescind it.

Financial Functions.—In the field of finance, under Article 202 of the Constitution, the Annual Budget of the State, consisting of a statement of the estimated Receipts and Expenditure for the ensuing financial year, has to be laid before each House of the Legislature. A discussion takes place on this Budget and thereafter, the Estimates of Expenditure, excluding expenditure which is declared by law to be a charge on the Consolidated Fund of the State, are submitted to the Legislative Assembly in the form of demands for grants, and this House has power to assent, or to refuse to assent, or to give its assent subject to a reduction of the amount demanded. The grants made by the Assembly and expenditure shown in the Budget Statement as chargeable on the Consolidated Fund is as stated already then included in an Appropriation Bill which is introduced in the Assembly. Expenditure chargeable under the Constitution to the Consolidated Fund includes the emoluments and allowances of the Governor and other expenditure relating to his office, the salary and allowances of the Speaker and Deputy Speaker of the Legislative Assembly and the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Legislative Council, debt charges, salaries and allowances of Judges of the High Court, and expenditure of the State Public Service Commission. The Accounts of the State are placed before the Legislature with a report by the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India, and these accounts are scrutinised by a Committee of the Legislature called the Public Accounts Committee. Another Committee called the Estimates Committee makes a detailed examination of the estimates of a Department or group of Departments selected from time to time for the purpose.

Governor's power of Assent.—The main function of the Governor *as part of the Legislature of the State* is the giving of assent to Bills passed by the Legislature. No Bill can become law without the assent of the Governor or, when a Bill is reserved by the Governor for the consideration of the President, without the assent of the President. In the case of a Bill presented to the Governor for his assent, he may assent to it or withhold his assent or reserve it for the consideration of the President.

Reservation of Bills for consideration of President.—Reservation for the assent of the President is mandatory in the case of a Bill which in the opinion of the Governor would, if it became law, so derogate from the powers of the High Court as to endanger the position which it is designed by the Constitution to fill. Reservation is also virtually mandatory in the case of a Bill providing for compulsory acquisition or requisition of property because no law made by the State Legislature in this respect has effect unless it has been reserved for the consideration of the President and has received his assent. Reservation is also usual, though not legally necessary, in the case of legislation in matters included in the Concurrent List.

Withholding of Assent.—Where the Governor withholds his assent, he may, except in the case of a Money Bill certified as such by the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, return it with a message requesting the State Legislature to reconsider the Bill and in particular, to consider the desirability of introducing such amendments as may be recommended in the message. The reconsidered Bill, if passed again by the State Legislature, with or without the amendments recommended, has to be assented to by the Governor. A Bill reserved for the consideration of the President and refused assent by him may similarly be returned to the State Legislature with a message by direction of the President, and such a Bill, if passed again by the State Legislature with or without amendment, has again to be presented to the President for his consideration. In this case, however, there is no obligation on the President to give his assent.

Governor's Powers relating to Proceedings of Legislature.—The Governor has the power to summon and prorogue the Legislature and to fix the time and place of meeting. The Legislature continues in session until it is prorogued and the Governor may dissolve the Legislative Assembly at any time. A dissolution of the Legislative Assembly entails a fresh general election. The Governor may address either House of the Legislature or both Houses together, and may require the attendance of the members for the purpose. He is required to do so at the commencement of the first session of each year thereafter. The Legislature is required to allot time for the discussion of the matters referred to in the address. The Governor may also send messages to either of, or both, the Houses of the Legislature in respect of a pending Bill or any other matter and the contents of the message have to be taken into consideration by the House or Houses addressed.

Independent Legislative Powers of Governor.—At a time when one or other of the Houses of the Legislature is not in session the Governor is empowered to promulgate an ordinance having the force of law on any matter within the competence of the State Legislature, if in his opinion circumstances exist which necessitate immediate action. An ordinance issued by the Governor has to be laid before the Legislature and ceases to have effect six weeks after the reassembly of the Legislature or on the passage of a resolution of disapproval by the Legislature if that is earlier.

Rules of Procedure for conduct of Business in the Houses of Legislature.—Rules of procedure for conduct of Business in the Mysore Legislative Assembly and the Mysore Legislative Council are contained in Appendix X.

Committees of the Legislature.—The Legislature discusses the Budget in a general way. Even when the Demands are voted by the Legislative Assembly it is not possible to minutely scrutinise the details of each demand. The Legislature has neither the time nor the machinery to make a detailed examination of the Estimates. It only lays down broad policies and leaves the other things to the executive. To have greater and effective control by a system of financial committees, the Estimate Committee and Public Accounts Committee are instituted.

The Public Accounts Committee scrutinises the appropriation accounts and the audit reports. It works on briefs presented to it by the Comptroller and Auditor-General since all the irregularities which are discovered in the course of audit are recorded by the Comptroller and Auditor-General. The facts of the cases are first confirmed from the administrative departments so that they are not questioned later. To examine the current estimates, the Estimates Committee has been constituted.

Estimates Committee.—The Committee consists of nineteen elected members including the Chairman, of whom fifteen are from the Legislative Assembly and four are from the Legislative Council. The term of office is two years. The Chairman is nominated by the Speaker. The functions of the Committee are as follows:—

- (a) to report what economies, improvements in organisation, efficiency or administrative reform, consistent with the policy underlying the estimates, may be effected;
- (b) to suggest alternative policies in order to bring about efficiency and economy in administration;

- (c) to examine whether the money is well laid out within the limits of the policy implied in the estimates; and
- (d) to suggest the form in which the estimates shall be presented to the Legislature.

Public Accounts Committee.—The Public Accounts Committee examines all accounts and audit reports that are placed before the House. While dealing with the accounts it examines the 'wisdom, faithfulness and economy' in expenditure. The Committee looks into the accounts showing the appropriation of sums granted by the Assembly for the expenditure of the State Government, the annual finance accounts of the State Government and such other accounts laid before the Assembly as the Committee may think fit. In scrutinising the Appropriation Accounts of the State Government and the report of the Comptroller and Auditor-General thereon, it is the duty of the Committee to satisfy itself—

- (a) that the moneys shown in the accounts as having been disbursed were legally available for and applicable to the service or purpose to which they have been applied or charged;
- (b) that the expenditure conforms to the authority which governs it; and
- (c) that every re-appropriation has been made in accordance with the provisions made in this behalf under rules framed by competent authority.

It is also the duty of the Committee—

- (a) to examine the statement of accounts showing the income and expenditure of State Corporations, trading and manufacturing schemes, concerns and projects together with the balance sheets and statements of profit and loss accounts which the Governor may have required to be prepared or are prepared under the provisions of the statutory rules regulating the financing of a particular corporation, trading or manufacturing scheme or concern or project and the report of the Comptroller and Auditor-General thereon;
- (b) to examine the statement of accounts showing the income and expenditure of autonomous and semi-autonomous bodies, the audit of which may be conducted by the Comptroller and Auditor General under competent authority; and
- (c) to consider the report of the Comptroller and Auditor General in cases where he may have been required to conduct audit of any receipts or to examine the accounts of stores and stocks.

If any money has been spent on any service during a financial year in excess of the amount granted by the Assembly for that purpose, the Committee examines with reference to the facts of each case the circumstances leading to such an excess and makes such recommendation as it deems fit. The Committee consists of fifteen members, of whom twelve are from the Assembly and three from the Council. Ministers are not allowed to serve on it. The term of office of members is two years. It is not an executive body and cannot take action against delinquent officials. It makes recommendations to Government.

The reports of the Estimates Committee and Public Accounts Committee are presented to the House. Rules also provide for the discussion of the reports. The Committees keep a watch to see how far their recommendations have been

implemented by the Government. A statement of action taken by the Government on the recommendations made by the Committee is placed before each Committee. If the Government are not in a position to implement any recommendations they furnish to the Committee the reasons for not agreeing with its recommendations. The Committee reconsiders the matter in the light of the explanation of the Government. It may accept the explanation or insist on the recommendation being further considered by the Government. Internal working rules have also been framed for each of these Committees.

The Public Accounts Committee has power to call for papers and records, and to examine the Secretaries to Government and other officers as witnesses. The Committee is assisted by the Accountant-General in its deliberations. The report of the Committee is presented to the Legislative Assembly by its Chairman. The Secretary, Mysore Legislature Secretariat, is the Secretary of the Committee on Estimates. The Committee examines the Budget estimates after they are passed in detail within a reasonable time each year. It takes up the examination of particular budget heads, departments or activities in rotation. Unlike the Public Accounts Committee, the Estimates Committee is not assisted by the Accountant General. The Secretary to Government, Finance Department or a representative of that Department, if permitted by the Chairman is however required to attend the meetings of the Committee to assist it in its deliberations. The Committee has power to examine as witnesses the Secretaries to Government and other departmental officers. It can also call for information, papers and records. It may appoint Study Groups for carrying out detailed examination of various subjects. It also undertakes tours. The recommendations of the Committee are sent to the departments and officers concerned in accordance with the directions of the Chairman for such action as may be necessary.

Committee on Government Assurances.—There is a Committee on Government Assurances to scrutinise the assurances, promises and undertakings given by Ministers, from time to time, on the floor of the Assembly and to report on :—

- (a) the extent to which such assurances, promises, undertakings, etc., have been implemented ; and
- (b) where implemented whether such implementation has taken place with the minimum time necessary for the purpose.

The Committee consists of eight members elected by the Assembly from among its members.

Furnishing information to Members of the Central and State Legislature.—According to the Standing Instructions of Government, officers of the departments at the district level (but not below it) may furnish information, on request by the members, subject to any of the conditions that—

- (a) the information is purely factual ; or
- (b) the information is readily available and special efforts to collect it from a number of sources are not required ; or
- (c) the information is not secret or confidential ; or
- (d) the information does not relate to individual cases, whether of Government servants or otherwise.

Provided further that information on questions involving a statement of opinion or general policy will not be furnished.

Where an officer feels that he is not in a position to comply with a request for information, he may send a courteous reply to the member that he should address his query to Government or, if the information is asked for orally, explain the position to him.

Production of documents before the Committee of the Legislative Assembly.—

Where a requisition is received from the Legislative Secretariat that an officer is summoned as a witness, the officer is required to attend the meetings of the Committee to give evidence individually. If he has to produce any documents, the summons itself will specify the documents required to be produced and this has to be complied with as far as possible.

PART VII



THE JUDICIARY

Structure.—The Judicial system in the State is made up of a High Court and several Subordinate Courts according to the provisions in the Constitution. The High Court has jurisdiction over the entire State. It consists of a Chief Justice and other Judges. The allowances, rights in respect of leave of absence and the pensions of Judges of the High Court are regulated by Acts of Parliament.

Appointment and Qualification of Judges.—All Judges of the High Court are appointed by the President by warrant under his hand and seal after consultation with the Chief Justice of India, the Governor of the State (which constitutionally means his adviser the Chief Minister) and in case of a judge other than Chief Justice, the Chief Justice of the High Court. Judges are appointed from among citizens of India who (a) have for at least held a judicial office in the territory of India, or (b) have for at least ten years been advocates of a High Court or of two or more such courts in succession, provided that an advocate who has held judicial office after he became one may count the period during which he has held such office in computing the qualifying period as advocate. In practice, a certain number of judges are appointed from among members of the State Judicial Service and the rest from among practising advocates.

Term of Office.—Judges, including the Chief Justice, hold office until they attain the age of sixty two years. They cannot be removed from office earlier (though they may resign at any time by writing addressed to the President) except by an order of the President passed after an address by each House of Parliament, supported by a majority of the total membership of that House and by a majority of not less than two thirds of the members of that House present and voting, has been presented to the President in the same session for such removal on the ground of proved misbehaviour or incapacity.

Procedure of High Court.—The Judges of the High Court may sit singly or in Division Benches, consisting of two or more judges, according to the relevant rules, and in some cases a Division Bench may sit in appeal or revision over a matter already determined by a judge sitting singly.

Superintendence of High Court over Lower Courts and Authorities.—The High Court has superintendence over all courts and tribunals throughout the State, excepting Courts or tribunals constituted by a Union law relating to the armed forces, and the subordinate judiciary is generally under the administrative control of the High Court, the State Government exercising its powers in respect of the judiciary through, and in consultation with, the High Court. Promotions within the judicial service upto (but not including) the rank of District Judge or equivalent rank are made by the High Court, though initial appointments are made by the State Government.

Administrative Work of High Court.—Administrative affairs of the High Court are controlled by a Registrar. The Registrar is assisted by a staff of gazetted Officers, including a Deputy Registrar, Assistant Registrars and a Special Officer, and non-gazetted Class III Officers including Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents, Short-hand writers, Section Writers, Clerks, a Librarian, Translators and Interpreters.

Subordinate Judiciary

Division of State into Judicial Districts.—For the purpose of the administration of civil justice, the area of State is divided into districts which correspond to the Districts constituted for purposes of revenue and general administration, though it is open to the Government to constitute districts for judicial purposes which differ in area from revenue and administrative districts. For the administration of criminal justice the area of the State is divided into sessions divisions, which generally coincide with judicial districts, though it is open to the Government to constitute a sessions division or more than one such district. The State at present consists of judicial districts, each of which also constitutes a sessions division.

District Courts and Powers of District Judges.—In each judicial district there is a District Court presided over by a judge called the District Judge. The District Court is the court of appeal from all decrees and orders passed by the subordinate civil courts from which an appeal lies under any law for the time being in force, except when express provision is made for an appeal direct to the High Court. The District Judge has full original civil jurisdiction. The District Judge has general control over all the civil courts and their establishments in the district. He is required to inspect, or cause one of his assistants to inspect, the proceedings of all courts subordinate to him and to give such directions in matters not provided by law as he thinks necessary. He has to obey all writs, orders or processes issued to him by the High Court, to refer to the High Court all such matters as appear to him to require a ruling from that Court, and to furnish such reports or returns and copies of proceedings as may be called for by the High Court or by the State Government.

There is in each district a Court of Sessions the judge of such court being the District Judge with the designation of Sessions Judge. The Sessions Judge tries criminal cases which are committed to him by judicial Magistrates of the First Class after preliminary enquiry and framing of charges as beyond their powers to try. He also passes sentence in cases tried by Judicial Magistrates of the First Class and referred to him by them because in their opinion sentences beyond their powers are called for. Appeals against acquittals lie direct to the High Court and may be presented only by the Public Prosecutor under the direction of the State Government or, by special leave of the High Court, by the complainant in a case instituted on complaint. Unless expressly provided in any law, no Court of Sessions can take cognizance of any offence as a court of original jurisdiction unless the accused has been committed to it by a Magistrate. The Sessions Judge may pass any sentence authorised by law, but a sentence of death passed by him is subject to confirmation by the High Court. The Sessions Judge has supervision and control over all Civil Judges, Judges and Judicial Magistrates in his district. Appeals by persons convicted on a trial held by a Sessions Judge or an Additional Sessions Judge lie to the High Court, unless the sentence is one of imprisonment not exceeding one month only or fine not exceeding fifty rupees only.

Methods of Appointment and Qualifications of District Judges.—District and Sessions Judges are appointed by the Governor either by promotion in consultation with the High Court from among judicial officers who have served as Civil Judges or by nomination on the recommendation of the High Court from among members of the bar who have practiced for not less than seven years.

Civil Judges.—A subordinate civil court in a district may, be presided over by a Civil Judge. Appeals from decisions of a Civil Judge lie to the District

Court or to the High Court according as the amount or value of the subject matter does not exceed or exceeds ten thousand rupees.

Administrative work of Courts in Districts.—For administrative work, each court is assisted by ministerial officers. Each District Court generally has two superior ministerial officers, namely a Clerk of the Court and the Nazir. The former is the Chief Ministerial Officer for court work and the latter is the chief Court Officer for execution work, service of process and accounts. In the case of lower civil Courts a single official performs both functions. Under the Nazir there are process servers, who serve summons, notices and orders, prepare processes for execution and decrees and orders. In addition, there are Head Clerks, Bench Clerks, Stenographers, Record Keepers, Section Writers and Clerks.

TRIBUNALS, SPECIAL COURTS AND OTHER AUTHORITIES PERFORMING QUASI-JUDICIAL FUNCTIONS.

Special.—Not all justiciable matters are under the jurisdiction of the systematic Courts. Since some matters go beyond their scope and cannot be dealt with according to the accepted canons of procedure of such Courts, Tribunals and Special Courts have been established. The High Court has superintendence and control over these special Courts and Tribunals also in the State.

Classes of Special Courts and Tribunals.—Special Courts and Tribunals in the State are of two kinds. First, there are Standing Courts and Tribunals specially constituted to deal with appeals or references in particular fields. Under this head come the Revenue Appellate Tribunal, the Industrial Courts and Labour Courts, the Sales Tax Tribunal, the Mysore Co-operative Tribunal. Second, Special Courts and Tribunals are set up *ad hoc* as an occasion arises under the provisions of statutes. In some instances one judicial officer, alone, constitutes the Special Tribunal. In still other cases, it is left to the Government to set up a Tribunal when any occasion should arise.

Industrial and Labour Courts and Tribunals.—Industrial and Labour Courts and Tribunals function under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. These courts and tribunals perform the functions of reconciling conflicting claims of employers and employees and of settling labour disputes with the larger interests of the general community in view.

PART VIII



LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT,
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND PANCHAYATI RAJ

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION

Government Control over Municipal Administration.—The Divisional Commissioners of the Divisions are the controlling authorities for the City and Town Municipalities and Notified Areas under The Mysore Municipalities Act 1964. The Bangalore City Corporation and the Hubli—Dharwar Municipal Corporation are under the direct control of Government. Certain powers have been vested in the Divisional Commissioners and the Deputy Commissioners for proper administration and better control of the Town and City Municipalities and Notified Area.

BANGALORE CITY IMPROVEMENT TRUST BOARD

Establishment.—The Bangalore City Improvement Trust Board was constituted in 1945 under the City of Bangalore Improvement Act, 1945. This Board was constituted to serve as a Planning Body with the object of the City Improvement or expansion or both, with reference to the areas under the jurisdiction of the Board. The Board consists of eleven trustees : the Chairman of the Trust, six trustees appointed by the Government and four more trustees elected by the Corporation of the City of Bangalore. The term of office of all members is three years. The Chairman of the Board will be appointed by Government and shall hold office during the Pleasure of Government.

The Chief officers of the Board are:—

The Chairman
The Engineering Officer
Executive Engineers
The Assistant Engineers
The Special Land Acquisition Officers
The Financial Assistant
The Personal Assistant
The Revenue Officer
The Office Assistant

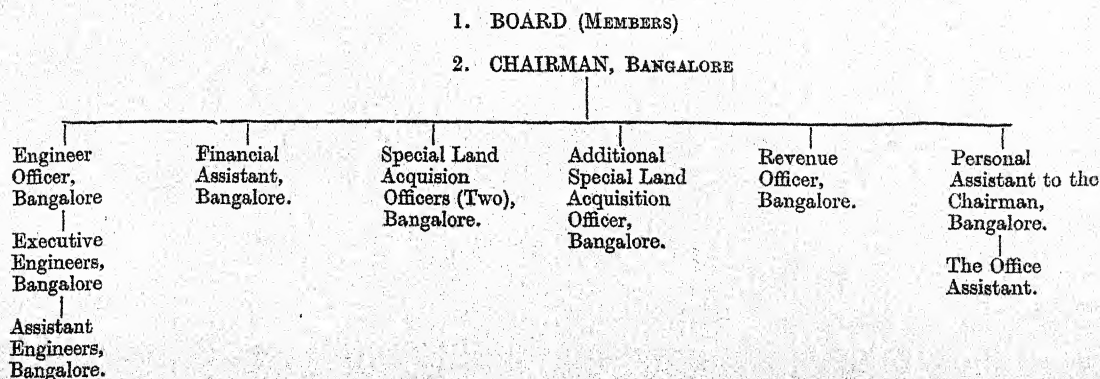
The Bangalore City Improvement Trust Board is naturally located at Bangalore. Its jurisdiction extends to an area of five miles from the territorial limits of the Corporation of Bangalore.

Functions.—The primary function of the Board is to execute schemes of improvement or expansion of the City of Bangalore.

The schemes of the Board are being worked out on a 'no profit—no loss' basis. The revenue is derived mostly from the sale of sites, assessment on sites and buildings, ground rent, house rent, registration fees, lease amounts, and fees for transfer of sites.

A Chart showing the organisation of this Trust Board is appended.

CITY IMPROVEMENT TRUST BOARD, BANGALORE



COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND PANCHAYATI RAJ

Objects and Scope of Community Development and National Extension Service.—Community Development is a programme of aid and self-help for the individual and collective welfare of India's vast rural population. The programme is intended to be planned and implemented by villages themselves, with Government offering technical and financial assistance. Community Development is the method and National Extension Service the agency through which a transformation of the social and economic life of India and its villages is sought to be achieved.

The objectives of the programme are to promote all round development of village communities. Emphasis is laid on the development of self help in the individual and initiative in the community, making the villages self governing units of the larger Indian democracy.

The main object of the Community Development Programme is to secure the fullest development of the material and the human resources of the rural areas through Co-operative effort of the people themselves in re-building the village community assisted by Government. The programme comprises intensive work in agricultural development, social education, improvement in the health of the population and introducing new skills and occupations so that the programme, as a whole, can rise the community to a higher level and arouse in them enthusiasm for new knowledge and new ways of life. Alongside the administrative organisation, the National Extension Service programme aims at the closest co-operation with non-official leadership at every stage. Development programmes are drawn up after the fullest discussions with the people and their representatives at various levels. In the village, the Panchayat is utilised in the planning as well as the implementation of the programme. Plans drawn up by villages are considered by Advisory Committees at the block level and the district level in which non-official leaders are associated. The whole movement is based on self-help and the entire interest and support of the people have to be enlisted in the task of bettering their own conditions.

As in the other States of India, the programme was inaugurated in Mysore State on 2nd October 1952 with a few pilot projects. Today the entire State is covered by 268 blocks in 174 taluks. A Block has generally a population ranging from sixty thousand to one lakh.

The programme since 1958, is executed in two stages of five years each. Stage I is the period of intensive development. On the completion of Stage I the block enters into Stage II and the development is continued for another period of five years. Preceding Stage I, every block undergoes a pre-extension phase of one year during which the work is confined exclusively to agricultural development. A Stage I block has a nucleus budget provision of Rs. 12 lakhs for five years and Stage II Block of Rs. 5 lakhs for five years. The amount available for the pre-extension period is Rs. 18,000/-. The Community Development Programme is a multi-purpose programme covering agriculture, animal husbandry, minor irrigation, communications, education, social education, public health etc. An important and essential feature of the programme is the aspect of public participation by individuals and institutions in the implementation of schemes.

Organisation Headquarters.—The Union Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation is in overall charge of the programme. The actual

execution of the programme is the responsibility of the State Government. The State Minister for Development, Panchayati Raj and Co-operation is incharge of the portfolio relating to Community Development. The main work relating to Community Development devolves on the Development Commissioner who is also Secretary to Government for Planning and Agricultural Production. He is assisted by a Joint Development Commissioner who is also the Secretary to Government in the Development, Panchayati Raj and Co-operation Department. Both are touring officers and are responsible for the administration of the programme at the State level. The Development Commissioner, in addition, is the co-ordinator in practice for all the heads of departments in the State for intensifying their activities in the development blocks. The heads of the departments are primarily responsible for the implementation of the Community Development Programme so far as it concerns their respective departments.

The Joint Development Commissioner who is *Ex-officio* Secretary to Government, Development, Panchayati Raj and Co-operation Department is assisted by the Deputy Development Commissioner, the Director of Training and two Assistant Development Commissioners. These Officers tour within their functional jurisdictions and keep the Deputy Commissioners, the Divisional Commissioners and the Government informed of the progress in the implementation of programmes and the difficulties encountered in the field.

Divisions.—The Divisional Commissioner who is the *Ex-officio* Joint Development Commissioner has overall responsibility for the implementation of the programme in his division.

Districts.—The Deputy Commissioner of the district is the *Ex-officio* Deputy Development Commissioner. Powers for the sanction of schemes have been delegated to the above mentioned Officers and the Assistant Commissioners incharge of sub-Divisions.

Blocks.—The Block Development Officer is responsible for the implementation of the schemes in the Block.

Block Development Officers and Extension Officers.—The Block Development Officer is a captain of the experts known as Extension Officers. Deputy Block Development Officers have been provided in addition for 49 blocks for intensive agricultural programme work. The following are the Extension Officers :

- (1) Extension Officer for Agriculture
- (2) Extension Officer, Rural Engineering
- (3) Extension Officer, Animal Husbandry
- (4) Extension Officer for Social Education (Male)
- (5) Extension Officer for Social Education (Female)
- (6) Extension Officer for Rural Industries
- (7) Extension Officer for Co-operation
- (8) Extension Officer for Panchayats
- (9) Gramasevaks (ten per block)
- (10) Gramasevikas (two per block)

At the village level there is a Gramasevak or village level worker with multi-purpose functions in charge of about ten villages. There are ten Gramsevakas to a Block.

Advisory Committees.—

For each Revenue Taluk, there is a Taluk Development Board having jurisdiction over the entire Taluk excluding areas included in Municipalities, Sanitary Boards or Town Areas. The Block Development Officer is the Chief Executive Officer of the Taluk Board. The key persons in the organisation viz., the village level workers function in collaboration with the village Panchayats.

THE PANCHAYATI RAJ INSTITUTIONS

Panchayati Raj.—The system of 'Democratic Decentralisation' better known as 'Panchayati Raj' was introduced in Mysore State on 1st November 1959 after the enactment of the Mysore Village Panchayat and Local Boards Act, 1959 (Mysore Act No. 10 of 1959). Under this Act, Village Panchayats and Taluk Development Boards have been constituted and District Development Councils have also been set up.

The salient features of the Panchayati Raj envisaged in the Mysore Village Panchayats and Taluk Boards Act, 1959, are :—

1. *Village Panchayat.*—A Panchayat is constituted at the base for every revenue village or for a group of revenue villages having a population of not less than 1,500 but not more than 10,000. This is known as Village Panchayat. But, a village having a population of not less than 5,000 and an annual income estimated at not less than Rs. 10,000 may be declared by the Government by notification to be a Panchayat Town.

A Panchayat shall consist of not less than eleven and not more than nineteen members. Seats are reserved for the representatives of Scheduled Castes and Women. The reservation for the latter is to be not less than two. The members are elected from the constituencies into which the area within the jurisdiction of the village Panchayat is divided. There is also a provision in the Act for a meeting of the entire adult population of the village. Such a meeting has to be convened by the Panchayat and the statement of accounts together with the report on administration of the preceding year and programme of work for the following year shall be read out and explained.

2. *Taluk Development Boards.*—The Taluk Boards are established for every taluk with members directly elected by ballot with a strength of fifteen seats for taluks with a population of less than one lakh and nineteen seats for a population of one lakh and above. As in the case of Panchayats, seats are reserved for Scheduled Castes and Women. Besides the elected members, the members of the Legislative Assembly whose constituencies lie within the Taluk and Members of the State Legislative Council ordinarily resident in the Taluk are entitled to take part in the proceedings of and vote at the meetings of the Taluk Development Board.

3. *District Development Councils.*—The District Development Council consists of—

- (i) The Deputy Commissioner of the District ;
- (ii) Members of the House of the People and the State Legislative Assembly and the State Legislative Council, representing a part or whole of a district whose constituencies, lie within the district ;
- (iii) Members of the Council of States and the State Legislative Council, not elected from territorial constituencies, ordinarily resident in the district ;

- (iv) the Presidents for the time being of Taluk Boards in the Districts ;
- (v) such officers of Government working in the district not exceeding fifteen in number as may be nominated by Government to be members ;
- (vi) a member of the Scheduled Castes nominated by the Government ;
and
- (vii) a woman nominated by the Government.

The Deputy Commissioner of the District shall be the *ex-officio* President of the District Development Council.

Functions of the institutions.—The functions of Village Panchayats and Taluk Development Boards are listed at length in the Act itself. The Act categories them into obligatory and discretionary functions.

Panchayats.—The functions of Panchayats comprise the construction, repair and maintenance of village roads, drains, bunds and bridges, public wells, ponds and tanks, and supply of water for domestic use and for cattle ; lighting of the village ; sanitation and conservancy ; regulation of buildings, shops and eating houses, maintenance of public buildings, grazing lands and forest lands vesting in or under the control of Panchayats ; establishment and maintenance of cattle ponds ; allotment of places for storing manure and laying out village extensions and promotion of economic conditions with special reference to agriculture. These are the obligatory duties and in addition, discretionary duties are vested in the Panchayats in the spheres of Co-operation, establishment and maintenance of dispensaries, maternity homes and child welfare centres ; promotion and encouragement of cottage industries, etc. In addition, Government may vest in the Panchayat important functions such as the distribution of irrigation water, the management and maintenance of forests adjacent to the village, management of waste lands, pasture land and vacant lands belonging to Government ; the collection of land revenue and the maintenance of records as are connected therewith, management and cultivation of common lands the management of which is assumed by Government and the lands which the owners thereof are unable to cultivate.

Taluk Development Boards.—The functions of the Taluk Development Boards comprise construction, repair and maintenance of public roads and Government Primary School Buildings ; management of minor irrigation works which provide irrigation facilities for an area not exceeding 10 acres of land ; establishment, maintenance and inspection of hospitals, dispensaries, veterinary hospitals, markets, travellers' bungalows and other public institutions ; control of public health sanitation ; promotion of vaccination ; organisation of conferences, training centres, agricultural and industrial exhibitions for the benefit of the rural areas ; spread and encouragement of social, education and regulation of fairs and festivals. In every taluk in which Community Development Block is established, it shall be the duty of the Taluk Board to supervise and control the activities relating to the administration of such block in accordance with such general or special orders made by Government in this behalf.

District Development Councils are authorities with nominated and *ex-officio* membership. Its functions include the scrutiny and approval of the budget of the Taluk Development Boards, reviewing their work, affording guidance or assistance to them, co-ordinating their work. The District Development Council

shall perform any other duties that may be entrusted by Government relating to the work of the Taluk Boards.

Finances of the institutions.—The finances provided to the Panchayats to perform their functions are the obligatory levy of a tax on (a) buildings, (b) professions, trades, calls and employments and (c) a tax on places where the trade or business is carried on for purposes of profit. The discretionary taxes or fees include a tax on fairs, festivals and entertainments, a fee on cart-stands, a fee on bus-stands, a tax on vehicles other than motor vehicles, a fee on markets and a fee for supply of water from water works vesting the Panchayat. In addition, 30 per cent of the land revenue collected in the jurisdiction of the Panchayats and other 5 per cent of the State's land revenue are also distributable to the Panchayats. This 5 per cent grant is given for specific purposes and is intended mainly for helping the Panchayats with poor income. The Town Panchayats are also enabled to levy an octroi duty on the articles brought into the village for consumption or sale. The Panchayat can also supplement its income by the management of the land, forest, etc., that are entrusted to it by Government.

The Taluk Development Boards get 50 per cent of the land revenue collected within the taluk. Five per cent of the entire land revenue of the State is reserved mainly for assisting the poorer Boards in the shape of grants for specific purposes. In addition, the entire local cess on land revenue and water rate levied and collected in the area is given to these Boards and they may levy a duty on transfers of immoveable property, in the Taluk in the shape of additional stamp duty and a tax on animals brought for sale in the markets within the jurisdiction of the Taluk Development Boards. The Taluk Development Boards get additional income from the licenses and permissions issued by them under the powers vested in them in the Act. A portion of the expenditure on institutions such as dispensaries will be made available by Government in the shape of grants. In addition to all this, the Act also provides for the execution of Plan and non-Plan Schemes of departments through the agency of the Taluk Development Boards and when this work is entrusted, the requisite funds are automatically placed at the disposal of the Taluk Development Boards.

Office-bearers of the Institutions:—The Chairman and Vice-Chairman are elected by the members. Every Panchayat is required to constitute three Committees, viz., (1) Agriculture Committee, (2) Health Committee and (3) Village Industries Committee and may constitute other Committees for specific purposes. The Secretary is a Government servant appointment by the Deputy Commissioner and will be the executive of the body. Government have decided that the Village Accountant shall also be the Panchayat Secretary for Class III Panchayats. The appointment of this functionary was delayed and could not be taken up for implementation till the Mysore Village Officers Abolition Act, 1961 was passed. The rules for the appointment of Secretaries have been issued. Training has been given to them both in Panchayat as well as revenue work. The Panchayat Secretary implements the decision of the Panchayat exercises control and some disciplinary power over the Panchayat servants and collects taxes. The Town Panchayats have, generally, a whole-time Secretary.

The President and Vice-President are elected by members. Each Board is required to appoint three Committees, viz., (1) Standing Committee, (2) Audit Committee, and (3) Public Health Committee and may appoint other Committees for specific purposes. The Chief Executive Officer is a Government Officer, generally the Block Development Officer, and functions as the Secretary of the

Board. He makes appointments to lower posts, exercises control over the entire staff and is responsible for fully implementing all the decisions of the Board.

District Development Council.—As stated earlier, the Deputy Commissioner is *ex-officio* President of the District Development Council. This body is to meet once in three months generally, pass the budgets of the Taluk Development Boards, review and co-ordinate the developmental programmes in the district and provides guidance to Taluk Development Boards. The District Development Assistant to the Deputy Commissioner functions as the Secretary of the Council. In pursuance of the recent instructions of Government, three functional sub-committees of the District Development Council have been constituted. Each of these Sub-Committees reviews the progress in the implementation of schemes or works in the specified development spheres. One functional Sub-Committee is to meet every month so that all the functional Sub-Committees meet once in three months. The proceedings of the functional Sub-Committees are reviewed by the District Development Council in its quarterly meetings.

Decentralised items.—Government have issued orders transferring certain Plan and Non-Plan schemes of the departments to the Taluk Development Boards for implementation. The following are the various schemes of the departments that have been transferred for administration and execution to Taluk Development Boards, subject to the terms and conditions prescribed by Government :

AGRICULTURE

1. Development of local manurial resources
2. Distribution of seeds (through Co-operatives) wherever they are established
3. Plant Protection
4. Crop competition
5. Contour Bunding in so far as supply of community labour is concerned.

ANIMAL HUSBUNDRY

1. Free-Bull Scheme
2. Cattle Shows
3. Sheep and Wool Development Schemes
4. Loans to private farmers

FOREST

Development of Village Forests or Farm Forestry.

MINOR IRRIGATION

Construction restoration, repairs and maintenance of minor irrigation tanks with an atchkat of 10 acres and less.

SERICULTURE

1. Supply of Chandrikes to rearers in seed areas
2. Grant of loans and subsidies for sinking wells in seedy areas and renovated areas.

INDIAN MEDICINE

Opening of Rural Ayurvedic Dispensaries.

EDUCATION

1. Pre-primary Education
2. Mid-day Meals Scheme
3. Sanitary Provision for Girls in Schools
4. Library Service
5. Running of Adult Literacy Classes and Rural Libraries
6. Supply of uniforms, books and slates to girls in primary Schools
7. Attendance scholarship for Girls' Schools.

WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES

1. Starting of Nurseries-*cum*-Women Welfare Centres
2. Increasing the strength of the children in the existing Nurseries
3. Starting of Residential Schools
4. Opening of Tailoring Units
5. Formation of Agricultural Colonies for Scheduled Castes
6. Aid to craft co-operatives
7. Supply of Ambar Charkas
8. Subsidies to develop poultry farming,
sheep breeding supply of raw materials for industries
9. Supply of plough bullocks
10. Supply of bullocks with carts
11. Supply of milch cows, she-buffaloes
12. Community Centre Buildings
13. Sinking of wells and repairs to old wells.

WELFARE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES

1. Ashram Schools
2. Building for Ashram Schools
3. Building of Hostels
4. Increasing the strength in the existing Hostels
5. Clothing for Children
6. Starting of Hostels
7. Award of Scholarships
8. Training Centres and subsidies to trainees
9. Aid to Agriculturists
10. Establishment of grain golas
11. Housing
12. Wells
13. Roads
14. Community-*cum*-Welfare Centres
15. Tribal Conferences and Meets
16. Legal Aid.

WELFARE OF DE-NOTIFIED TRIBES

1. Residential Schools
2. Equipment to school going children
3. Aid to Agriculturists
4. Starting of Hostels
5. Housing
6. Wells.

WELFARE OF NOMADIC AND SEMI-NOMADIC TRIBES

1. Ashram Schools
 2. Buildings for Ashram Schools
 3. Grants for Boarding and Equipment
 4. Equipment to children
 5. Aid to Agriculturists
 6. Supply of milk cows, she-buffaloes etc.
 7. Housing
 8. Wells.
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PART IX

STATUTORY BODIES

(i) GENERAL

General Characteristics of Statutory Corporations and Boards.—For various reasons it is considered necessary or expedient to constitute by special legislative enactments or under the provisions of existing law, such as the Companies Act, Joint Stock Companies, Corporations and similar bodies corporate for the performance of specific functions or for the provision of services to the public. These companies, corporations, boards and similar bodies corporate are in law distinct from the State Government, but they are in varying degrees under the control of, or answerable to the State Government, and they operate, subject to the provisions of law applicable to them within the field of the executive authority of the State. In some cases all members of the Corporation, board or other body corporate or a prescribed number out of them, are appointed by the State Government, and some of them may be officials of the State Government or even Ministers who become members by virtue of the offices they hold. In some cases the executive officers of the Corporation, board or other body corporate may be appointed by the State Government; in others their appointments may require its approval. The power to make rules and regulations supplementing the provisions of the statute under which they body corporate is set up is usually assigned to the State Government. In many cases the approval of the State Government is required before action is taken, and in some cases the State Government has powers to issue directions to take action in default, to revoke orders, and in extreme cases, to supercede the corporation, board or other body corporate. In some cases, the corporation, board or other body corporate is virtually independent of the State Government financially; in others it is entitled to grants and subsidies; in others still it may be wholly dependent on the State Government for funds. While in a few cases members of office-bearers are full-time paid officials, in most cases members and office-bearers serve in an honorary capacity or on payment of fees which bear no relation to the value of the service they render to the public.

Sphere of operation of Statutory Corporation, Board or other Body Corporate.—Whenever it is found necessary to relieve the central executive authority in the State of responsibility for control over the day to day conduct of a regulatory function or the provision of a service, a separate authority is entrusted with the duty of performing the function or providing the service. A separate authority may also be considered desirable for the conduct of activities on the basis of business considerations, though certain departments of the State Government do conduct business activities.

(ii) BANGALORE WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE BOARD

Organisation.—The Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board came into existence on 1st October, 1964 under the provisions of the Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Act, 1964.

The Board consists of seven members including the Chairman all appointed by the State Government.

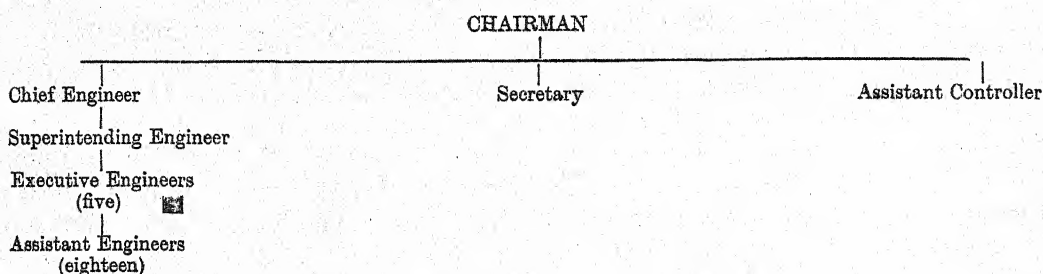
An Officer of the rank of a Chief Engineer is appointed under the Board as a technical adviser and assistant in the Board's administration.

Functions.—The Board is charged with the duty of providing water-supply anew and improving the existing system of the supply of water in the Bangalore Metropolitan Area and the disposal of the sewage. In addition, it has to—

- (1) ascertain the sufficiency and wholesomeness of water supplies within the Bangalore Metropolitan area ;
- (2) prepare and carry out schemes approved by the State Government for the supply of wholesome water for domestic purposes within the Bangalore Metropolitan Area ; and
- (3) prepare and carry out schemes approved by the State Government for the proper sewerage of, and the disposal of sewage of the Bangalore Metropolitan Area.

A Chart showing the organisation of the Board is appended.

BANGALORE WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE BOARD, BANALORE



(iii) MYSORE STATE ELECTRICITY BOARD

ORGANISATION

Headquarters.—The Mysore State Electricity Board, which is by law constituted a body corporate with perpetual succession, consists of seven members appointed by the State Government, including a whole-time Chairman.

The Mysore State Electricity Board was constituted in 1957. The administrative and technical direction of the Department is carried out by three Chief Engineers. The Chief Engineer (Operations and Maintenance) looks after the supervisory work of all Generating and Receiving Stations, Transmission Lines Distribution Systems, Tele-Communication Systems, Revenue Accounts, Rural Electrification and Irrigation Pumping Schemes. The Chief Engineer (Construction) look after the construction work of all major schemes, Transmission Lines, Master Units Sub Station and Civil Engineering Works. The Chief Engineer (General) attends to matters relating to the administration, Establishment, Legal and Labour, Planning, Procurement of Stores, Budget, etc.

Regions.—At the regional level there are seven Superintending Engineers in charge of circles each of them having a number of Divisional Executive Engineers stationed at various places. There are more Superintending Engineers incharge of Generating Stations, one incharge of the Mahatma Gandhi Hydro Electric Works at Jog and the other incharge of the Sivasamudram and Shimsha Generating Stations.

At present there are thirty two Executive Engineers. They are assisted by Assistant Engineers and other subordinate technical and non-technical staff. The officers at the regional level indicated above are responsible also to the Chief Engineer (Construction) for the construction works under their jurisdiction.

Functions and Powers.—Under the provisions of the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948, every State Government is required to constitute a Board for the purpose of promoting the coordinated development of the generation, supply and distribution of electricity within the State in the most efficient and economic manner, with particular reference to such development in areas not already served or not adequately served by any licensee. While existing licensees are allowed to continue in operation, the Board exercises a certain amount of control in the interests of coordination and economy and, in certain circumstances, the Board can acquire the undertakings of licensees, whether they be private enterprises or local authorities. The Board is authorised to run its own generating plants and transmission and generating systems and to establish trading relations with other undertakings for the purchase of bulk power to licensees from its sources for distribution to consumers served by them. The Board is required to work on commercial lines, but at the same time, public interest, rather than profit is the guiding factor for the fixation of the rates it charges.

The function of the Board is to maintain the existing generating stations and to arrange for the distribution of power throughout the State. The Board is also engaged in important plan works, like the extension of transmission lines, installation of new sub-stations, rural electrification programme and power supply to irrigation pump sets.

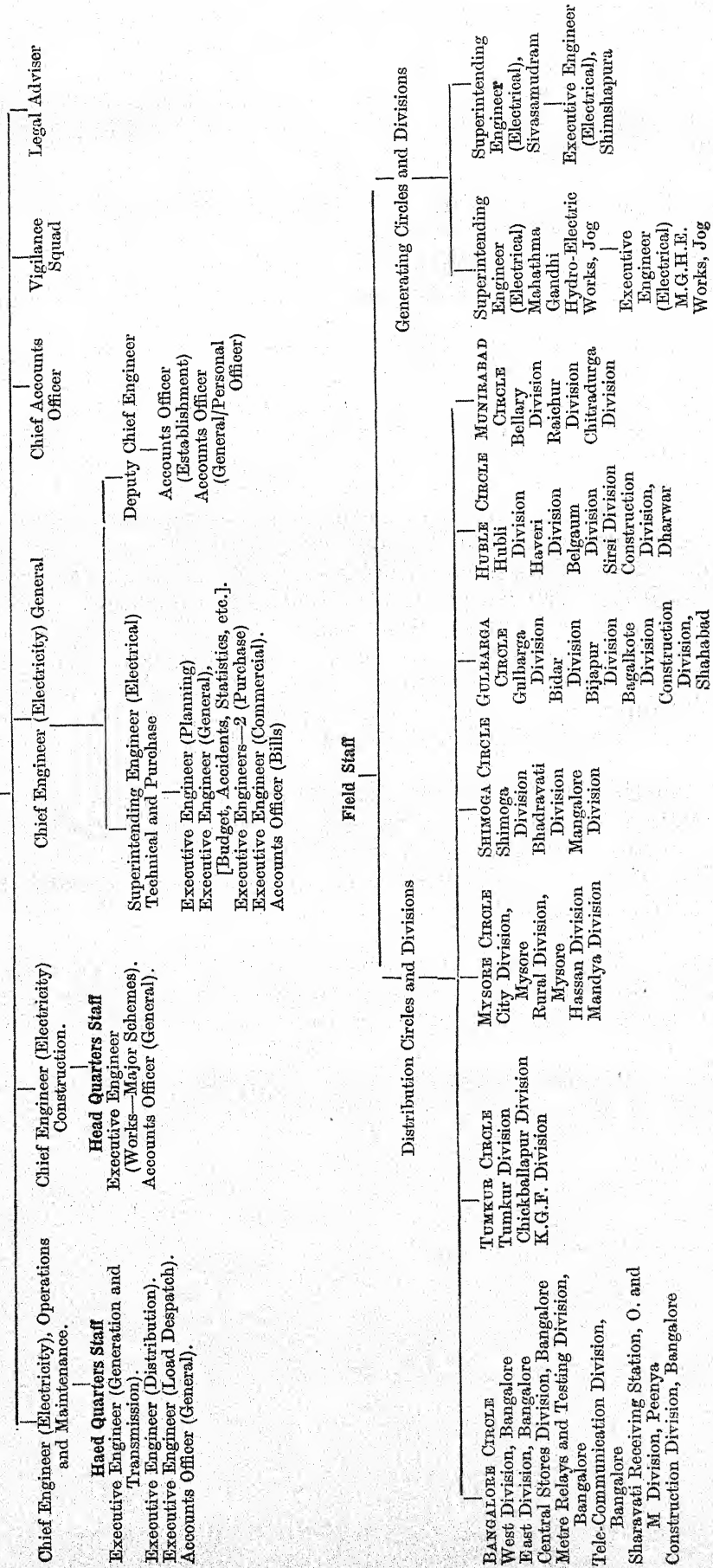
Finance.—The Board is required to submit its budget estimates to the State Government for being laid before each House of the State Legislature. The sanction of the State Government is required for the raising of loans by the Board.

A Chart showing the organisation of the Electricity Board is appended.

ORGANISATION CHART OF THE MYSORE STATE ELECTRICITY BOARD

BOARD

Chairman and Members



(iv) MYSORE STATE FINANCIAL CORPORATION

Introductory.—After attaining Independence, Planning became a part of the Country's development programmes. Planning for industrialisation called for enormous resources. In the matter of providing resources for Industrial Development, it was the normal Commercial Banks that were in the field but the increasing demand from the industrial sphere proved that it was beyond the means of Commercial Banks to cope with the growing needs. It was, therefore, necessary to establish a net work of special financial institutions in the country to provide long term financial needs of industries and to supplement the effort of Commercial Banks. With this object in view, and as part of planning for industrial development, special Financial Institutions were conceived and the first of such institutions to be established in the Country was the Industrial Finance Corporation of India on an All India basis. But this Institution could not cater to the needs of the different regions, particularly of Small and Medium Scale Industries. The State Financial Corporations were conceived as suitable Institutions for tackling the requirements of Small and Medium Scale Industries. The State Governments were empowered to establish Financial Corporations under a Central Act, viz., the State Financial Corporations Act, 1951. Accordingly the Mysore State Financial Corporation was established by the Government of Mysore in March 1959 with the object of contributing to the industrialisation of the State by providing term finance to industries both for the establishment of new Industries as well as for modernisation and renovation of the existing Industries.

Organisation.—Its affairs are being managed by a broad-based Board of Directors consisting of three Nominees of the State Government, one each of the Reserve Bank of India, and the Industrial Finance Corporation of India, one each elected by Scheduled Banks, State Co-operative Banks, Insurance Companies and other Financial Institutions, and other categories of share holders and a whole time Managing Director appointed by the State Government. While the nominated Directors continue during the pleasure of the authority nominating them, the term of office of the elected Directors is four years. The Board is assisted by an Executive Committee consisting of four members of which the Managing Director is the Ex-officio Chairman. The Board of Directors could also appoint Advisory Committees, Technical Advisers, etc., as may be necessary.

Share Capital.—The Corporation has an authorised Share Capital of Rs. 2 crores of which shares of the value of Rs. 1 crore are issued and fully paid up. The shares of the Corporation as well as a minimum dividend at 4 per cent per annum are guaranteed by the State Government. The Corporation has been able to pay dividend out its own income for the last two years without recourse to subvention from the State Government.

Functions.—The Corporation may carry on under certain conditions the business of—

- (i) guaranteeing of loans raised by Industrial concerns in the open market and from Scheduled Banks and State Co-operative Banks ;
- (ii) guaranteeing of Deferred Payments due in respect of purchase of capital goods within India ;
- (iii) underwriting the issue of Stocks, Shares, Bonds and Debentures by Industrial concerns;

- (iv) acting as Agents of the Central and State Governments and the Industrial Finance Corporation of India or any other Financial Institutions ; and
- (v) granting of loans or advances or subscribing to Debentures of Industrial concerns.

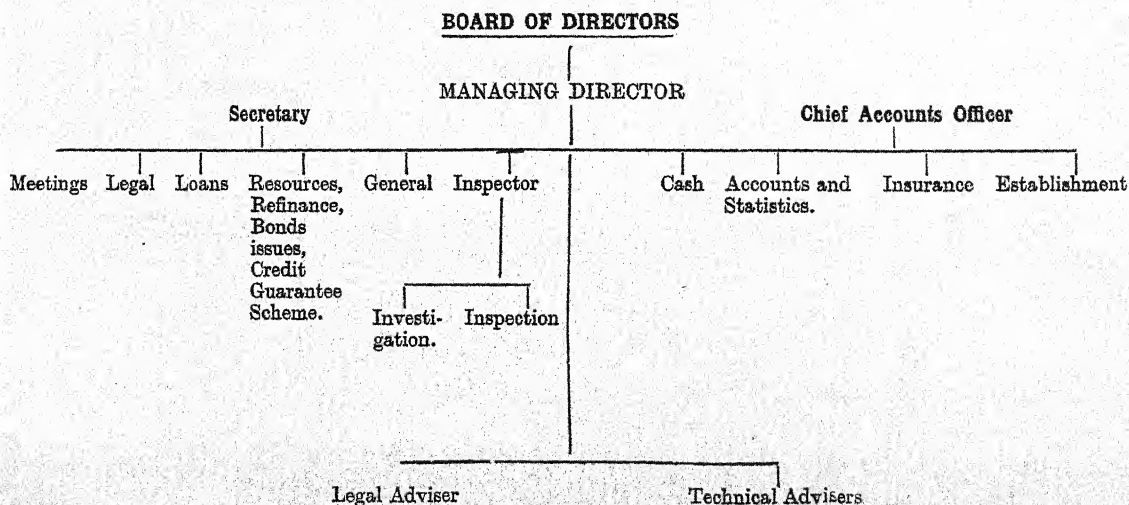
Resources and Application.—The resources of the Corporation consist of the initial paid up share capital of Rs. one crore augmented by borrowings from the Reserve Bank of India, Industrial Development Bank of India, and by the issue of Bonds in the open Market. At the end of its 10th year of working the Corporation had raised resources to the extent of Rs. 919.03 lakhs, which were applied for disbursement of loans sanctioned, payment of interest on borrowings, Dividends, Taxes, etc.

General.—The Corporation has completed a decade of service to industries in the State. The total assistance sanctioned is of the order of Rs. 845.38 lakhs to 454 industries. Disbursements have been made to the extent of Rs. 639.62 lakhs. The Small Scale Industries are receiving special attention and out of 454 industries financed 385 are Small Scale Industries.

The process of industrialisation of a country is very much accelerated by the manner in which its Small and Medium Scale Industries are nourished and their progress achieved. Mysore State is endowed with abundant natural resources of a rich and varied type. There are vast potentialities and untapped resources for establishing a wide range of industries. The State Government have announced a number of facilities and concessions to those setting up industries. It is expected that industrialists would take advantage of these facilities and set up new industries in the State.

The Corporation's approach is objective. As a Financial Institution, it would be the endeavour of the Corporation to understand and appreciate the problems and needs of industries and to assist them in realising their various schemes aimed at increasing production of useful consumer goods at economic rates.

A chart showing the organisation of the Financial Corporation is appended.



(v) MYSORE HOUSING BOARD

Organisation.—The Mysore Housing Board is constituted under the provisions of the Mysore Housing Board Act, 1962. The status of the Board is that of a local authority. The central office is situated at Bangalore. The jurisdiction of the Board extends to the whole of Mysore State.

Including the Chairman who is appointed by the Government there are thirteen members of the Board. The following are the official members of the Board :—

1. The Chairman, City Improvement Trust Board, Bangalore.
 2. The Commissioner for Labour in Mysore, Bangalore.
 3. The Director of Industries and Commerce, Bangalore.
 4. The Director of Town Planning.
 5. The Chief Engineer, Buildings and Communications.
- The remaining six members appointed by Government are non-officials.

The Chairman of the Board is assisted at the headquarters by a Secretary, an Accounts Officer, a Superintending Engineer and a Legal Adviser. There are five Executive Engineers, stationed at Bangalore, Mysore, Gulbarga, Shimoga and Hubli. Depending upon the quantum of work they have to handle, there are one or more Assistant Engineers under them. There is also an Assistant Engineer, Projects.

Functions.—The Housing Board is in charge of the execution of.—

- (i) The Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme ;
- (ii) The Low Income Group Housing Scheme ;
- (iii) The Middle Income Group Housing Scheme ;
- (iv) Supervision of work done by Local Bodies under the Slum Clearance Scheme ;
- (v) Subsidised Rental Housing Scheme ;
- (vi) Land Acquisition and Development Scheme ; and
- (vii) Plantation Labour Housing Scheme.

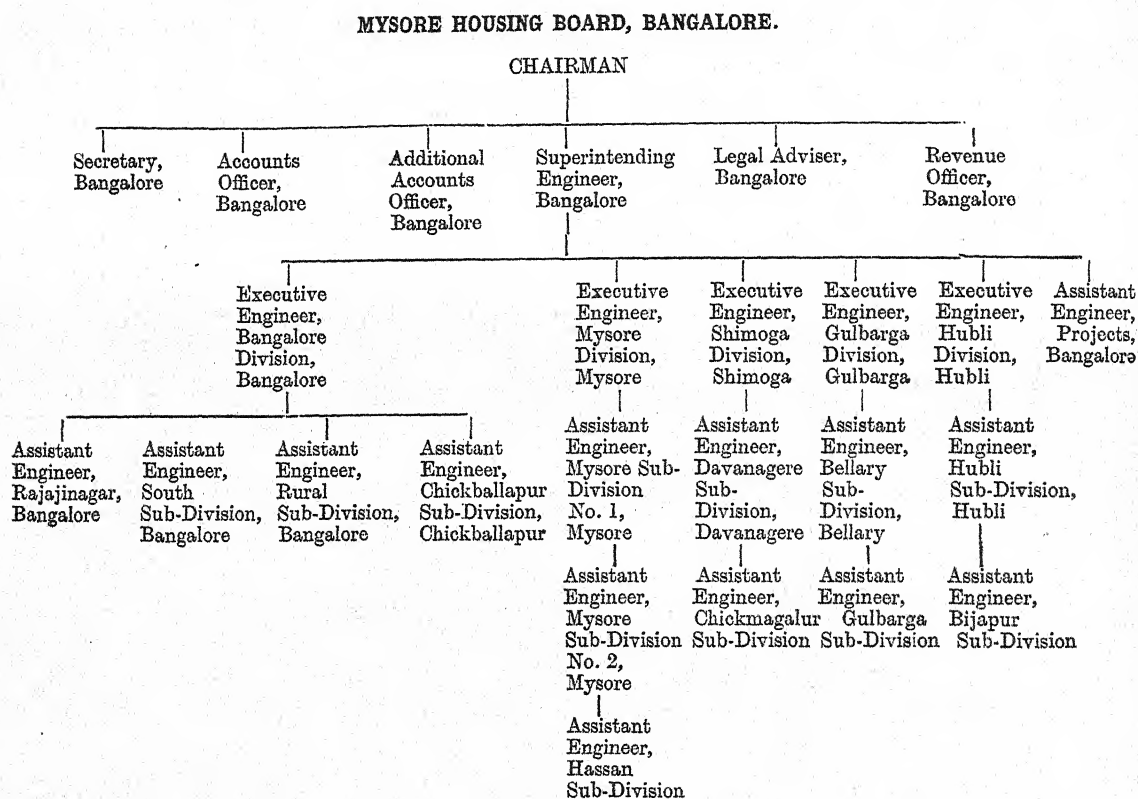
Its functions are :—

- (i) To relieve the pressure of the Housing problems by constructing houses ;
- (ii) To raise the standard of the types of houses to be constructed through the other agencies ; and
- (iii) To implement such of the Housing Schemes of the Government of India and the State Government as are entrusted to it.

Since the Housing Board is a local authority a separate fund called the Housing Board Fund has been constituted. The receipts of the funds are (1) Loans and subsidies allotted by the Government annually, (2) initial deposits furnished by the allottees, (3) hire purchase/loan instalments recovered from the loanees, (4) rents from the occupants of labour tenements, and (5) miscellaneous items such as supervision charges and a scrutiny fees. All the schemes are required

to be implemented on a "No Profit no loss basis." The State Government makes the grant to the Board of a sum equivalent to the administrative expenses of the Board. The Board has no revenue of its own and is functioning as an agency of Government for the implementation of the housing scheme.

A chart showing the organization of the Board is appended.



(vi) **MYSORE STATE INDUSTRIAL INVESTMENT AND DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED.**

The Mysore State Industrial Investment and Development Corporation Limited has been set up by the State Government as a special agency for promoting rapid industrial development in Mysore State.

It came into being on 15th June 1964 as a Joint Stock Company incorporated under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act. It has an authorised capital of Rs. 5 crores and an initial issued and paid up capital of Rs. 91.75 lakhs fully subscribed for by the Government of Mysore.

The principal services offered by the Corporation are :—

1. Promoting industries directly.
2. Participation in the share capital of new industrial projects with or without controlling interest. The extent and proportion of participation is not laid down in any rigid formula. Generally it is restricted to 10 per cent of the capital equity.

3. Underwriting of new issues of shares.
4. Providing loans and guarantees to Government Companies and statutory boards like the Mysore Industrial Areas Development Board.
5. Investment in shares of selected Government and Government aided Companies.

The Corporation has an administrative set up with a Managing Director at the head, a Secretary and an establishment consisting of ministerial and other staff. The activities of the Corporation are controlled by a Board of Directors.

(vii) MYSORE INDUSTRIAL AREAS DEVELOPMENT BOARD.

Organisation.—For the purpose of establishing industrial areas in the State and generally for promoting the rapid and orderly development of industries in the areas so established, the State Government has constituted under the provisions of the Mysore Industrial Areas Development Act, 1966, a Board by the name of the Mysore Industrial Areas Development Board.

The Board is a body corporate with perpetual succession and is competent to acquire, hold and dispose of property, both movable and immovable.

The Board consists of the following members, namely :—

- (a) the Secretary to the Government of Mysore, Commerce and Industries Department who is *ex-officio* Chairman of the Board ;
- (b) the Secretary to the Government of Mysore, Finance Department ;
- (c) the Director of Industries and Commerce;
- (d) the Executive Member of the Board ; and
- (e) one member nominated by the State Government from among persons appearing to the State Government to be qualified as having had experience of, and having shown capacity in, industry or trade or finance or who is in the opinion of the State Government capable of representing the interests of industry or commerce.

The member nominated holds office for a period of two years.

Employees of the Board.—The State Government appoints an officer of the State Government as the Executive Member of the Board who is the Chief Executive Officer of the Board. His terms and conditions of office are determined by the State Government.

The Board appoints such employees subordinate to the Executive Member, as it considers necessary for the efficient performance of its duties and functions.

Functions.—The functions of the Board are :—

- (i) generally to promote and assist in the rapid and orderly establishment, growth and development of industries in industrial areas, and
- (ii) in particular, and without prejudice to the generality of clause (i) to—
 - (a) develop industrial areas declared by the State Government and make them available for undertakings to establish themselves ;
 - (b) establish maintain, develop and manage industrial estates within industrial areas ;

- (c) undertake such schemes or programmes of works, either jointly with other corporate bodies or institutions, or with the Government or local or statutory authorities, or on an agency basis, as it considers necessary or desirable, for the furtherance of the purposes for which the Board is established and for all purposes connected therewith.

The Board has power—

- (a) to acquire and hold such property, both movable and immovable as the Board may deem necessary for the performance of any of its activities and to lease, sell, exchange or otherwise transfer any property held by it on such conditions as may be deemed proper by the Board ;
- (b) to purchase by agreement or to take on lease or under any form of tenancy any land, to erect such buildings and to execute such other works as may be necessary for the purpose of carrying out its duties and functions ;
- (c) to provide or cause to be provided amenities and common facilities in industrial areas and construct and maintain or cause to be maintained works and buildings therefor ;
- (d) to make available buildings on lease or sale or lease-cum-sale to industrialists or persons intending to start industrial undertakings ;
- (e) to construct buildings for the housing of the employees of industries ;
- (f) (i) to allot to suitable persons factory sheds or such buildings or parts of buildings including residential tenements in the industrial areas established or developed by the Board ;
- (ii) to modify or rescind such allotments, including the right and power to evince the allottees concerned on breach of any of the terms or conditions of their allotment ;
- (g) to delegate any of its powers generally or specially to the Executive Member ;
- (h) to enter into and perform all such contracts as it may think necessary or expedient for the proper conduct of its functions.

The State Government may issue to the Board such directions of a general nature as it may think necessary or expedient for the purpose of carrying out the purposes of the Mysore Industrial Areas Development Act, and the Board is bound to follow and act upon such directions.

Board's Fund.—The Board maintains its own fund, to which are credited.—

- (a) all moneys received by the Board from the State Government by way of grants, loans and advances or otherwise ;
- (b) all fees, costs, deposits and charges received by the Board ;
- (c) all moneys received by the Board from the disposal of lands, buildings and other properties movable and immovable and from other transactions ;
- (d) all moneys received by the Board by way of rents or in any other manner or from any other source.

Power of the Board to borrow.—The Board may borrow money in the open market or otherwise with a view to providing itself with adequate resources.

Deposits.—The Board may accept deposits on such conditions as it deems fit from persons, institutions or authorities, to whom allotment or lease or sale of lands, buildings or sheds is made or is likely to be made.

Budget and Programme of work.—The Board by the last day of January each year prepares and submits to the State Government for approval an annual financial statement and programme of work for the succeeding financial year.

The annual financial statement shows the estimated receipts and expenditure during the succeeding financial year.

The Board is competent to make variations in the programme of work and re-appropriations in the budget in the course of the year provided that all such variations and re-appropriations out of the approved budget are submitted for approval to the State Government.

Expenditure from Funds.—The Board has the authority to spend such sums as it thinks fit for the purposes authorised under the Mysore Industrial Areas Development Act from out of the Board's Fund.

Accounts and Audit.—The Board maintains books of account and other books in relation to its business and transactions in such form, and in such manner, as may be prescribed by Government.

The accounts of the Board are audited by an Auditor appointed by the State Government. As soon as the accounts of the Board are audited, the Board sends to the State Government:—

- (a) a copy of the audited accounts ;
- (b) an annual report of the working of the Board for the financial year concerned giving an account of the activities of the Board and such other particulars as may be prescribed ; and
- (c) a report of the Auditor on the audited accounts of the Board.

The State Government causes the audited accounts of the Board together with the audit report thereon, and the annual report forwarded to it to be laid before each House of the State Legislature as soon as may be after their receipt by the State Government.

Employees of Board to be Public Servants.—All members and employees of the Board are deemed to be public servants.

(viii) THE KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES BOARD.

Organisation.—The Mysore State Khadi and Village Industries Board was constituted in 1957 to organise, develop and regulate Khadi and Village Industries in the State under the Mysore Khadi and Village Industries Act, 1956.

According to the Act, "Village Industry" means the khadi industry and any industry specified in the Schedule to the Mysore Khadi and Village Industries Act. The schedule stands at present as follows :—

- (1) Bamboo Industry.
- (2) Bee-keeping.
- (3) Blacksmith.
- (4) Carpentry.
- (5) Cottage Leather Industry including Tanning bark Industry.
- (6) Cottage Oil Industry.
- (7) Cottage Manufacture of Matches.
- (8) Fibre Industry.
- (9) Gur and Khandasari.
- (10) Handmade paper.
- (11) Hand operated and bullock driven chakkis.
- (12) Hand pounding of rice.
- (13) Palm gur.
- (14) Pottery.
- (15) Soap making with non-edible oils.

The Board consists of members not exceeding fifteen as the State Government may appoint. One of the members is appointed by the State Government as the Chairman.

The Chairman and other members receive such allowances as may be prescribed and these allowances are paid from the funds of the Board. The term of office of the Chairman and other members of the Board is three years from the date of publication of their names in the *Mysore Gazette* and includes any further period which may elapse between the expiration of the said period of three years and the date of publication in the *Mysore Gazette* of the names of the members of the next succeeding Board. The Chairman and other members are eligible for reappointment.

A person is disqualified for being appointed or for continuing, as a member of the Board, if he.—

- (a) does not wear Khadi ;
- (b) holds any office of profit under the Board ;
- (c) is of unsound mind and stands so declared by a competent court ;
- (d) is an undischarged insolvent or has applied for being adjudged an insolvent ;
- (e) has been convicted of an offence, which involves, in the opinion of the State Government, moral turpitude ;
- (f) has directly or indirectly by himself, by his wife or son or by any partner any share or interest in any subsisting contract or employment with, by, or on behalf of the Board ;
- (g) is a secretary or manager or other salaried officer of any incorporated company or any co-operative society which has any share or interest in any contract or employment with, by or on behalf of the Board.

The State Government may, after such inquiry as may be necessary, remove from office the Chairman or any other member, if he.—

- (a) refuses to act ;
- (b) has become incapable of acting ;
- (c) has abused his position in the Board so as to render his continuance on the Board detrimental to its interest ;
- (d) fails, without such reason as may in the opinion of the State Government be sufficient, to attend three consecutive meetings of the Board ;
- (e) ceases to reside in the State of Mysore ;
- (f) has since his appointment incurred any of the disqualifications specified in section above ; or
- (g) is otherwise unsuitable to continue on the Board.

Service and Service Conditions.—The State Government in consultation with the Board, appoints the Secretary to the Board, and from among its officer the Accounts Officer to the Board. The remuneration, allowances and conditions of service of the Secretary and Accounts Officer shall be such as the State Government may specify, and their remuneration and allowances shall be paid from the funds of the Board. Subject to such rules as may be prescribed by Government, the Board may appoint such members of the staff as it may consider necessary. The remuneration, allowances and other conditions of service of the members of the staff of the Board shall be such as may be prescribed by Government. The Board may from time to time appoint one or more Committees for the purpose of securing efficient discharge of its functions and in particular for the purpose of securing that the said functions are exercised with due regard to the circumstances and requirements of any particular village industry. Such Committees may be appointed for any particular area.

Functions of the Board.—It shall be the duty of the Board to organise, develop and regulate village industries and perform such functions as the State Government may prescribe from time to time. The Board shall, subject to such regulations as may be made by it, discharge and perform all or any of the following duties and functions, namely :—

- (a) to start, encourage, assist and carry on village industries and to carry on trade or business in such industries and in matters incidental to such trade or business ;
- (b) to render such assistance as may be necessary to any person engaged in any village industry ;
- (c) to organise and aid co-operative societies for village industries ;
- (d) to conduct training centres ;
- (e) (i) to arrange for the manufacture of tools, implements and other equipment required for carrying on village industries ;
- (ii) to arrange for the supply of raw materials, tools, implements and other equipment required for village industries ; and
- (iii) to arrange for the sale of the products of the said industries ;
- (f) to arrange for publicity and for popularising of finished products of the said industries by opening stores, shops, emporia or exhibitions ;
- (g) to undertake and encourage research work in connection with village industries and to carry on such activities as are incidental and conducive to the objects of this Act ;

(h) to maintain or assist in the maintenance of institutions for the development of village industries ;

(i) to discharge such other duties and to perform such other functions as the State Government may direct for the purpose of carrying out the objects of the Act.

The Board may, with the previous sanction of the State Government, make regulations providing for—

- (a) the procedure and disposal of its business ;
- (b) functions and duties of the members of the staff of the Board ;
- (c) functions of the committees and the procedure to be followed by such committees in the discharge of their functions ;
- (d) conditions subject to which the Board may discharge or perform duties.

General Powers.—The Board shall, for the purposes of carrying out its functions under the Act have the following powers—

(1) to acquire and hold such movable and immovable property as it deems necessary and to lease, sell or otherwise transfer any such property :

Provided that in the case of immovable property the aforesaid powers shall be exercised with the previous sanction of the State Government ;

(ii) to incur expenditure and undertake works in any area in the State for the framing and execution of such scheme as it may consider necessary for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act or as may be entrusted to it by the State Government and the All India Khadi and Village Industries Board subject to the provisions of this Act and the rules made thereunder ;

(iii) to sanction loans, grants and subventions, subject to such rules as may be prescribed.

Programme.—In each year, the Board shall prepare and forward to the State Government a programme of work in such form and before such date as the State Government may determine. The programme shall contain—

(a) such particulars of the scheme which the Board proposes to execute whether in part or in whole during the next year ;

(b) particulars of any work or undertaking which the Board proposes to organise during the next year for the purpose of carrying out its functions under this Act ; and

(c) such other particulars as may be prescribed.

The State Government may approve and sanction the programme in whole or with such modifications as it deems fit.

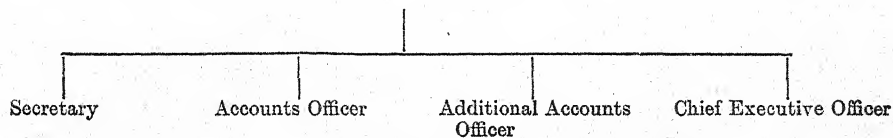
Budget and Accounts.—The Board shall, on such date as may be fixed by the State Government, prepare and submit to the State Government the budget for the next financial year showing estimated receipts and expenditure on capital and revenue accounts according to the programme. The State Government may sanction the budget submitted to it with such modifications as it deems proper. The accounts of the Board shall be maintained and an annual statement of accounts shall be prepared in such manner as may be prescribed by Government. Such accounts shall be audited by an Auditor appointed by the State Government.

Reports.—The Board shall prepare and forward to the State Government in such manner as may be prescribed an annual report within three months from the end of the financial year giving a complete account of its activities during the previous financial year. Every such report shall be laid before each House of the State Legislature as soon as may be after it is received by the State Government. The Board shall, before such date and at such intervals and in such manner as the State Government may from time to time direct, submit to the State Government a report on such matters and such statistics and such returns as the State Government may direct.

A chart showing the organization of the Board is appended.

MYSORE STATE KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES BOARD, BANGALORE

CHAIRMAN



(ix) THE MYSORE REVENUE APPELLATE TRIBUNAL.

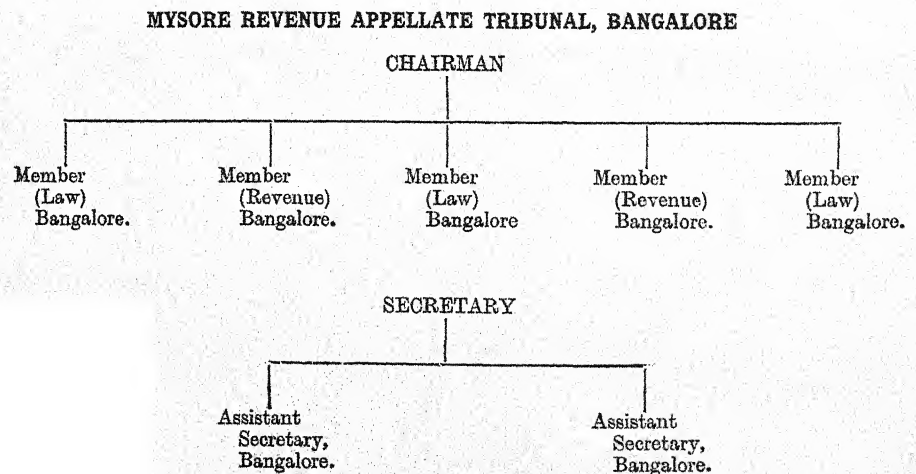
Organisation.—With the enactment of the uniform Mysore Land Revenue Act, the Mysore Revenue Appellate Tribunal has been constituted for the entire State with headquarters at Bangalore. The Chairman of the Tribunal may, however, direct that any Bench shall have its sittings at any place in the State.

The Tribunal is composed of six members appointed by the State Government, *viz.*, (i) a Chairman who is an Officer of the rank of the Divisional Commissioner and (ii) five members, three of whom are District Judges and others are officers having experience in administration of revenue matters not below the rank of a Deputy Commissioner. The powers of the Tribunal in all matters relating to appeals, revisions and other proceedings are exercised by a Bench of two members. Every Bench consists of one District Judge member and one Revenue Member. However, under the proviso to Section 41(1) of the Mysore Land Revenue Act, 1964, "the Chairman of the Tribunal may, and if a Bench consisting of two members so thinks fit, shall, constitute a full Bench consisting of not less than three members for hearing of any appeal, revision, reference or other proceeding".

Functions.—The Tribunal exercises appellate and revisional powers vested in it by or under the Mysore Land Revenue Act, 1964 or any other law for the time being in force.

The State Government can by notification confer upon or entrust to the Tribunal additional appellate or revisional powers or functions assigned to the State Government or other authority. The Tribunal is also vested with the powers of reviewing its own orders, either on its own motion or on the application of any party affected. It has also the power of calling for returns in respect of matters subject to its appellate and revisional jurisdiction and the power to issue general directions and prescribe forms for regulating the practice and proceedings of such authorities. The Tribunal can, with the previous sanction of the State Government make regulations consistent with the provisions of the Act.

A chart showing the organization of the Revenue Appellate Tribunal is appended.



(x) MYSORE STATE ROAD TRANSPORT CORPORATION

Policy.—The administration of road transport is transferred to a Road Transport Corporation established under the Road Transport Corporation Act, 1950, to enable it to provide an efficient, adequate and economical road transport service in the State. The Corporation is required to carry on its undertaking on business principles. The Corporation extends its monopoly services as and when routes are nationalised.

Organisation.—The Mysore State Road Transport Corporation is managed by a Board of Management consisting of seventeen members including the Chairman ten members are officials and seven non-officials. seven of the official members represent the State Government while the other three are representatives of the Central Government. The non-official members nominated by the Government represent various interests such as industries and commerce, the travelling public, labour etc. The Chairman of the Corporation, nominated by the State Government, is the Minister for Transport and Tourism. One of the officials nominated by the State Government is wholetime Vice-Chairman of the Corporation. Subject to the control of the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman responsibility for all executive operations rests with a General Manager appointed by the State Government. The State Government also appoints a Chief Accounts Officer.

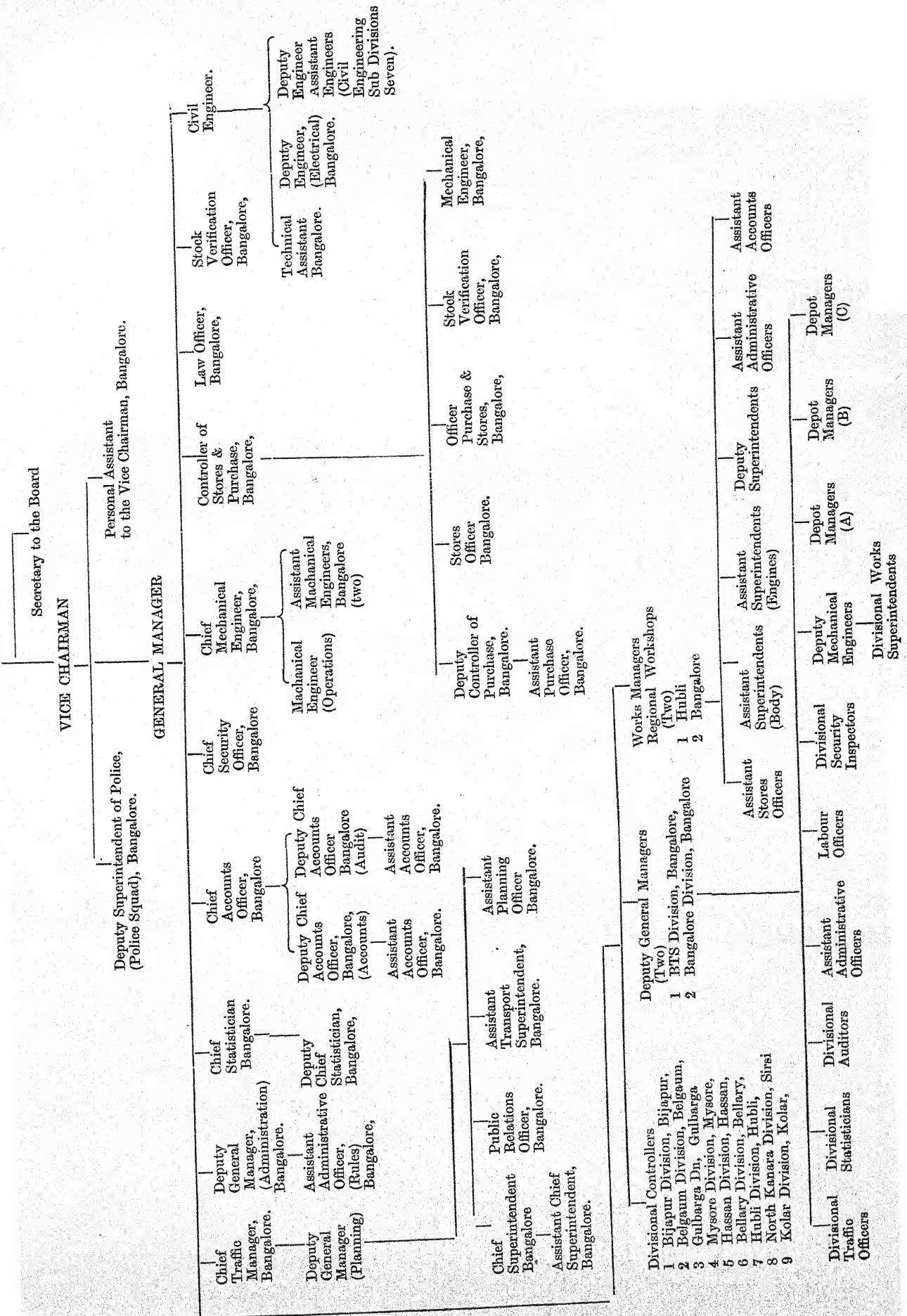
The General Manager who is the Chief Executive of the Corporation, co-ordinates the functions of the various sections of the central office each of which is headed by a senior officer. The central office has been constituted into various branches on a functional basis such as Traffic, accounts, administration, mechanical engineering, statistics, stores and purchase, civil engineering, labour, secretarial, legal, security and stock verification. The officers have different designations such as Chief Traffic Manager, Deputy General Manager (Administration), Chief Statistician, Chief Accounts Officer, Chief Security Officer, Chief Mechanical Engineer, Controller of Stores and Purchase, Law Officer, Civil Engineer, Secretary to the Corporation Board (Secretarial Branch) and Stock Verification Officer. These officers are assisted by other senior officers, the extent of the assistance depending upon the quantum of work.

At the field level, there are eleven operating divisions, ten divisions in the mofussil areas and one City Service Unit in the Bangalore metropolitan area. The Bangalore and the B.T.S. Division at Bangalore are under officers designated as Deputy General Managers while each of the other divisions is headed by a Divisional Controller. In addition to the operating divisions, there are two major Regional Workshops, one at Hubli and the other at Bangalore, each under a Works Manager, for attending to major overhauls, reconditioning of vehicles, assemblies and new bus-body building. They are assisted by officers in charge of separate sections. There is a separate civil engineering unit for executing constructional programmes of the organisation. The State Transport has a separate printing press of its own for printing the tickets, forms, registers, etc.

Government Control.—Though, in law, the Corporation is distinct from the State Government, it is subject to the control of Government in various ways. Apart from the power to appoint members of the Corporation and some of its officers the State Government and the Central Government have been vested with certain powers of control and supervision. The State Government may constitute Advisory Councils for specified purposes. The budget of the Corporation requires the approval of the State Government and any re-appropriation

of funds made in the course of a year requires its sanction. Monthly operational reviews have to be submitted by the Corporation to the State Government. The capital of the Corporation is provided by the State Government and the Central Government in agreed proportions and the State Government may also authorise the Corporation to raise capital by the issue of shares under its guarantee. The State Government may call for information from the Corporation and also issue directions as to recruitment, conditions of service, training of employees, wage scales, maintenance of reserves, disposal of its stocks and capital and such other matters. Rules may be made by the State Government in specified matters, and its previous sanction is needed for regulations made by the Corporation. In extreme cases the State Government may, with the approval of the Central Government, suspend the Corporation and appoint a person or persons to exercise the authority of the Corporation. With similar approval the State Government may liquidate the Corporation. The Central Government has power to require the Corporation to carry the mails on rates and terms fixed by it in consultation with the State Government. The Comptroller and Auditor General of India has the same authority in respect of the Corporation as he has in respect of the State Government and its accounts are subject to his audit. The annual statement of accounts of the Corporation, together with the audit report thereon, and the annual administration report of the Corporation have to be laid before the State Legislature.

A chart showing the organization of the Corporation is appended.



(xi) SALES TAX APPELLATE TRIBUNAL

Under Section 4 of the Mysore Sales Tax Act, a Sales Tax Appellate Tribunal is constituted.

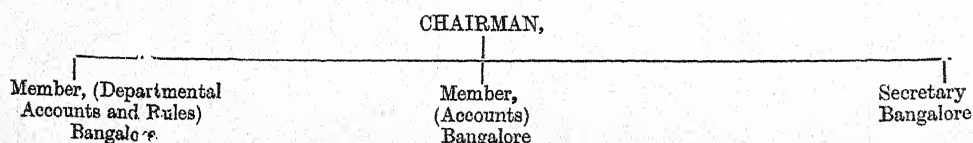
Organisation.—The Tribunal consists of three members. The Chairman of the Tribunal is a judicial officer of the rank of District Judge. The second member is a departmental member of the rank of Deputy Commissioner. The third member is a senior non-official practising as Chartered Accountant. The headquarters of the Tribunal is at Bangalore.

The Tribunal has been constituted for hearing and disposing of appeals and revision petitions filed against judgements of the Deputy Commissioners of Commercial Taxes and Assistant Commissioners of Commercial Taxes who are the first appellate authorities. The State is represented by an officer of the Department designated as the State Representative.

Functions.—An assessee objecting to an order passed by the Deputy Commissioner (Commercial Tax) or Assistant Commissioner (Commercial Tax) has to file an appeal within the time prescribed under the law. After the Tribunal is satisfied that the appeal/memorandum is in accordance with the provisions of law it admits the appeal and issues notices in forms prescribed under the Mysore Sales Tax Appellate Tribunal Regulations (framed under the Act) to the parties to appear on dates fixed for hearing. A copy of such intimation is also sent to the State Representative who appears on behalf of the State Government. An appeal or application is heard by all the three members of the Tribunal and if a member differs on any point the appeal is decided in accordance with the opinion of the majority. An appeal can also be disposed of by a Bench of two members constituted by the Chairman.

A chart showing the organization of the Sales Tax Tribunal is appended.

SALES TAX APPELLATE TRIBUNAL, BANGALORE



(xii) UNIVERSITIES.

Organisation.—Each University is a body corporate consisting of a Chancellor, a Vice-Chancellor, a Senate or Court, a Syndicate or Executive Council and an Academic Council. The Chancellor is the Governor of the State. He is head of the University and presides over the Senate or Court and at any Convocation of the University at which he may be present.

Functions and jurisdiction.—At present there are in the State the following four Universities with jurisdiction over areas assigned to them and operating under Acts under which they are constituted :—

- (1) Mysore University.
- (2) Bangalore University.
- (3) Karnataka University.
- (4) The University of Agricultural Sciences.

The Universities may either undertake teaching themselves or grant affiliation to colleges or institutions for the purpose of preparing students for examinations held by the Universities. The main function of the Universities is to promote higher education by providing for instruction in various branches of learning, for research, for the advancement and dissemination of knowledge including the regulation of teaching and research in affiliated or recognised institutions. They lay down courses of instruction for various examinations, institute and confer degrees, diplomas and other academic distinctions, hold examinations and hold and manage endowments.

Control.—Control over Universities is exercised by Government partly through the exercises of the powers conferred by the Act on the Chancellor and partly through the powers of sanction, inspection and direction given to the State Government. The accounts of the University have to be submitted to the State Government for audit.

UNIVERSITY OF MYSORE, MYSORE

Constitution and Functions.—The principal University authorities are the Senate, the Academic Council, the Syndicate, the Faculties, the Board of Studies, the Board of Appointments and the Committee of Finance. The Vice-Chancellor is the *ex-officio* Chairman of most of these authorities. The executive power of the University is vested in the University Syndicate. The Senate is incharge of the general organisation of the University, its administration and the conferment of degrees. The actual administration including general superintendence and control over the institutions of the University is vested in the Syndicate subject to the delegate and revisional powers of the Senate. The Academic Council is responsible for the maintenance of the standards of teaching, examination and for the promotion of research. All appointments of lecturers are made by the Board of Appointments.

The University has its own development schemes for enlarging the scope of higher education and for the construction of buildings, libraries, hospitals and for the promotion of research.

The jurisdiction of the Mysore University extends to the whole of the Mysore State excepting the areas and institutions under the jurisdiction of the Bangalore, Karnatak and Agricultural Science Universities. It is both a teaching and affiliating University.

The University has the following faculties :

1. Arts
2. Science
3. Commerce
4. Education
5. Engineering
6. Law
7. Medicine
8. Technology

The following degrees and diplomas have been instituted and provision made for their studies.

Bachelor of	Arts	..	B.A.
do	Science	..	B. Sc.,
do	Commerce	..	B. Com.
do	Engineering	..	B. E.
do	Medicine and Surgery	..	M.B.B.S.,
do	Education	..	B. Ed.
do	Laws	..	B.L.,
do	Science (Textiles)	..	B.Sc. (Textiles)
do	Science	..	B.Sc. (Agriculture)
do	Shudda Ayurveda	..	B.S.A.M.
	Medicine.		
Master of	Arts	..	M. A.
do	Science	..	M. Sc.
do	Commerce	..	M. Com
do	Engineering	..	M. E.
do	Laws	..	M. L.
do	Education	..	M. Ed.
Doctor of	Philosophy	..	Ph.D.
do	Literature	..	D. Litt.
do	Science	..	D. Sc.
do	Engineering	..	D. E.

Post-graduate Diplomas.—

Diploma in	Indology
do	Tuberculosis
do	Medical Psychology
do	Psychological Medicine

Post-Secondary Diploma.—

Post-Secondary Diploma in Languages]

UNIVERSITY OF BANGALORE, BANGALORE.

Bangalore University is established under the provisions of the Bangalore University Act, 1964. It has been established as a federal university for the encouragement of higher education and research in several branches of learning.

The University as a body consists of the Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor, the Members of the Senate, the Syndicate, and the Academic Council. The other Officers of the University are the Registrar, the Controller of Examinations, the Bursar and the Deans of Faculties. The Governor of the State is by virtue of his office the Chancellor of the University.

The important functions of the University as enumerated in Section 4 of the Bangalore University Act, are :—

to provide for instruction, teaching and training, provision for research and dissemination of knowledge, hold examinations and to grant and confer degrees and diplomas, to institute and award fellowships and to maintain and administer colleges, laboratories, institutes of research and other institutions.

The jurisdiction of Bangalore University is limited to the area of the Bangalore Urban district. The Act, however, provides that contiguous areas could be added to the University area by the State Government by a notification in the official gazette.

The Bangalore University Act provides that the University shall have the following faculties ;

- (1) Arts.
- (2) Commerce,
- (3) Education,
- (4) Engineering,
- (5) Law,
- (6) Medicine,
- (7) Science, and
- (8) Technology.

The special features of the Bangalore University are that there are no affiliated colleges in this University. Colleges admitted to the privileges of the University are known as Constituent Colleges.

The University has all the degrees and diplomas instituted by the Mysore University.

UNIVERSITY OF KARNATAKA, DHARWAR

Origin.—The Karnataka University is one of the regional Universities which came into existence after the Bombay Government accepted in 1940 the principle underlying the establishment of Regional Universities in the State. After the re-organisation of the State, the jurisdiction of the University has been confined to the districts of the erstwhile Bombay and Hyderabad areas.

Constitution.—The University is an autonomous body with an elected Vice-Chancellor, whose term of office is three years. The Governor of the state is the chancellor of the University. The main authorities of the University are the Senate, the Syndicate, the Academic Council, the Faculties, the Board of University Teaching and the Boards of Studies. The Syndicate is the main executive body of the University and consists of the Vice-Chancellor, the Director of Collegiate Education of the State, eight persons elected by the Senate from amongst its members and five persons elected by the Academic Council from amongst its members to represent the different faculties.

Function.—The Academic Council is responsible for the maintenance of standard of teaching in, and of the examinations of the University. The Karnataka University is both a teaching and affiliating University. Special emphasis has been laid on post-graduate education and promotion of research. The University maintains four constituent Colleges, one each in Arts, Science, Law and Education.

The University includes the Faculties of Arts, Science, Law, Engineering, Agriculture, Social Sciences, Education, Commerce and Medicine. The following degrees and diplomas are given in the various faculties.

In the faculty of Arts

- | | | |
|-------------------------|----|---------|
| 1. Bachelor of Arts | .. | B.A. |
| 2. Master of Arts | .. | M.A. |
| 3. Doctor of Literature | .. | D.Litt. |

In the faculty of Social Science

- | | | |
|--------------------------|----|--------|
| 1. Bachelor of Arts | .. | B.A. |
| 2. Bachelor of Commerce | .. | B.Com. |
| 3. Bachelor of Education | .. | B.Ed. |
| 4. Master of Arts | .. | M.A. |
| 5. Master of Commerce | .. | M.Com. |
| 6. Master of Education | .. | M.Ed. |

In the faculty of Science

- | | | |
|------------------------|----|-------|
| 1. Bachelor of Science | .. | B.Sc. |
| 2. Master of Science | .. | M.Sc. |

In the faculty of Law

- | | | |
|---------------------|----|--------|
| 1. Bachelor of Laws | .. | LL.B., |
| 2. Master of Laws | .. | LL.M., |

In the faculty of Engineering

- | | | |
|----------------------------|----|------|
| 1. Bachelor of Engineering | .. | B.E. |
| 2. Master of Engineering | .. | M.E. |

In the faculty of Agriculture

- | | | |
|--------------------------------------|----|--------------|
| 1. Bachelor of Science (Agriculture) | .. | B.Sc. (Agri) |
| 2. Master of Science (Agriculture) | .. | M.Sc. (Agri) |

In the order of Faculties

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------|
| 1. Doctor of Philosophy | .. Ph.D. |
| 2. Doctor of Science | .. D.Sc. |

Honorary Degrees

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. In the faculty of Arts | .. Doctor of Literature (D. Litt) |
| 2. In the faculty of Science | .. Doctor of Science (D.Sc.) |
| 3. In the faculty of Laws | .. Doctor of Laws (LL.D.) |

UNIVERSITY OF AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES, BANGALORE.

The University of Agricultural Sciences has been established under the provisions of the University of Agricultural Sciences Act, 1963. The University is established for the development of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Allied Sciences in Mysore State.

The objects of the University as mentioned in Section 4 of the Act, are as follows :—

(a) making provision for imparting education in different branches of study, particularly, agriculture, horticulture, veterinary and animal science, fisheries, agricultural engineering, home economics and other allied sciences ;

(b) furthering the advancement of learning and research, particularly, in agriculture and other allied sciences ;

(c) undertaking the extension of such sciences to the rural people of the State ; and

(d) such other purpose as the State Government, may, by notification in the official gazette, specify.

The Governor of the State is the Chancellor and the Minister for Agriculture by virtue of his office is the Pro-chancellor of the University.

The University consists of a Chancellor, a Pro-chancellor, a Vice-Chancellor, a Dean, a Board of Regents and an Academic Council.

The important powers of the University as enumerated in Section 6 of the Act, are :—

(1) to provide for instruction in agriculture, horticulture, veterinary and animal science, dairying, fisheries agricultural engineering, home economics and other allied sciences and in such other branches of learning as the University may deem fit ;

(2) to make provision for research and to spread the findings of research and technical information through an extension education programme ;

(3) to institute degrees, diplomas and other academic distinctions ;

(4) to institute courses of study and to hold examinations for and to confer degrees, diplomas and other academic distinctions on persons who have—

(i) pursued a course of study as prescribed ; or

(ii) carried out research in the University or in an institution recognised in this behalf by the University, as may be prescribed ;

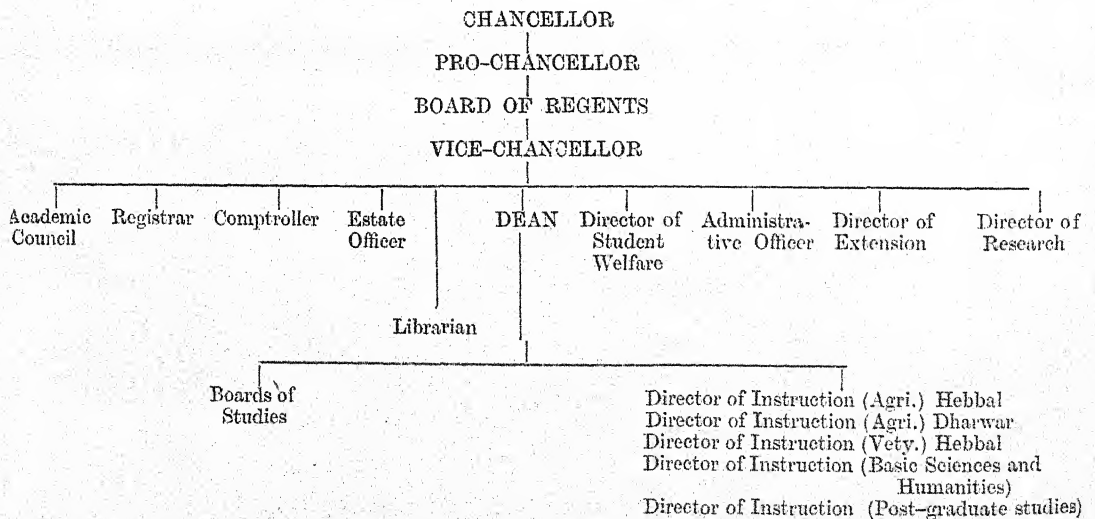
- (5) to maintain colleges relating to agriculture, fisheries, dairying, veterinary and allied sciences and hostels therefor ;
- (6) to maintain laboratories, libraries, research stations and institutes and museums for teaching, research and extension education ;
- (7) to create administrative, ministerial and other posts and to appoint persons to such posts ; and
- (8) to institute and award fellowships, scholarships and prizes in accordance with the Statutes.

Top Officers of the University :—

Vice-Chancellor
 Dean
 Director of Research
 Director of Extension
 Director of Instruction
 (College of Agriculture, Bangalore)
 Director of Instruction
 (College of Agriculture, Dharwar)
 Director of Instruction
 (College of Veterinary Sciences, Bangalore)
 Administrative Officer
 Registrar
 Comptroller
 Director of Student Welfare
 Librarian
 Estate Officer

A chart showing the organisation of the University is appended.

ORGANISATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES, BANGALORE



(xiii) THE STATE WAREHOUSING CORPORATION

Organisation.—The Mysore State Warehousing Corporation was established under the provisions of the Agricultural Produce (Development and Warehousing) Corporations Act, 1956 in November 1965, with the three-fold object of enabling the agriculturists to get easy credit, preventing sale of agricultural produce at distress price during harvest time and preserving agricultural produce on scientific lines in well-constructed godowns.

The authorised Share Capital of the Corporation is Rs. 2,00,00,000 (Rs. Two crores) divided into 2,00,000 shares of Rs. 100 each. The Central Warehousing Corporation and the State Government are the only two shareholders who hold the shares on a 50 : 50 basis. So far, the Corporation has received a share capital of Rs. 76,00,000 in equal proportions from the Central Warehousing Corporation and the State Government.

At present, the Corporation is running 32 Warehouses at different places spread over from Bangalore to Bidar. The present deposit of foodgrains in various Warehouses is 15.736 metric tonnes.

The Corporation is part of an all-India organisation for the promotion of the scientific storage of agricultural produce at convenient centres and the provision of facilities of various kinds which will promote the economic interests of the primary producer. The Mysore State Warehousing Corporation is a corporate body with succession and with power to acquire, hold and dispose of property and to make contracts in its corporate capacity. Its functions, as provided in the Act, are to acquire, build and run warehouses for agricultural produce, seeds, manures, fertilizers and agricultural implements offered for storage by individuals, co-operative societies and other institutions, provide facilities for transport to and from warehouses, act as agent of the State Government or of the Central Warehousing Corporation for the purchase, sale, storage, and distribution of agricultural produce, etc. It is intended that the Corporation should, in addition to these functions, also aid in promotion or development of instrumental credit for depositors, particularly primary producers, but, for the present, the Corporation is concentrating on the provision and running of warehouses at important centres. The Corporation is required to act on business principles having regard to the public interest.

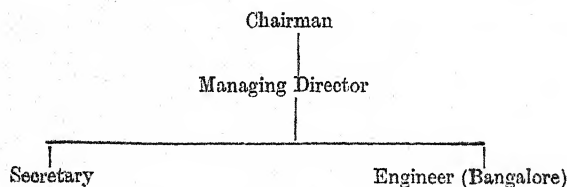
The Corporation is under the general superintendence and management of a board of directors consisting of five nominees of the State Government, five nominees of the Central Warehousing Corporation, including one nominated in consultation with the State Bank of India and at least one non-official, and a Managing Director appointed by the State Government in consultation with the other directors and with the previous approval of the Central Warehousing Corporation. The Board of Directors is presided over by a Chairman appointed by the State Government with the previous approval of the Central Warehousing Corporation from among the directors. The term of the board of directors is two years. For conduct of the executive business of the Corporation there is an Executive Committee of the Board of directors, consisting of the Chairman, the Managing Director, the Registrar of Cooperative Societies, the Deputy Secretary and Treasurer of the State Bank of India and a non-official director nominated by the State Government. The staff of the Corporation at headquarters includes, in addition to the Managing Director, a Secretary, an Executive Engineer, an Inspection and Storage Officer and an Accounts Officer. The field staff of the

Corporation includes Inspectors and Market Investigators. At each warehouse there are a Warehouseman, a Store Keeper, a peon-cum-dusting Operator and a Watchman.

Functions.—The State Government as well as the Central Warehousing Corporation have authority to issue instructions to the Corporation on questions of policy and the board of directors is required to be guided by such instructions. The State Government has power to make rules in certain matters and its sanction is required for the regulations made by the Corporation. The accounts of the Corporation are to be maintained in the form prescribed in rules made by the State Government and they are audited by a duly qualified auditor appointed by the State Government on the advice of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India. Directives may be issued to the auditor by the State Government on certain conditions and the Comptroller and Auditor-General has also been given powers to undertake a special audit. The audit report is to be submitted to the State Government and it has to be laid before the State Legislature. The Corporation is required to prepare and submit for the approval of the State Government and the Central Warehousing Corporation a programme of its work and a financial estimate.

A Chart showing the organisation of the Warehousing Corporation is appended

MYSORE STATE WARE-HOUSING CORPORATION, BANGALORE.



PART X

APPENDIX I.

(i) MYSORE GOVERNMENT SERVANTS CONDUCT RULES.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to Article 309 of the Constitution of India, the Governor makes rules to regulate the conduct of Government servants. Accordingly, the Governor of Mysore has made the following rules applicable to all Government servants whether on duty, leave or foreign service, other than Government servants to whom the provisions of the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946 (Central Act XX of 1946) for the time being in force.

Responsibility of Government servants in respect of acts done by others.—A Government servant is responsible for any act done by any member of his family living with or in any way dependent on him which if done by himself would constitute a breach of the rules.

General.—Every Government servant shall at all times maintain absolute integrity and devotion to duty.

No Government servant shall be a member of, or be otherwise associated with, any political party or any organisation which takes part in politics nor shall he take part in, subscribe in aid of, or assist in any other manner, any political movement or activity.

It shall be the duty of every Government servant to endeavour to prevent any member of the family from taking part in, subscribing in aid of, or assisting in any other manner any movement or activity which is or tends directly or indirectly to be, subversive of the Government as by law established, and where a Government servant fails to prevent a member of his family from taking part in, or subscribing in aid of, or assisting in any other manner, any such movement or activity, he shall make a report to that effect to the Government as soon as may be.

No Government servant shall canvass or otherwise interfere or use his influence in connection with or take part in, an election to any legislature or local authority ;

Provided that—

- (i) a Government servant who is qualified to vote at such election may exercise his right to vote, but where he does so, he shall give no indication of the manner in which he proposes to vote or as voted ;
- (ii) a Government servant shall not be deemed to have contravened the provisions of this rule by reason only that he assists in the conduct of an election in the due performance of a duty imposed on him by or under any law for the time being in force ;

*Explanation :—*The display by a Government servant on his person, vehicle or residence of any electoral symbols shall amount to using his influence in connection with an election, within the meaning of this rule.

Connection with Press or Radio.—No Government servant shall except with the previous sanction of Government, own wholly or in part, or conduct or participate in editing or managing, of any newspaper or other periodical publication.

No Government servant shall except with the previous sanction of Government or any other authority empowered by it in this behalf, or in the *bona fide* discharge of his duties, participate in a radio broadcast or contribute any article or write any letter, either anonymously or in his own name or in the name of any other person to any newspaper or periodical :

Provided that no such sanction shall be required if such broadcast or such contribution is of a purely literary, artistic or scientific character.

Criticism of Government.—No Government servant shall, in any radio broadcast or in any document published anonymously or in his own name, or in the name of any other person or in any communication to the Press or in any public utterance make any statement of fact or opinion—

- (i) which has the effect of any adverse criticism of any decision of his superior officers, or of any current or recent policy or action of the Mysore Government or the Central Government or the Government of any other State or a local authority ; or
- (ii) which is capable of embarrassing the relations between the Government of Mysore and the Central Government, or the Government of any other State ; or
- (iii) which is capable of embarrassing the relations between the Central Government and the Government of any foreign State:

Provided that nothing in this rule shall apply to any statements made or views expressed by a Government servant in his official capacity or in the due performance of the duties assigned to him.

A Government servant who intends to publish any document under his own name or to deliver any public utterance containing statements in respect of which any doubt as to the application of the restriction imposed may arise shall submit to the Government a copy or draft of the document which he intends to publish or of the utterance which he intends to deliver, and shall not publish the document or deliver the utterance save with the sanction of the Government with such alterations if any, as the Government may direct.

No Government servant shall, except with the previous sanction of the Government, give evidence in connection with any inquiry conducted by any person, committee or authority.

Where any such sanction has been accorded, no Government servant giving such evidence shall criticise the policy or any action of the State Government or of the Central Government.

Un-authorised communication of information.—No Government servant shall except in accordance with any general or special order of the Government or in the performance in good faith of the duties assigned to him, communicate, directly, indirectly, any official document or information to any Government servant or any other person to whom he is not authorised to communicate such document or information.

Subscriptions.—No Government servant shall, except with the previous sanction of the Government or of such authority as may be empowered by it in this behalf, ask for any or accept contributions to, or otherwise associate himself with the raising of, any fund in pursuance of any object whatsoever.

Gifts.—No Government servant shall, except with the previous sanction of the Government accept or permit his wife or any other member of his family to accept from any person any gift, or reward of more than trifling value either directly or indirectly on his own behalf or on behalf of any other person:

Provided that gifts of a value, reasonable in all circumstances of the case, may be accepted from relations and personal friends or presented to such persons on occasions such as weddings, anniversaries, funerals and religious functions when the making or receiving of such gifts is in conformity with the prevailing religious or social customs but acceptance of such gifts other than those of a trifling value shall be reported to the Government and the gifts shall be disposed of in such manner as the Government may direct.

Any trowel, key or other similar articles offered to a Government servant at the laying of the foundation stone or the opening of a public building or any ceremonial function shall be deemed to be a gift.

Whether or not a gift should be treated as of a trifling value shall depend on who the donor is and the circumstances in which the gift is made. A gift exceeding Rs. 20 in value from a person who is not a relation or a personal friend shall ordinarily be regarded as a gift not of trifling value. Gifts from relatives and personal friends up to the value of Rs. 50 or even up to the value of Rs. 200 on special occasions may be regarded as a trifling value.

No Government servant shall, except with the previous sanction of Government, sit at the request of any public body for a portrait, bust or statue, whether intended for presentation to him or not.

Subject to the departmental rules governing the question, a Medical Officer may accept any gift or reward in good faith by any person in recognition of his professional services.

Public demonstrations in honour of Government servants.—No Government servant shall, except with the previous sanction of Government, receive any complementary or validictory address or accept any testimonial or attend any meeting or entertainment held in his honour, or in honour of any other Government servant:

Provided that nothing in this rule shall apply to a farewell entertainment of a substantially private and informal character held in honour of a Government servant or any other Government servant on the occasion of his retirement or transfer:

Provided further that previous permission is obtained from the head of the office in the case of ministerial Government servants and immediate official superiors in the case of others.

The Gazetted subordinates of an officer may be allowed to participate in a farewell entertainment given to him by his personal friends or by a club of which

he is a member, but no officer of any rank should accept an entertainment from his non-gazetted subordinates.

A Government servant who receives an invitation to preside at a function such as the laying of a foundation stone or the opening of a building should, if he decides to accept it, invariably inform the promoters that he can attend only on the understanding that no presentation of any kind including an "Address" is made.

Private Trade or Employment.—No Government servant shall, except with the previous sanction of the Government, engage directly or indirectly, in any trade or business or undertake any employment:

Provided that a Government servant may, without such sanction, undertake honorary work of a social or charitable nature or occasional work of a literary, artistic or scientific character, subject to the condition that his official duties do not thereby suffer; but he shall not undertake or shall discontinue such work if so directed by the Government.

Explanation.—(i) Canvassing by a Government servant in support of the business of insurance agency, commission agency, owned or managed by his wife or any other member of his family shall be deemed to be a breach of this rule.

(ii) Notwithstanding anything contained in these rules the Medical Officer holding a practising post may accept fees from any person for his professional services up to the maximum laid down by Government from time to time.

No Government servant shall, except with the previous sanction of the Government take part in the registration, promotion or management of any bank or other company registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1956 or an other law for the time being in force:

Provided that a Government servant may take part in the registration, promotion or management of a Co-operative Society registered under any law for the time being in force, or of a literary scientific or charitable society registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 (XXXI of 1860) or any corresponding law in force.

Investments.—No Government servant shall speculate in any investment.

Explanation.—The habitual purchase or sale of securities of a notoriously fluctuating value shall be deemed to be speculation in investments within the meaning of this rule.

No Government servant shall make, or permit his wife or any member of his family to make, any investment likely to embarrass or influence him in the discharge of his official duties and where a member of his family makes an investment of this nature in spite of his refusal of such permission, he shall make a report to the effect to the Government as soon as may be.

Lending and Borrowing.—No Government servant shall, except with the previous sanction of the Government, lend money to any person possessing land or valuable property within the local limits of his authority or at interest to any person :

Provided that a Government servant may make an advance pay to a private servant, or give a loan of small amount free of interest to a personal friend or relative, even if such person possesses land within the local limits of his authority.

No Government servant shall, save in the ordinary course of business with a bank or a firm of standing, borrow money from, or otherwise place himself under pecuniary obligation to any person within the local limits of his authority, nor shall he permit any member of his family, except with the previous sanction of the Government, to enter into any such transaction :

Provided that a Government servant may accept a purely temporary loan of small amount, free of interest from a personal friend or relative or operate a credit account with a *bona fide* tradesman.

Note.—A 'pecuniary obligation' means not only obligation arising out of a cash transaction, but also the acceptance without consideration of any service or facility of other than trifling value.

When a Government servant is appointed or transferred to a post of such a nature as to involve him in the breach of any of the rule, he shall, as soon as may be, report the circumstances to the Government, and shall thereafter act in accordance with such orders as may be passed by the Government.

No Government servant shall, without the written permission of the competent authority,

- (i) take or transfer in his name any actionable claim, or decree, or
- (ii) concern himself in any litigation in which he has no direct personal interest.

Insolvency and habitual indebtedness.—A Government servant shall so manage his private affairs as to avoid habitual indebtedness or insolvency. A Government servant who becomes the subject of a legal proceeding for insolvency, shall forthwith report the full facts to the Government.

Movable, immovable and valuable property.—No Government servant shall, except with the previous sanction of the Government, or any authority specially empowered by it in this behalf acquire or dispose of any immovable property by lease, mortgage, purchase, sale gift or otherwise, either in his own name or in the name of any member of his family.

A Government servant who enters into any transaction concerning any movable property exceeding in value Rs. 1,000 whether by way of purchase, sale or otherwise shall, as soon as may be report such transaction to the Government :

Provided that no Government servant shall except with the previous sanction of Government, or any authority specially empowered by it in this behalf enter into any such transaction with or through any person other than a reputed dealer or agent of standing.

Explanation.—(1) ‘reputed dealer’ means a person who carries on the business of selling or purchasing the movable property in respect of which the transaction has been entered into by the Government servant.

Explanation.—(2) For the purpose of this sub-rule, the expression “movable property” includes *inter alia* the following property, namely—

- (a) Jewellery, insurance policies, shares, securities and debentures ;
- (b) loans advanced by such Government servant whether secured or not ;
- (c) motor cars, motor cycles, horses or any other means of conveyance ; and
- (d) refrigerators, radios and radiograms.

Except with the previous sanction of the Government, or any authority specially empowered by it in this behalf a Government servant is prohibited from purchasing, directly or indirectly any kind of property movable or immovable, at an auction held by the Department in which he is, for the time being, employed.

Every Government servant shall on first appointment to the service, and thereafter at the interval of every twelve months submit a return in such form as the Government may prescribe in this behalf, of all immovable property owned, acquired or inherited by him or held by him on lease or mortgage, either in his own name or in the name of any member of his family or in the name of any other person.

The Government or any authority empowered by it in this behalf may, at any time, by general or special order, require a Government servant to submit within a period specified in the order, a full and complete statement of such movable or immovable property held or acquired by him or by any member of his family as may be specified in the order. Such statement shall, if so required by the Government or by the authority so empowered include details of the means by which, or the source from which, such property was acquired.

A Government servant found to be in possession of pecuniary resources of property disproportionate to his known sources of income, for which he cannot satisfactorily account, shall unless the contrary is proved, be presumed to have been guilty of grave misconduct in the discharge of his official duty.

A Government servant may hold or acquire on lease immovable property in good faith for the purpose of residence at his place of work.

Vindication of acts and character of Government servants.—No Government servant shall, except with the previous sanction of the Government, have recourse to any Court or to the press for the vindication of any official act which has been the subject matter of adverse criticism or an attack of defamatory character. In granting sanction to the recourse to a Court, Government in each case will decide whether it will itself bear the costs of the proceedings or whether the Government servant shall institute the proceedings at his own expense and if so, whether in the event of a decision in his favour Government shall reimburse him to the extent of the whole or any part of the costs.

Explanation.—Nothing in this rule shall be deemed to prohibit a Government servant from vindicating his private character or any act done by him in his private capacity.

Government servants acting as arbitrators.—No Government servant can act as an arbitrator in any case which is likely to come before him in any shape in virtue of any judicial or executive office which he may be holding.

Explanation.—(1) If any Government servant acts as an arbitrator at the private request of disputants, he shall accept no fees.

(2) If he acts as an arbitrator by appointment of a Court of Law, he may accept such fees as the Court may fix.

Canvassing of non-official or other outside influence.—No Government servant shall bring or attempt to bring any political or other outside influence to bear upon any superior authority to further his interests in respect of matters pertaining to his services. Infringement will entail disciplinary action.

Personal representations to Ministers.—No Government servant who makes any representations to Government through the official channel shall approach the Minister direct with personal representations.

Bigamous marriages.—No male or female Government servant who is a Hindu, Christian or Parsi, and who has a wife or husband living, and no female Government servant who is a Muslim and has a husband living, shall contract another marriage.

No unmarried male or female Government servant shall contract marriage with any person who is a Hindu, Christian or Parsi and who has a wife or husband living.

No male or female Government servant other than a Government servant to whom the above rule applies, and who has a wife or husband living shall contract another marriage without obtaining the previous permission of the State Government in writing notwithstanding that such marriage is permissible under the personal law for the time being applicable to such Government servant.

No unmarried female Government servant shall contract marriage with any person other than a Hindu, Christian or Parsi and who has a wife living without obtaining the previous permission of the State Government in writing.

Explanation.—For the purpose of this rule, 'Hindu' means—

- (a) any person who is a Hindu by religion in any of its forms or developments including a Virashaiva, a Lingayat or follower of the Brahma, Prarthana or Arya Samaj ;
- (b) any person who is a Buddhist, Jain, or Sikh by religion ; and
- (c) any other person who is not a Muslim, Christian, Parsi or Jew by religion ; but shall not include any person who is a member of a Scheduled Tribe within the meaning of clause (25) of Article 366 of the Constitution.

Drinking.—Subject to the provision of any law relating to intoxicating drinks or drugs for the time being in force, no Government servant.

- (a) while on duty be under the influence of such drinks or drugs to such an extent as to render him incapable of discharging his duty properly and efficiently ; or
- (b) appear in a public place in a state of intoxication ; or
- (c) habitually use such drinks or drugs to excess.

Unbecoming conduct.—Any Government servant who:—

- (i) is convicted of an offence involving moral turpitude whether in the course of the discharge of his duties or not ; or
- (ii) is found in any public place in a state of drunkenness incapable of taking care of himself ; or
- (iii) behaves in public in a disorderly manner unbecoming of his position as a Government servant ;
- (iv) is proved to have sent an anonymous or pseudonymous petition to any person in authority ;

shall be liable for disciplinary action.

Participation of a Medical Officer in a private establishment.—No Medical Officer shall maintain or have a financial interest in a private nursing home, hospital or similar establishment. Nor shall he habitually accommodate paying patients in his own residence for more than 24 hours. He may, however, treat patients in a private nursing home provided that the home is not reserved for the admission of his own cases and allows the admission of patients of any other registered medical practitioner.

Authorship of a text-book for use in recognised schools.—No Government servant who is a member of the Text-Book Committee shall write or edit any text books for use in a recognised school during his membership of the Committee.

Consulting a Medical Practitioner for the purpose of obtaining leave.—It shall be the duty of a Government servant who consults a medical practitioner with a view to obtaining leave or an extension of leave on medical certificate to disclose that practitioner the fact of his having consulted any other practitioner for the same purpose and the result of such consultation, omission on the part of any public servant to do this or any false statement made by him to a medical practitioner in this respect will entail serious departmental notice.

Associations of Government servants.—No Government servant shall be a member, representative or officer of any association representing, or purporting to represent Government servants or any class of Government servants unless such association satisfied the following conditions, viz.,—

- (a) no association of Government servants shall be established without obtaining the previous permission of the Government ;
- (b) where the membership of the association is confined to a distinct class of Government servants, it shall be open to all Government servants of that class ;
- (c) the association shall not in any way be connected with, or affiliated to—
 - (i) any association which does not, or
 - (ii) any federation of associations which do not satisfy condition (b) ;
- (d) the association shall not be in any way be connected with any political party or organisation, or engage in any political activity ;
- (e) the association shall not—
 - (i) issue or maintain any periodical publication except in accordance with any general or special order of the Government ;
 - (ii) except with the previous sanction of the Government publish any representation on behalf of its members in the press ;

Provided that this sub-rule shall not apply to a representation made to the appropriate authority ;

- (iii) in respect of any election to a legislative body, whether in India or elsewhere, or to a local authority or body—
 - (a) pay, or contribute towards, any expenses incurred in connection with this candidature by a candidate for such election ;
 - (b) by any means support the candidature of any person for such election ; or
 - (c) undertake or assist in the registration of electors, or the selection of a candidate for such election ;
- (iv) maintain or contribute towards the maintenance of any member of a legislative body, whether in the State or elsewhere, or of any member of a local authority or body.

No Government servant shall be a member of any service association which has not been recognised by Government or of which the recognition has been withdrawn.

If in the opinion of the Government any association has violated any of the conditions prescribed in this rule or if it resorts to any strike or activities calculated to interrupt or adversely affect discipline or adversely affect Government's relation with the general public, the Government may withdraw such recognition.

Government servants not to participate in strikes.—No Government servant shall engage himself in any strike or incitement thereto. Concerted or organised refusal on the part of Government servants to receive their pay will be deemed to be strike for purposes of this rule.

Employment under or with near relatives in service.—Every Government servant, other than those in the Collegiate Section of the Educational Services of the Mysore State, shall inform his immediate official superior of any reason that there may be, why it is undesirable, in the public interest, that he should be employed in a particular district, or taluk, such as a near relationship of himself or his wife to any person or persons residing in that district or taluk.

Every Government servant other than those of the Collegiate Section of the Educational Services of the Mysore State shall inform his immediate official superior, if a Government servant closely related to him is posted to work under him or if he is posted to work under a Government servant closely related to him.

Action in respect of parties interested.—Where a Government servant submits any proposal or opinion or takes any other action, whether for or against any individual related to him, he shall with every such proposal, opinion or action, expressly state the nature of the relationship.

Where a Government servant has by any law, rule or order in force, power of deciding finally any proposal, opinion or any other action, and that proposal, opinion or action is in respect of an individual related to him and whether that proposal, opinion or action affects the individual favourably or otherwise, he shall not take a decision but shall submit the case to his superior officer after explaining the reasons and the nature of relationship.

It is the duty of every Government servant concerned dealing with a case to bring to the notice of his official superior any interest direct or indirect he

might have with the parties concerned in that case ; whether the interest arises because the party is related to him or because he has pecuniary dealings with him or for any other similar reason.

Explanation.—For the purpose of this rule, a person shall be deemed to be “a relation of” or “an individual related to”, if such person is related to a Government in any one or more of the following ways, namely—

Wife, husband, son, daughter, son's son, son's daughter, daughter's daughter, daughter's son, father, mother, mother's father, mother's mother, father's father, father's mother, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, brother, sister, brother's son, brother's daughter, sister's son and sister's daughter.

Proper use of amenities.—No Government servant shall misuse, or carelessly use, amenities provided for him, by the Government to facilitate the discharge of his public duties.

Use of services without payment.—No Government servant shall, without making proper and adequate payment, avail himself of any service or entertainment for which a hire or price or admission fee is charged.

Guardianship of minors.—A Government servant may not without the previous sanction of the appropriate authority, act as a legal guardian of the person or property of a minor other than his dependent.

Explanation.—A dependent for the purpose of this rule means a Government servant's wife, children and step-children and children's children and shall also include his sisters, brothers, brother's children and sister's children if residing with him and wholly dependent upon him.

Immovable Property held or acquired by Government servants under Government Servant's Conduct Rules.—Every Government servant shall, on first appointment to the service, and thereafter at the interval of every twelve months, submit a return in such form as the Government may prescribe in this behalf, of all immovable property owned, acquired, or inherited by him or held by him on lease or mortgage, either in his own name or in the name of any member of his family or in the name of any other person. It is directed that the return shall be submitted to Government in separate sealed envelopes superscribed as indicated below by Gazetted and Non-Gazetted Officers of the State Government in the form within a month of their appointment and subsequent returns within a month after they become due. It is clarified that (1) the interval of twelve months at which these property returns are to be furnished refers to calendar year and not the period of twelve months reckoned with reference to the date of appointment of the member and that (2) these annual returns should be submitted during the month of January.

“Statement of immovable property furnished under Rule 17(4) of the Mysore Government Servants' Conduct Rules, 1957, on first appointment for the year ending.....”.

“Name (in block letters), Service, Cadre and designation of the officer”.

These returns shall be treated as secret and shall be kept in the custody of those officers who are required to maintain the character rolls of the Government servant submitting the returns ; it should not, however be filed with the Character Roll but kept separately. The returns of any particular Government servant may be scrutinised when an occasion for such scrutiny arises.

The Associations of Government servants should comply with the following provisions :—

(1) Membership of the Association including the office bearers should be restricted to Government servants in active service and belonging to the class and service to which the Association pertains.

(2) That the funds of the Association shall be restricted to the subscriptions or donations from members of the Association and from branch Associations, collection of funds from other sources being made only after obtaining the express prior permission from Government.

(3) A copy of the Annual Report and accounts as adopted at the Annual General Body Meeting with the copy of the resolution passed by the General Body Meeting shall be sent to Government.

(4) All amendments to the bye-laws of the Association and subsidiary rules if any, to be made will be subject to the prior approval of Government.

(5) The membership of the Association should be opened to all Government servants of a particular class which the Association represents.

APPENDIX II

(ii) INSTRUCTIONS REGARDING CONFIDENTIAL REPORTS
IN RESPECT OF GAZETTED AND NON-GAZETTED OFFICERS

Confidential reports of all Government servants are required to be maintained. The method of preparation and submission of confidential reports are laid down in detail by the issue of instructions from time to time.

The object of the Annual Confidential Report is to assess as correctly as possible to what extent each officer is physically, mentally and morally suitable of his office, and for promotion, whether he is able to apply intelligently the law and procedure prescribed to cases coming before him, his treatment of his subordinates and behaviour to his superiors and colleagues in other departments and his relations with the public.

The reports are expected to represent a frank and full appraisal of the officer's merits and demerits. It is equally essential that all officers who have to record their remarks in the Annual Confidential Reports should do so with the greatest caution and should not record any remarks lightly on the spur of the moment or based on prejudice. As far as possible, Reporting Officers should give specific instances or reasons for the particular opinions they have expressed.

Reports on Secretaries to Government, the Chairman, Revenue Appellate Tribunal and the Commissioners, including the Commissioner for Commercial Taxes and the Commissioner for Settlement will be prepared directly by the Chief Secretary and submitted to the Chief Minister through the Ministers of the Departments with whom the Secretary/Chairman /Commissioner is concerned.

All adverse remarks are communicated to the officer concerned, unless the adverse remarks are of such a nature that the communication thereof is unlikely to result in the remedy of the defect or is considered inadvisable for any other reason. For instance, if an officer is reported to be 'doing indifferent touring', it should be perfectly possible for the officer concerned to set this defect right, if it is pointed out to him. If, on the other hand, a particular officer is reported to be 'lacking in intelligence', no useful purpose would be served by communicating this to him. Where a report shows that an officer has made successful efforts to remedy defects to which his attention has been drawn previously, it should be communicated to him so that he may know that his efforts to improve have not passed unnoticed.

When an officer has done outstanding work in the course of a year and earned appreciation, it should also be communicated to him.

Unfavourable remarks made in the Annual Confidential Reports are not punishments. Such reports express only the opinion of the officer making the report. No appeal lies against any such remarks.

APPENDIX III

(iii) INSTRUCTIONS REGARDING TOURS OF MINISTERS IN THE STATE

Whenever Ministers visit any place in a District, the Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner or in his absence, the senior Revenue Official present in that station will receive the Minister on arrival and see him off at the time of his departure. Unless specifically desired by the Minister, the Commissioner or the Deputy Commissioner or Senior Official need not accompany him during his tour. It is also not necessary that the Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner/Collector should make a special trip to the place of visit or in case of a visit to Headquarters break camp and return specially to Headquarters to receive the Minister. However, when intimation is received of a Minister's visit to Headquarters well in advance, the Commissioner/Deputy Commissioner/Collector should so arrange his tour programme as to be available if possible at Headquarters at the time of the Minister's visit.

It is expected that the Senior Officers of the District in the Department comprised in the portfolio of the Minister will meet him on arrival and see him off on departure, and if desired by the Minister, accompany him during his tour.

It will be the duty of the Officer receiving the Minister to assist him, and officers travelling with him on Government duty to procure accommodation, supplies of food and other reasonable necessities *on payment*. Bills for supplies should be presented for payment immediately and not delayed.

When Ministers undertake tours on the eve of Elections, Government Officers, while they should make the usual arrangements to enable the Ministers to carry on their responsibilities as Ministers, they should not themselves organise any election meetings nor be present during such meetings except when their duties enjoin such presence in order to maintain law and order or to make security arrangements.

APPENDIX IV

(iv) INSTRUCTIONS REGARDING ORDERS OF MINISTERS

Orders of Government should normally be issued only over the signature of a Secretariat Officer and routed through the official channel.

Where, however, in special circumstances, directions are given to a subordinate officer directly (*e.g.*, a Minister may give certain directions orally during an inspection), it is the responsibility of the officer who receives the instructions to reduce such instructions to writing and send a copy thereof to his official superior, and simultaneously directly to the Secretary in the Administrative Department concerned, to get those instructions confirmed in writing. This should be done promptly on the day the instructions are given or utmost on the following day.

When the Secretary of the Administrative Department gets such a communication, he will get the Minister's confirmation and direct that the order should be carried out forthwith without delay, unless it is not in conformity with the provisions of law, rules including Rules of Business or accepted policy.

Where the order passed is not in accordance with law, rules including Rules of Business or accepted policy or requires reconsideration for any other reason, the Secretary may draw the attention of the Minister to these facts and obtain his orders.

Where the instructions are not in accordance with the Rules of Business, *e.g.*, where the subject matter of the order does not pertain to the Minister's Portfolio, or it is necessary to consult the Finance Department, the Secretary will bring these facts to the Minister's notice and take immediate steps to complete such consultations. If any difference of opinion arises in the course of such consultations, either the points at dispute will be resolved by mutual discussion between the Ministers or come before the Council.

Where, however, in an emergency, it becomes necessary to start any particular work in anticipation of sanction, it is the responsibility of the Officer embarking on the work to submit detailed plans and estimates and to obtain sanction of the appropriate authority thereon, within a maximum period of three months. Also the officer embarking on the work should, at the time of starting of the work, record in writing the reasons which led him to start the work without plans and estimates and necessary sanction. Further, in respect of works costing over Rs. 1 lakh, a full report should be submitted to the Government in the Administrative Department. The Administrative Department concerned should submit in respect of works which cost over Rs. 5 lakhs, a full report to the Council as soon as possible after the work is commenced, to be followed by full reports every three months, until competent sanction is obtained.

In an emergency, it is the duty of Officers to take prompt action.

Confirmation of Oral Orders of Ministers.—Whenever a Minister or Deputy Minister gives oral orders for execution of works or other programme requisition for confirmation in writing should be sent as early as possible and in any case not later than two weeks from the date of giving such orders.

In the discharge of governmental work, officers should not hesitate to fully examine the matters which they are required to look into and furnish their considered opinions freely whether these have a chance of acceptance or not. The cases cannot be considered fully and a decision equitable to all concerned arrived at unless the deciding authority has all the aspects of the case placed fully before him. In dealing with the business entrusted to them officers should express their views fully and freely and need have no hesitation in doing so. Non-acceptance of views in one or more cases by the higher authorities should never be taken as discouragement.

APPENDIX V

(v) PETITION RULES

Petitions form part of the post in any office administration. All petitions to Government are required to be covered with equisite court fee stamp.

In all cases it is obligatory on the part of Government to furnish a reply or an acknowledgement in printed acknowledgement cards, except in respect of—

- (1) applications for appointment which may be acknowledged at the discretion of the Officer ;
- (2) applications repeating a request already disposed of and when the applicant has been told that further representations will not be considered ; and
- (3) applications couched in improper, impolite or scurrilous language.

Reasonable demands from private parties for any information should, as far as possible be satisfied. Ordinarily, it will be sufficient to refer applicants to the Government reports and publications from which the required information may be obtained.

Where appeals and representations from Government servants should reach Government through the proper channel, this casts an equal responsibility on the superior officers to see that such appeal papers or representations are transmitted to Government promptly. Where any authority delays transmission of such papers, serious notice will have to be taken.

APPENDIX VI

(vi) THE MYSORE OFFICIAL LANGUAGE ACT, 1963

The Act provides for the adoption of Kannada as the language to be used for official purposes of the State of Mysore and for continuance of the use of English for transaction of business of the State Legislature after the expiration of the period of fifteen years from the commencement of the Constitution.

According to the Act, the official language of the State of Mysore shall be Kannada.

The English language shall however, continue to be used for all the official purposes of the State for which it was being used before the commencement of the Act until the State Government otherwise directs in respect of any official purpose.

The State Government may, from time to time by notification in the Official Gazette, direct that Kannada shall be used in respect of such official purposes and in such areas as may be specified in the notification.

Notwithstanding the expiration of the period of fifteen years from the commencement of the Constitution, the English language may, as from the twenty sixth day of January 1965, continue to be used, in addition to Kannada and Hindi for the transaction of business in the Legislature of the State.

APPENDIX VII

(vii) THE MYSORE STATE AID TO INDUSTRIES ACT

The giving of aid by the Government of industries in the State of Mysore is governed by the provisions of the Mysore State Aid to Industries Act, 1959 and the rules thereunder.

It is laid down in the Act that no aid shall be given by the Government to any industrial business or enterprise except in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

The Industries to which aid may be given under the Act shall be such as have an important bearing on the economic development of the country and shall be :—

- (a) new or nascent industries, or
- (b) industries to be newly introduced into areas where such industries are undeveloped, or
- (c) small-scale industries, or
- (d) cottage industries, or.
- (e) village industries, or
- (f) old or established industries ;

Provided that aid shall not be given to any old or established industry unless the Government is satisfied that special reasons exist for giving such aid ;

Provided further that aid shall not be given under the Act to—

- (i) any industrial concern to which financial assistance may be given by the State Financial Corporation to the extent to which such assistance can be given under the State Financial Corporation's Act, 1951;
- (ii) any industry which is a village industry as defined in the Mysore Khadi and Village Industries Act, 1956, and for which assistance is provided for by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission constituted under the Khadi and Village Industries Commission Act, 1956 (Central Act 61 of 1956).

Every recipient of aid under the Act shall make such provision for the training of apprentices as the Government may, from time to time, prescribe.

The Government have power to give aid to an industrial business or enterprise in one or more of the following ways :—

- (a) by granting a loan ;
- (b) by guaranteeing a cash, credit, overdraft or fixed advance with a blank;
- (c) by paying a subsidy in the case of a cottage industry or village industry for any purpose, and in the case of any other industry for the conduct of research or the purchase of machinery ;
- (d) by subscribing for shares or debentures;
- (e) by making a grant on favourable terms of land, material, firewood or water ;
- (f) by supplying at concessional rates any machinery or part of a machinery.

Applications for grant of State aid shall be made to such authorities and shall be considered and dealt with in such manner as are prescribed by rules.

No loan shall be granted of an amount exceeding seventy-five per cent of the net value of the assets of the industrial business or enterprise and of any other property offered as collateral security for the loan, after deducting in both cases existing encumbrances, such value to be ascertained by such person as may be appointed by the Government and in accordance with such rules as may be prescribed ; for the purpose of this valuation the additional assets which may be created by the expenditure of the sums granted may be taken into account to such extent as may be prescribed by rules.

Every loan granted under this Act shall be secured by a mortgage or floating charge upon the whole of the assets of the business or enterprise, subject to any encumbrances existing at the time of the grant, and by such collateral security, if any, as may be required by the Government, and shall bear interest payable on such dates and at such rates as the Government may determine.

In any case in which a loan has been applied for under the Act, the applicant, and at any time during the currency of a loan that has been granted under it, the grantee shall be bound—

- (a) to comply with any general or special order of the Government relative to the inspection of the premises, buildings, or plant or stock in hand of the industrial business or enterprise;
- (b) to permit the inspection of all accounts relative to the industrial business or enterprise ;
- (c) to furnish full returns of all products manufactured or sold both as regards description and quantity and of all works in progress ;
- (d) to maintain such special accounts or to furnish such statement as the Government may, from time to time, require ;
- (e) to submit the accounts of the industrial business or enterprise to such audit as the Government may prescribe.

In any case in which a loan is granted under the Act, amounting to two lakhs of rupees or upwards, the Government may, by the appointment of Government directors or otherwise, take power to ensure such control over the conduct of the business or enterprise as shall suffice in its opinion to safeguard its interests.

Every loan granted under the Act shall be made repayable by instalments within such period from the date of the actual advance of the loan, or when the loan is advanced in instalments, from the date of payment of the last instalment, as may be fixed by the order granting the loan.

The period fixed as aforesaid shall not exceed ten years unless the Government shall by general or special order, extend the same.

No guarantee of a cash credit, overdraft or fixed advance with a bank shall be given except under the conditions prescribed in respect of loans.

The condition of subscription by the Government for shares and debentures of any industrial business or enterprise shall be that the business or enterprise

shall be subject to the conditions in respect of inspections and returns as well as of the provisions in respect of Government control :

Provided that for all shares subscribed by the Government, there must be taken up and fully paid for not less than such number of shares as may be fixed by special or general order of the Government.

The conditions of a grant of subsidy or of the grant of Government land raw material, firewood or water on favourable terms, shall ordinarily be that an amount equal to the sum paid or to the value of the grant or concession as fixed at the time when it is made, shall be repaid to the Government at the close of a fixed term of years, if, within that term the industrial business or enterprise shall be shown to be paying interest or a dividend upon the capital invested in excess of such rate as the Government may fix :

Provided that no subsidy (to an industry other than a cottage industry or village industry) shall exceed forty per cent of the cost of the research or of the cost of the machinery, as the case may be.

No recipient of State aid shall pay any dividend or distribute or take any profits in excess of such percentage rate upon the amount of the capital of the industrial business or enterprise as the Government may fix from time to time until the conditions on which the State aid has been granted are fulfilled. The balance of the profits, after setting aside proper amounts for depreciation or obsolescence of plant and buildings, and for the payment of interest on debentures of loans, shall be carried to a reserve fund to be utilized in such manner as the Government may approve.

All moneys payable under the Act, including any interest chargeable thereon and costs if any, incurred, if not paid when due, may be recovered from the person aided and his surety, if any, as if they were arrears of land revenue.

In the event of the borrower contravening any of the provisions of the Act, the whole of the amount of aid and all moneys due from such person may be recovered from the person aided or his surety in one lumpsum as if they were arrears of land revenue.

The Government may for reasons to be recorded in writing by order terminate aid in respect of an industrial business or enterprise on any of the following grounds, namely :—

- (i) that any portion of the aid given has been misapplied, or
- (ii) that there has been a breach by the person in receipt of the aid of the provisions of this Act or of any rule made thereunder or of any condition of the grant, or
- (iii) that the application on which the aid has been granted contained, or was accompanied by, any material statement by the applicant which he knew to be false, or any intentional concealment by him of any material fact, which in the opinion of the Government it was his duty to disclose, or that any such false statement or concealment was intentionally made in any inquiry made under this Act by or with the connivance of the applicant or in any return under this Act, or in reply to any requisition for information under this Act, or
- (iv) that the industrial business or enterprise is being managed in such manner as to endanger the repayment of the value of aid granted thereto repayable under this Act.

Where an order terminating the aid is made under sub-section (1), then, notwithstanding anything contained in the Act or in any other law, the Government may proceed to recover from the grantee of the aid, as arrears of land revenue:

- (a) the entire amount of any loan outstanding, together with such interest as may be due thereon, or
- (b) in cases where the aid is given otherwise than by loan, the money value of the grant as fixed at the time when it was made, together with interest at a rate not exceeding nine per cent, from the date of the grant till the date of realisation, and
- (c) in the cases mentioned in clause (a) or clause (b), the cost of recovery, and if, the Government so directs, the cost of any inquiry made in connection therewith.

An order made under this section, shall be final and shall not be called in question in any court of law.

The Assistant Director in his jurisdiction, shall be competent to sanction in each case—loans for amount not exceeding Rs. 9,999 on securities as contemplated under Section 9 of the Act.

The State Government shall be competent to sanction in each case loans for an amount of Rs. 10,000 and above to industries which are not entitled to assistance under the State Financial Corporation Act, 1951 (Central Act 63 of 1951).

Note 1: The amount of the loan proposed to be sanctioned to any industry together with the amount of the previous loan or loans if any, granted to the same industry shall not exceed the limits specified above.

Note 2: The sanction of the loan is subject to the conditions that adequate balance of amount from the provision in the Budget on that account for the year is available; and that solvency certificates issued by the concerned Assistant Director or a Revenue Officer not below the rank of Tahsildar, in respect of personal surety or surities, are furnished.

The Assistant Director and the Director will be in charge of the administration of the Act. The Assistant Director or the Director shall:—

- (a) conduct or cause detailed enquiries to be conducted in regard to the application for State Aid;
- (b) assess or cause to be assessed the value of the assets of the industrial business or enterprise in accordance with the rule 9;
- (c) obtain by a written request, wherever necessary, from the Deputy Commissioner or the Executive Engineer of the Public Works Department, as the case may be, the valuation certificates pertaining to the lands and or buildings offered as security for the aid;
- (d) examine the adequacy or otherwise of the security for the aid and obtain from the applicant collateral security in the event of the primary security being found inadequate;
- (e) obtain a deed or mortgage, floating charge or collateral security from the applicant and/or his surety/surities in respect of all properties offered as security before the aid is actually given;
- (f) arrange for insuring the properties secured for the aid, against loss or damage by fire, accident, theft or pilforage;
- (g) maintain a register of all loans granted and to be recovered under the Act;

- (h) have the right to inspect or cause to be inspected the premises, buildings, plant and equipment, stock on hand, and the accounts and books of any industrial business or enterprise for which state aid applied for, has been granted ;
- (i) watch recoveries and repayment of loans and grants ;
- (j) report to Government or to the Director as the case may be, cases of breach of any of the terms and conditions subject to which aid is given to an industrial business or enterprise ; and
- (k) execute all orders of the Government or of the Director, as the case may be relating to the grant or termination of the aid save as otherwise expressly prescribed by rules.

Aid may be given in one lumpsum or in instalments as the sanctioning authority may lay down in the order sanctioning the loan, for all or any of the following purposes, namely :—

- (i) construction of buildings, godowns, warehouses, wells, tanks and other works necessary for industrial operation and for purchase of land for the purpose ;
- (ii) purchase and erection of machinery, plant and appliances ;
- (iii) purchase of raw materials ;
- (iv) working capital provided that the aid for working capital does not exceed 50 per cent of the total aid given in cases of aid exceeding Rs. 2,000.
- (v) for repayment of other prior loan or loans incurred by the loanee in connection with the Industry provided that the total amount to be repaid does not exceed 50 per cent of the loan granted under the Act.

A joint stock company shall not be given aid under the Act unless the majority of the members of its Board of Directors are citizens of India.

Fees payable in respect of applications for aid under the Act shall be as follows :—

- $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent of the amount of aid applied for Rs. 250, whichever is less subject to a minimum of Rs. 2.50.

Fees paid under this rule are not refundable on any account.

On receipt of an application for aid under the Act, the sanctioning authority or an officer authorised by the sanctioning authority shall conduct a detailed enquiry after giving previous notice in writing to the applicant. The Deputy Commissioner of the District in which the applicant resides or has his place of industrial business or enterprise shall render such facilities as may be required by the sanctioning authority or the officer authorised by the sanctioning authority to verify the correctness of the particulars furnished in the application, to assess the general feasibility of the undertaking, the experience, the capacity and the reliability of the applicant for carrying on the business of the undertaking successfully and to obtain such other particulars as may be necessary to decide on the reasonableness and suitability of the aid applied for.

The sanctioning authority or the officer authorised by the sanctioning authority in this behalf can call upon the applicant to furnish any information or produce any document that may be required concerning his industrial business or enterprise and the applicant shall furnish the same.

The Deputy Commissioner of the District or the concerned Executive Engineer of the Public Works Department, shall, on a written request from the authority sanctioning the loan or officer authorised by the sanctioning authority, furnish a valuation certificate in respect of the lands and/or, buildings offered as security, free of cost.

The value of the assets of an industrial business or enterprise or the value of any property offered as collateral security shall be calculated as follows, namely:—

- (i) in the case of fixed assets acquired by purchase for cash, such as land, buildings, leaseholds, railway sidings, plant and machinery, and additions and improvements thereto, trademark and designs, etc., the price at which these assets were acquired subject to deduction on account of wear and tear; such deduction shall be calculated in the case of buildings, machinery and plant, at the rates fixed as allowable depreciation under section 10(2) of the Income-Tax Act, 1922; appreciable increase or decrease in the market value of the site, machinery and buildings may also be taken into consideration in calculating such value;
- (ii) in the case of fixed assets acquired by purchase otherwise than for cash the value of the assets at the time when they were acquired;
- (iii) in the case of stores, spare parts, and tools not taken into use, the cost price or the price of replacement whichever is less;
- (iv) in the case of stores, spare parts, and tools which have been used, but are still in stock, the cost price less a proper deduction due to wear and tear;
- (v) in the case of stock-in-trade or manufactured stock, the cost of manufacture or the market price whichever is less; and in the case of purchased stock, the cost price or the price of replacement whichever is less;
- (vi) in the case of book debts, the nominal amount of those debts; provided that the debts shall be classed as good and no account shall be taken of doubtful debts. All debts which are due for over two years and recoverable shall be classed as doubtful;
- (vii) in the case of investments, the market value of such investments on the date of the valuation;
- (viii) (a) In the case of any other assets not acquired by purchase, the value of the assets at the time when they became assets of the business subject to proper deductions for wear and tear, provided that no value shall be placed on the goodwill, patents or secret processes of any business;
- (b) The value of the assets so far as they consist of money shall be all cash with bankers or on hand, the value of cash in other countries being taken at the rate of exchange ruling on the day on which the valuation is made;
- (c) The value of the additional assets that will be created by the application of the loan granted by the State Government, shall be money spent on the acquisition of immovable property and machinery of a permanent nature and on the liquidation of encumbrances on existing fixed assets which contribute to the enhancement of the capital value of the concern;

The assets having been valued as above, all debts and liabilities of the business shall be deducted other than accumulated profits and reserves and the balance shall represent the net value of the surplus of assets and shall be the value of the business for the purpose of the Act.

The bonafides and the solvency of the applicant or the surety, as the case may be and the sufficiency of the security offered shall be carefully ascertained before sanctioning a loan/aid or subsidy to him.

Every loan, guarantee of a cash credit, overdraft or fixed advance with a Bank, may be sanctioned to the extent of seventy-five per cent of the security offered in any one or more of the following kinds, namely :—

- (i) Mortgage of lands and/or buildings, etc, of the recipient of State Aid ;
- (ii) Mortgage of Machinery, plant, etc., of the recipient of State Aid ;
- (iii) Mortgage of land or buildings or both to be purchased with the loan amount sanctioned &
- (iv) Mortgage of Machinery, plant, etc., to be purchased with the loan amount sanctioned ;
- (v) A floating charge on all the assets of the recipient of State Aid.

In addition to the above, a recipient of State Aid may be required to offer such personal security as may be considered necessary by the authority sanctioning the loan.

Further in case of a cash credit, overdraft or fixed advance with a Bank the grant of loan shall be subject to such additional conditions as may be required by the Bank.

No loan shall be disbursed unless the applicant or his surety executes the necessary bond to the satisfaction of the sanctioning authority.

The rate of interest on loans, grants, advances cash credits, over-drafts on banks shall be $7\frac{1}{2}$ per annum subject to the rebate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per annum for prompt payment of the instalments on or before the due date. The rebate due will be adjusted to the credit of the loanee and will be taken into account at the time of payment of the last instalment. No rebate shall be admissible for payment of stipulated instalments in parts on or before the due date.

Interest shall accrue from the date of the disbursement of the loan amount provided that when the loan is disbursed in instalments, interest on each instalment shall accrue from the date of disbursements of each such instalment.

Every loan granted shall be payable in such number of instalments as may be fixed in the order granting the loan.

Every loan shall be repayable within such period as may be fixed in the order granting the loan :

Provided that the period so fixed shall in no case exceed ten years from the date of the disbursement of the loan or when the loan is paid in instalments, from the date of disbursement of the last instalment unless the State Government by general or special order extends the period ;

Provided further that the repayment shall not commence at a date earlier than two full years from the date of disbursement of the loan or last instalment of the loan ; but a borrower may repay a loan on earlier date or in instalments larger than those stipulated.

All repayments of loans and interest under these rules shall be made in the cash at any Government Treasury in the state to the credit of state Government. It is not obligatory on the part of the authority sanctioning the loan to issue a demand notice for the repayment of instalments. Non-receipt of such notice is not a valid excuse for default to pay any instalment on the due date.

The recipient of State aid shall maintain at his own expense in good and efficient repairs the premises buildings, machinery, plant and all other properties mortgaged to the State Government, as security for the aid. He shall unless exempted by the State Government, insure such mortgaged properties against loss or damage by fire, riots, civil commotion, theft, accident or pilferage either for the full insurable value or for such amount as may be determined by the Director with an insurance company to be approved by the Director in consultation with the State Government and shall duly and punctually pay the premium payable in respect thereof as and when they become due and payable. In the event of failure to carry out any repairs or to effect the insurance or to pay the premium due, the Director or the authority sanctioning the loan may do so or cause them to be done and incur necessary expenditure on account of the same.

All properties to be mortgaged to Government as security shall be insured as required by sub-rule (1) before the aid is actually given in cases of aid exceeding Rs. 5,000 unless specifically exempted by the State Government. Insurance policies so obtained shall be assigned in favour of the Governor of Mysore.

The recipient of state aid shall permit the Director or any person deputed by him by general or special order in writing or any other person authorised in this behalf by the State Government, to inspect the premises, buildings, plant and equipment, stock on hand, accounts and books of the industrial business or enterprise in respect of which the aid has been granted and shall provide necessary facilities for such inspection.

Except as otherwise specifically exempted by the sanctioning Officer/or-authority, the accounts of an industrial business or enterprise in respect of which State Aid has been granted shall be examined and audited once in every year by an auditor approved by the Government. The recipient of State Aid shall furnish to the sanctioning officers or authority once in a year, an annual statement of accounts of the industrial business or enterprise, certified by the auditor containing the following particulars :

- (a) A full and complete statement of the assets and liabilities.
- (b) A valuation of all the assets.
- (c) A manufacturing account showing the out turn by the industrial business or enterprise with the cost per unit of such out turn.
- (d) A trading account.
- (e) A profit and loss account.

In case the accounts are not maintained and audited as aforesaid, Government may, at the cost of such industrial business or enterprise and for such period as they consider necessary, appoint an auditor, accountant or other officer for the preparation of such account books.

The accounts of the industrial business or enterprise to which the State Aid has been granted shall be open to test check by the Comptroller and Auditor-General at his discretion.

In case where the conditions under which loans or grants given have not been fulfilled by the recipients, the gross profits of the concern shall not be appropriated in any manner without the prior sanction of the authority sanctioning the loan.

The State Government shall give guarantee of a cash credit, overdrafts, or fixed advance with a bank, and the following banks and corporations are recognised for this purpose, namely :—

- (i) The State Bank of Mysore
- (ii) The State Bank of India
- (iii) The Central Bank of India, Ltd.
- (iv) The Indian Bank, Ltd.
- (v) The Industrial Finance Corporation constituted under the Industrial Finance Corporation Act, 1948.
- (vi) The Canara Bank Ltd.
- (vii) The Mysore State Financial Corporation.

The recipient of State aid shall provide facilities for training such number of apprentices in the industrial business or enterprise for which aid has been given, as may be laid down by the sanctioning authority in the order sanctioning the aid.

(viii) OATH OF ALLEGIANCE

All Government servants take an oath of Allegiance to the Indian Union. The form of oath is as follows :—

“I.....do swear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to India and to the Constitution of India as by law established and that I will loyally carry out the duties of my office. So help me God.”

APPENDIX 1X

(ix) RULES RELATING TO PURCHASE OF STORE ARTICLES
BY GOVERNMENT OFFICES.

When articles of the kind required are produced in the Mysore State in the form of raw material or are manufactured wholly or substantially in Mysore such local articles should be purchased by preference, provided the price is not higher than that at which articles of similar quality produced or manufactured outside Mysore can be obtained. Articles made in Mysore from Mysore materials should have the first preference.

The Purchasing Officers should also give a similar preference to the products of industries started either by the Government or with Government support and of institutions run for the public benefit, such as Technological and Industrial Schools.

Note:—(1) The Purchasing Officer should buy articles which he requires from a Government institution, for example Jail, Forest Department or the Public Works or Industrial Workshop, when there is any such institution which is able to supply articles of the quality required or suitable for the purpose in question, provided that any extra cost (including freight charges, if any) involved is less than 5 per cent of the market price of articles at the place where they are required.

In order to give greater assistance to the cottage industry in the State, Heads of Departments are authorised to purchase their requirements of articles from the Government Cottage Industries Centres without reference to the Stores Purchase Committee provided the cost of such article does not exceed by ten per cent, the value elsewhere in the market, and articles are suitable. However, in case of hand made papers the maximum percentage of price preference shall be fifteen per cent.

- (2) All orders for steel and structural materials should as far as possible be entrusted to the Government Industrial and Workshops, and works which can well be attended to by them need not be sent to other Workshops.
- (3) (a) When articles of the kind required are not produced or manufactured in the Mysore State but are produced or manufactured in other parts of India, such Indian articles should be purchased by preference, provided their quality, whether manufactured from Indian or imported materials, is sufficiently good for the purpose and the price charged for them is not unfavourable.
- (b) In the case of important construction works let out on contract, articles not manufactured in India required for the construction of such works may be supplied by the contractor, subject to the following conditions:—
 - (i) that the firm is approved by Government and
 - (ii) that the materials are subject to the specifications and tests prescribed by Government.

About the month of January of each year, the head of each office or Institution should prepare a list of articles required during the next official year, on the basis of the consumption during the previous two or three years, and with reference to factors, if any, which justify any increase or decrease compared to the average. The list of each year should also be based on the Budget provision, as contained in the Departmental Budget Estimates sent to the Head of the Department, and should be prepared duly allowing for the carry over the stock for at least one quarter of the succeeding year.

These should be scrutinised by the Head of the Department, with reference to the Budget Estimates presented to the Legislature (soon after the Budget copies are received), and revised suitably.

As soon as the list is prepared and revised, the required administrative sanction of Government, wherever necessary, should be obtained for the purchase. This sanction should be accorded, soon after the Budget is presented to the Legislature and should not await sanction of Budget by the Legislature. In cases where sanction of Government is not necessary, the Head of the Department may accord the required administrative sanction.

The above administrative sanctions will be conditional on the passing of the Budget by the Legislature.

All articles other than those, the purchase of which is outside the purview of the Stores Purchase Department should be purchased through the Stores Purchase Department.

Subject to the powers delegated to specified departments in the matter of direct purchase of stores without reference to the Stores Purchase Department in the following cases :—

1. All stores of foreign manufacture to be imported from foreign countries;
2. Stores required in common by more than one department and in fairly large quantities ;
3. All individual items of stores exceeding Rs. 200/- in value (each) ;
4. As regards items costing Rs. 200 and less, orders of the value exceeding Rs. 4,000/- for each item.

Officers making purchases should see that a large purchase is not split up into several smaller ones for evading the rules relating to the larger purchases. When several small purchases of the same class of articles are made within a period of three months, an explanation should be given on the bills stating why the purchases could not be made together.

A classified list of stores which are in common requisition by more than one department and for which indents have to be sent to the Stores Purchase Department will be prepared and circulated by the Stores Purchase Department from time to time.

Indenting officers should estimate their requirements for the year as far as they can be foreseen. They should also keep in mind that the bulk purchase of certain articles in a season would be advantageous, having regard also to the period for which the articles could be preserved without deterioration.

Annual indents should be prepared by each Department and sent to the Stores Purchase Department for materials other than those, for which annual rate contracts are fixed by the Stores Purchase Department or the Government of India.

*Note:—*The Stores Purchase Department will publish prominently in *Mysore Gazette* details of annual rate contracts fixed by them for the guidance Indenting Departments.

These indents should be based upon the provision included in the Budget Estimates presented to the Legislature and should be prepared allowing for the carrying over of stock for at least one quarter of the succeeding year. While preparing indents, information on the following points should be noted on the indents :—

- (i) full specification of the material without any reference to the particular manufacture ;
- (ii) quantity required to be ordered ;
- (iii) estimated cost and
- (iv) full address of the consignee and the railway station to which the materials have to be booked.

Casual indents may be sent at any time during the year as need arises, but such indents should, as far as possible, be kept at minimum.

Except in the case of sudden emergency which it may not be possible to foresee, a period of at least three months should invariably be allowed between the date the indent will reach the Stores Purchase Department and the date on which it is desired that the stores should be delivered to the indenting department.

The responsibility for obtaining competent administrative sanction for the purchase of stores in each case rests entirely with the Indenting Officer and he will also be responsible to see that there is provision in the Budget to meet the cost of purchases included in the indent.

*Note :—*In cases where purchases have to be effected urgently, the indent may be sent, in anticipation of the administrative sanction of Government has been applied for, that funds are available for the purpose and that necessary preliminary action, such as calling for quotations may be taken, in order that final orders may be issued soon after the administrative sanction is obtained and communicated.

The file of tenders, with the orders of the authority accepting a tender, should be carefully preserved for six years, following the year in which the supply of articles as per tender was completed.

An agreement in writing should ordinarily be entered into with the successful tenderer, but long term contracts should be avoided. A definite price should always be settled for each article to be supplied.

No order should be given for any stores without obtaining at least a written agreement from the supplier as to the price, if not a formal contract.

Except when in special cases where partial payment is to be made before delivery, the agreement should provide that payment will not be made until the stores have been received and examined.

Officers inviting tenders should remember that the acceptance of tenders and the signing of an agreement on behalf of Government can be done only by such officers as have been specifically authorised to enter into contracts and that it is, therefore, necessary that such an agreement should be signed by the authority competent in that behalf. The agreements are liable to stamp duty but registration is optional. Security should at the discretion of the officer be taken the due fulfilment of a contract equivalent to 10 per cent of the total value of the contract or in such other proportion as may be fixed under rule in practice. This security may be :—

- (a) in cash, Government securities, debentures of local bodies, Savings Bank Deposit or deposit receipts of recognised banks (approved by Government) which publish regular accounts,
- (b) Post Office Savings Certificates valued at their purchase price (*Vide* Art. 355, Mysore Financial Code, 1958).

As the Municipal and Local Boards are autonomous bodies with statutory powers of their own, the rules regulating the purchase of stores by the Government departments through the Stores Purchase Department will not be applicable to such local bodies. In the case of improvement works in the areas within the jurisdiction of such local bodies, such as, water supply and drainage schemes, railway projects, etc., the execution of which is entrusted to the Government departments, the materials required for such works may be obtained through the Stores Purchase Department in accordance with the rules applicable to the Government departments. In respect of other purchases the local bodies concerned may make their own arrangements, though the advice or help of the Stores Purchase Department will be readily made available to any local body that may require it.

The procedure to be followed by the departments while making purchases is given in the Mysore Civil Account Code.

Indents received from the Government departments may be :—

(1) Annual indents, *i.e.*, statements showing the demand for various classes of goods usually required by the department for the year. These annual indents which will comprise of the back of the items required to be purchased by the department each year should be prepared on the basis of the consumption during the previous three or five years and with reference to factors, if any, which justify an increase or decrease compared with the average.

(2) *Casual Indents*.—Indents relating to urgent demands which may arise at any time in the course of the year.

Indenting officers should estimate their requirements for the year, so far as they can be foreseen, and as far as possible lay in a sufficient stock during the most favourable season. Annual indents should be prepared by each department and sent to the Stores Purchase Department before the commencement of the financial year for materials other than those for which annual rate contracts are fixed by the Stores Purchase Department.

These indents should be based upon the sanctioned Budget and should be prepared allowing for the carrying over of stock for at least one quarter of the succeeding year.

While preparing the indents, information on the following points should be noted in the indents :—

- (1) Full specification of the material without reference to any particular manufacture.
- (2) Quantity required to be ordered
- (3) Estimated cost.
- (4) Full address of the consignee and the Railway Station to which the materials have to be booked.
- (5) Sanction of competent authority to the purchase.

The responsibility for obtaining competent sanction for the purchase of stores in each case will entirely rest on the indenting officer who will, in forwarding the indent to the Stores Purchase Department, clearly specify whether the sanction of Government or other competent authority has been accorded to the purchase. He will also be responsible to see that the budget grant equivalent to the cost of purchase as estimated by him will be made available, that the required amounts are set aside for the purpose and are not utilized otherwise.

The Department is to adopt the following procedure for this purpose :—

1. Every year, as soon as the budget for the year is passed by the Legislative Assembly, this Committee should meet and consider the requirements of the several Medical and Public Health Institutions in the State under the items of equipment, instruments, furniture, drugs, etc., and pass these lists indicating therein the probable cost involved, due care being taken that the aggregate value of the articles to be purchased does not exceed the provisions made in the budget. These lists will then be submitted to the Government for information and passed on to the Stores Purchase Department for further action.

2. The Heads of Departments will then place orders with the Stores Purchase Department for the articles required by their departments as contained in the approved lists. In the case of purchase from Government Institutions and the Mysore Industrial and Testing Laboratory Ltd., Bangalore, or such other Institutions which are subsidised or maintained by the Government, of India, or other State Government, orders need not go through the Stores Purchase Department, but may be made direct at the prescribed rates. The indents should be prepared strictly with reference to economy and the balance of stock at the close of the previous year.

3. The Stores Purchase Department will then call for quotations and place orders for the articles indented upon by these Heads of Departments, without awaiting specific sanction of Government for such purchases. Any difference of opinion between the Head of Department and the Stores Purchase Department regarding purchase of any articles from any firm, should be referred to the Government for orders.

If during the year, any urgent articles outside the lists are found necessary, individual reference should be made to Government by the concerned Head of the Department and purchase made only after due sanction.

On receipt of the annual indents from the several departments, the Stores Purchase Department will proceed to classify the articles.

In the case of such articles as cannot be bulked, purchases may be made as separate items if the Stores Purchase Department considers such action necessary.

Materials required in common by more than one department will be consolidated into distinct groups, each suitable for a separate contract either as a running contract or a rate contract. Materials which are special to particular departments and supplies of which are drawn throughout the year as and when required will be classed separately for arranging a running contract.

If the indent consists of materials of a miscellaneous nature and of small value, the indenter will be informed of the source of supply and instructed to obtain the article or articles direct.

A Running Contract is a contract for the supply of an approximate quantity of the stores at a fixed price during a specified period. The approximate requirements of a number of indentors for the period in question are combined and the contract provides that any indenter may draw his requirements at any time during the period of contract direct from the firm giving reasonable notice to the supplying firm. The contracts provide for an increase or decrease of the approximate quantity specified within certain limits not exceeding 50 per cent at the option of the buyer. If at any time during the currency of the contract, it appears probable that the quantity estimated is likely to prove considerable under or over estimate, notice of the same should be given to the Stores Purchase Department for the same being communicated to the supplying firm.

A Rate Contract is a contract for the supply of stores at fixed rates during a prescribed period. No quantities are mentioned in the contract and the contractor is bound to accept any order placed with him by any department of Government specified in the contract. As a reciprocal consideration, the Stores Purchase Department undertakes on behalf of the departments to obtain from the contractor all stores covered by the contract which are required to be purchased subject to certain reservations for obtaining competitive quotations when the value of the purchase at any one time exceeds certain limit and also for dividing the contract between more contractors than one, whenever necessary. Favourable prices can be secured on such rate contracts, because the contractor is assured of regular demands while the advantage to the indenter is that he is enabled to obtain his requirements without the delay involved in calling for quotations every time the demand arises.

After the indents are classified, enquiries are prepared embodying the full specifications of the materials required and information regarding closing date of the enquiry, time and place of delivery, units in which prices are to be quoted and also providing for test of samples, inspection during manufacture and before delivery, furnishing of agreements and deposits and clauses laying down the penalty for non-compliance with the terms of the contract.

In respect of machinery and engineering equipment and stores supplied under the annual rate and running contracts, printed priced tender forms are issued wherever possible, and the tendering firms are required to quote on such forms.

The requirements of the Government Departments may be made known and quotations called for in the following manner :—

- (1) by advertisement (open tender) ;
- (2) by invitation to a limited number of firms (limited tender) ;
- (3) by invitation to one firm only.

Though it will be within the discretion of the Stores Purchase Department to decide which of the above three ways shall be adopted in the case of any particular purchase, competitive tenders shall be invited except in the case of :—

- (a) patents and specialities ;
- (b) highly finished work such as surgical and scientific apparatus ; and
- (c) comparatively small supplies, the value of which does not exceed Rs. 2,500.

In the case of these, single tenders may be invited from thoroughly reliable firms.

In respect of open tenders, short notices of requirements will be published in the *Mysore Gazettee* as well as in the Indian Trade Council, details of requirements being furnished on receipt of requisitions from firms interested in submitting tenders for such requirements. In the case of purchases over Rs. 10,000 short notices may also be published in the newspapers in Mysore and also in the Indian papers, whenever the Stores Purchase Department consider such a course to be necessary. Where priced tender forms are not issued, copies of enquiries calling for tenders with full details of requirements should also be sent in advance to firms who may have supplied or quoted for such materials previously or known to the Department as interested in quoting for the particular class of stores. Tenders should as far as possible be called for both in India and Europe and other foreign countries in the case of all purchases of magnitude.

After the quotations have been checked with reference to the prices paid for similar materials on previous occasions and the estimate of cost as given in the indent or as sanctioned by Government, the opinion of the indenting department shall be obtained wherever necessary, as regards the suitability of the materials offered, in respect of quality, analysis and composition as ascertained from test reports or conformity to the specifications prescribed, as the case may be.

All Indenting Officers should strictly observe the following rules and instructions when making recommendations on the quotations obtained by the Stores Purchase Department.

- 1) Normally the lowest quotations should be recommended for acceptance.
- (2) If quotations other than the lowest are proposed for acceptance, *adequate reasons* for over-looking the lower offers should be given by the Indenting Officer.
- (3) The recommendation made by the Indenting Officer should be in a Tabular Form as noted below :—
 - (i) Name and address of the firm, whose quotation is recommended for acceptance.
 - (ii) Full description of the material as given by the Tenderers.
 - (iii) Quantity required to be ordered.
 - (iv) Rate with terms of delivery, etc., as given by the Tenderers.

When the conditions regarding quality and price are equal, preference in making purchases should be given in the following orders :—

- (i) First, to articles which are produced in the State in the form of raw materials or are manufactured in the State from raw materials produced in the State.

(ii) Secondly, to articles which are produced in India in the form of raw materials or are manufactured in India from raw materials produced in India ;

(iii) Thirdly, to articles wholly or partially manufactured in the State or India from imported materials ;

(iv) Fourthly, to articles of foreign manufacture held in stock in India ; and

(v) Fifthly, to articles manufactured abroad which need to be specially imported.

When a tender is accepted, the acceptance should be conveyed in the form of an order embodying a detailed description of the materials to be supplied, the terms and conditions of supply, terms of payment, penalties for failure to supply the materials in time or in accordance with the specifications and samples. Provision should be made whenever necessary for inspection and test of materials to be supplied during and after manufacture or before supply is accepted.

All articles, whether manufactured in India or abroad, shall be subject to inspection before acceptance, and articles for which specifications and tests have been prescribed by a competent authority shall be required to conform to such specifications and to satisfy the prescribed test or tests, which may be carried out during manufacture or before or after despatch from the supplier's premises.

The services of the inspection staff of the Indian Stores Department are utilised wherever necessary, more especially in the case of machinery, structural steel, bridge girders, certain class of textiles and leather goods ordered from manufacturing firms in India.

Stores required for the Government Departments should be purchased from firms approved as manufacturers or dealers in the particular classes of stores. For this purpose an Approved List of Firms shall be maintained by the Stores Purchase Department and printed copies thereof furnished to all the Government Offices.

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APPENDIX X

(X) RULES OF PROCEDURE AND CONDUCT OF BUSINESS IN
THE MYSORE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

A session of the Assembly is terminated by prorogation. On the prorogation of a session, all pending notices lapse except those in respect of motions the consideration of which has been adjourned to the next session and Bills which have been introduced.

Questions.—Unless the Speaker otherwise directs, the first hour of every day of a meeting of the Legislature is devoted to questions and answers. Subject to the provisions of rules a question may be asked for the purpose of obtaining information on a matter of public interest.

Silent feature of questions Procedure.—There are three types of questions viz., Starred, Un-starred and Short Notice Questions, which are addressed to Ministers. Questions to which oral answers are required are those questions which must be answered by a Minister on the floor of the House. If a member wants an oral answer to his question, he has to indicate it by an asterisk mark while giving notice. Such questions have therefore, come to be called “Starred” questions. The other kind of questions are consequently known as “Unstarred”. The rules also provide for acceptance of notice of a question of urgent nature for an immediate reply, but its acceptance is left to the convenience of the Minister concerned. These questions are called “Short Notice Questions”. As the initiative with respect to such questions lies with the Minister, it is open to him to decline to accept short notice of a question. Nevertheless, the Rules provide that if the Speaker or the Chairman is of opinion that the short notice question is of sufficient public importance to be orally answered in a House, he may direct that the question be placed as the first in the list of questions for oral answers in which it is included.

Questions Procedure in the Assembly.—A member of the Legislative Assembly can give notice of 10 Starred Questions for which he desires oral answers in respect of any session. These questions may be given all at once or from time to time. The Speaker has also got powers to increase this number in respect of any session. There is no limit in respect of Unstarred questions for which written answers are to be furnished.

Questions Procedure in the Council.—In the Legislative Council, a member who wishes to ask a question should give notice of it at least 15 clear days before the commencement of the Session at which he desires to put the question. The total number of Starred Questions he can table is limited to 10 and that of Unstarred Questions to 8 for each Session. Further, when the Council is adjourned for a period of four weeks or more, a member may give notice of further five questions for which he desires oral answers and four questions for written answers.

Admissibility of Questions.—The Speaker or the Chairman, as the guardian of the rights and privileges of the Houses of Legislature has to admit questions before they can be taken up by Government. The Speaker or the Chairman has to satisfy himself in regard to the admissibility of the question by calling for a factual statement from the Government, if necessary. A question may be dis-

allowed if it is an abuse of the right of questioning. The decision as to whether a question or a part thereof is or is not admissible rests with the Speaker or the Chairman, as the case may be.

Lists of Questions.—In respect of Questions which have not been disallowed and for which replies have been received from Government the Legislature Secretariat prepares the lists of such questions and answers. They are printed in English and Kannada, and made available to the Members, two hours before the commencement of the meeting, on the day on which an entry about questions has been made in the list of business for the day. A separate list of unstarred questions and Answers is also printed and laid on the Table of the House by the secretary.

The right to ask a question is governed by the following conditions :—

- (a) it relates to a single matter ;
- (b) it is so framed as to be merely a request for information ;
- (c) it is not vague or unintelligible ;
- (d) it does not bring in any name or statement not strictly necessary to make the question intelligible ;
- (e) if it contains a statement the member makes himself responsible for the accuracy of the statement ;
- (f) it does not contain arguments, inferences, ironical expressions, imputations epithets or defamatory statements ;
- (g) it does not ask for an expression of opinion or the solution of an abstract legal question or of a hypothetical proposition ;
- (h) it does not pertain to the character or conduct of any person except in his official or public capacity ;
- (i) it is not of excessive length ;
- (j) it does not relate to a matter which is not the concern of the Government ;
- (k) it does not ask about proceedings in a committee of the Assembly which have not been placed before the Assembly by a report from the Committee ;
- (l) it does not make or imply a charge of personal character ;
- (m) it does not raise questions of policy too large to be dealt with within the limits of an answer to a question ;
- (n) it does not repeat in substance questions already answered or to which an answer has been refused ;
- (o) it does not ask for information on trivial matters ;
- (p) it does not ordinarily ask for information on matters of past history ;
- (q) it does not ask for information set forth in accessible documents or in ordinary works of reference ;
- (r) it does not raise matters under the control of bodies or persons not primarily responsible to the State Government ;
- (s) it does not ask for information on a matter which is under adjudication by a court of law having jurisdictions in any part of India ;
- (t) it does not ask for information regarding Cabinet discussion or advice given to the Governor in relation to any matter in respect of which there is a constitutional obligation not to disclose information ;
- (u) it does not ordinarily ask about matters pending before any statutory authority performing any judicial or quasi-judicial functions or any Commission or Court of Enquiry appointed to enquire into or investigate any matter but

may refer to matters concerned with procedure or subject or stage of enquiry, if it is not likely to prejudice the consideration of the matter by the Tribunal or Commission or Court of Enquiry.

In matters which are or have been the subject of correspondence between the Government and the Government of India or the Government of any other State, no question can be asked except as to matters of fact, and the answer is to be confined to a statement of fact.

The Speaker decides whether a question or a part thereof is not admissible under the rules and may disallow any question or a part thereof when, in his opinion, it is an abuse of the right of questioning or calculated to obstruct or prejudicially affect the procedure of the Assembly. The Government is required to send a reply to a question for oral answer within fifteen days from the date of its receipt by the Government. Where a reply to a question is delayed beyond fifteen days the Government is required to communicate to the Speaker the reasons for the delay and request that the question may be taken up for answer on a subsequent date not later than thirty days from the date of its receipt by the Government.

The Annual Financial Statement or the Statement of the Estimated Receipts and Expenditure of the Government in respect of each financial year referred to as 'the Budget' is presented to the Assembly on such day as the Governor may direct. The Budget is dealt with by the Assembly in two stages, namely :—

- (i) a general discussion ; and
- (ii) the voting of demands for grants.

Communications from the Governor to the Assembly are made to the Speaker by written message signed by the Governor, or if the Governor is absent from the place of meeting of the Assembly, his message is conveyed to the Speaker through a Minister.

Communications from the Assembly to the Governor are made—

- (1) by formal address, after motion made and carried in the Assembly ; and
- (2) through the Speaker.

